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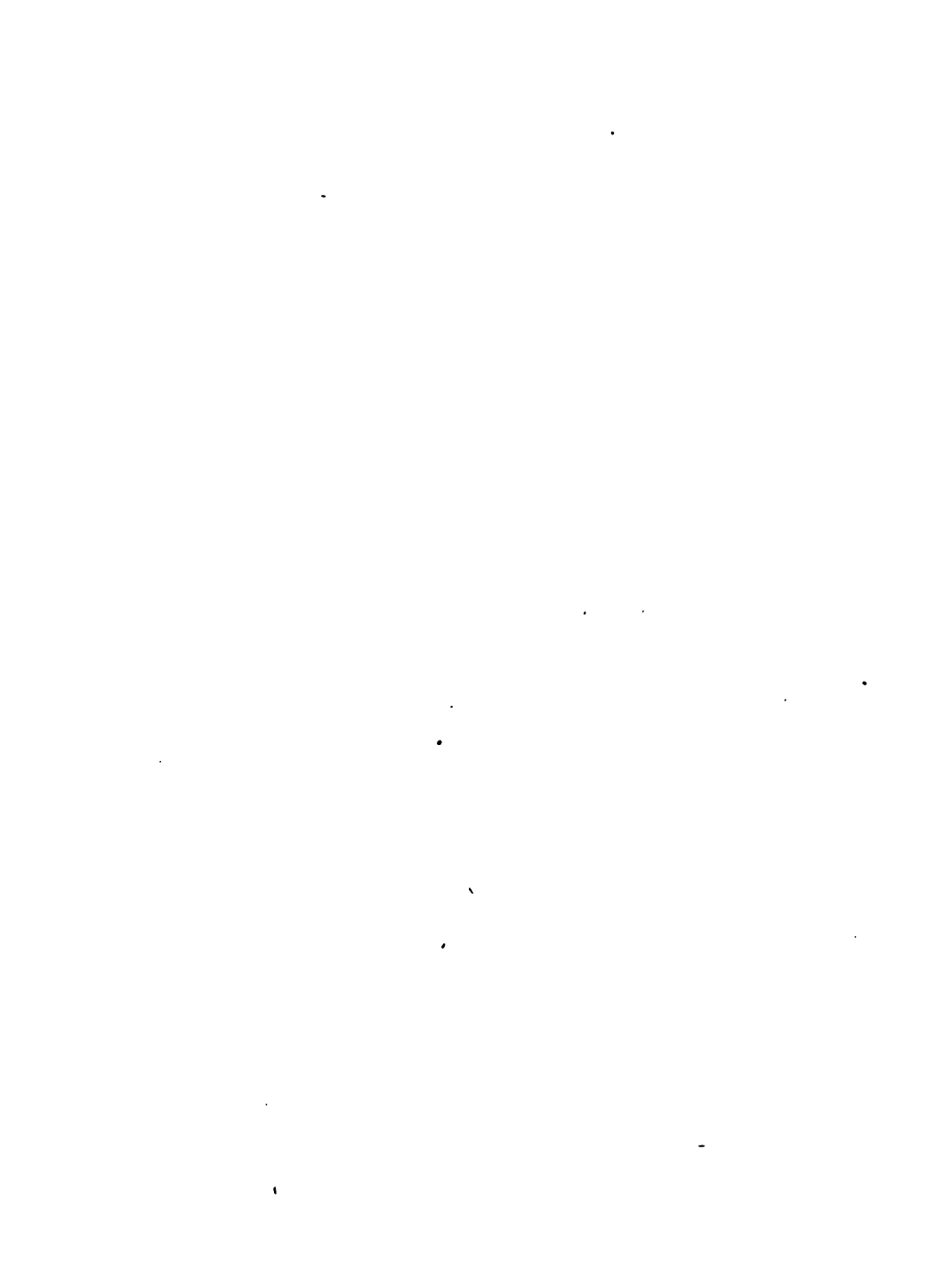


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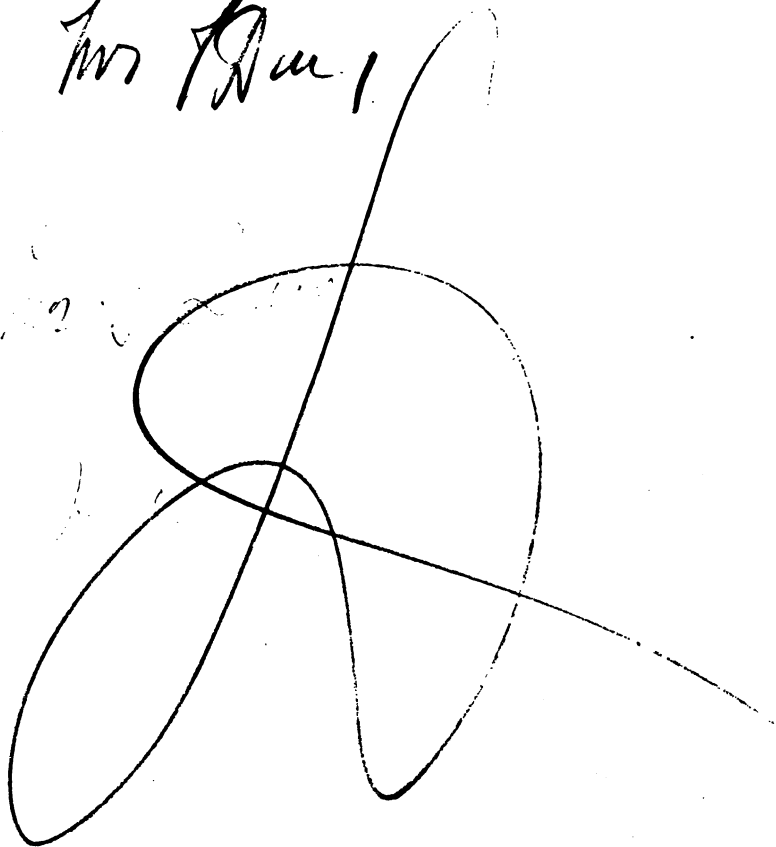
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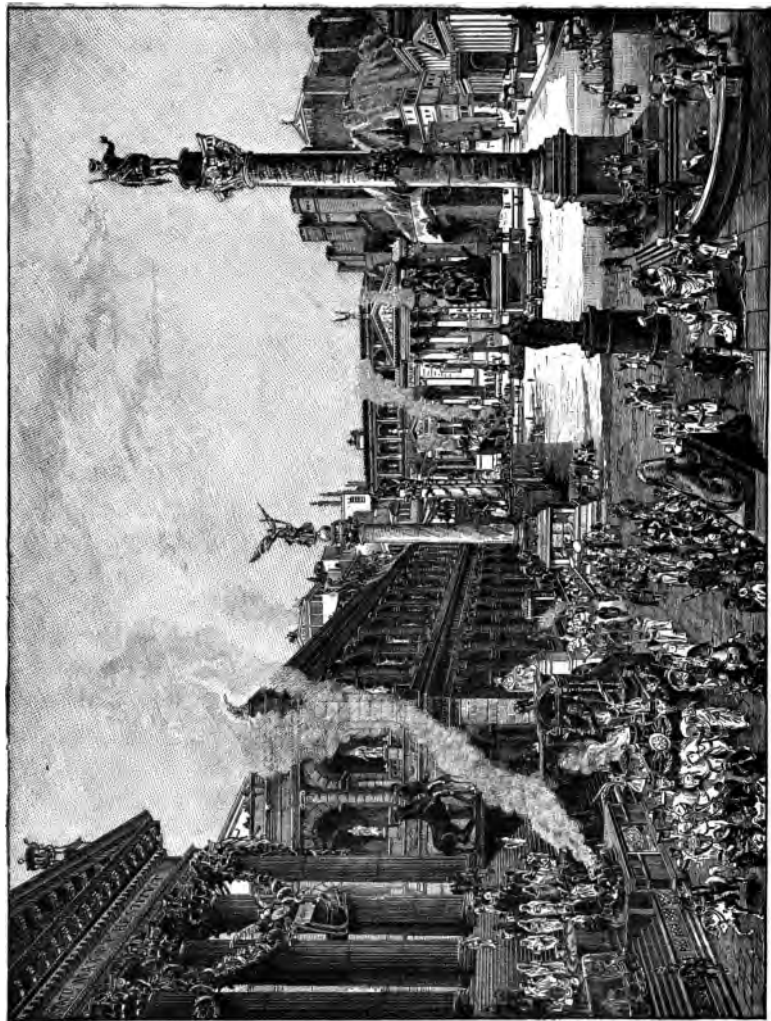


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FIRST LATIN READINGS

BY

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

THE present volume is put forth as an attempt at the partial solution of the vexed question of early reading material in Latin. The call for variety in the Latin authors read in American Preparatory Schools has recently been accentuated by the Report of the Committee on Secondary School Studies, presented to the National Educational Association in 1893. The objections to the exclusive use of Caesar's Commentaries as an introduction to the Latin language are set forth at length in that Report, and are so well known that a repetition of them here is not necessary.

The opinion held by many teachers that, as now used, Caesar's great work is out of its proper relation to the scheme of secondary education does not conflict with the recognition of the important place occupied by the Commentaries in the study of the language, history, and literature of Rome. It cannot be maintained that there is general agreement among teachers in this matter. But whether the object is to enrich or to rearrange the present scheme of Latin readings, or merely to provide a more gradual introduction to the Commentaries, there is a wide demand for some change from the inherited limitations in our schools, and the greatest obstacles in the way of any changes for the better are gradually giving way. Of these, the most formidable to the minds of some is the possible substitution of authors outside the confines of the classical period. It is held that a departure, in however small degree, from classical usage is most detrimental to the acquisition of that "classical style," which is considered the *summum bonum* in the teaching of Latin.

If, however, the student's introduction to the literature of the Romans is to arouse a desire for further acquaintance with that literature, the material offered him should be attractive in itself, and of enough variety to sustain his interest. If he is to appreciate the beauties of language and construction, he should be equipped with the widest range of thought, vocabulary, and construction possible. He should be made to feel that his highest end is to gain, not alone a mastery of the mechanism of the language, but an insight into the thought and life of a people which contributed so largely to our present civilization—to study *what* is said not solely *how* it is said.

It is on these lines that the editors have attempted to construct this book. The selections have been carefully made with reference to their difficulty, their interest as literature, and, in great part, their relation to Roman life and customs. They are in all cases episodes of sufficient length to acquaint the student with the author's vocabulary and construction. In the use of this volume, the student should be urged to consult the works of reference indicated in the notes, and encouraged to observe from his own reading all matters which throw light on the stories of Rome and illustrate the similarities or contrasts in constructions and expressions in English and Latin. The aid thus given to an appreciation of English usage is evident, and is largely increased if the modern languages, and particularly German, can be drawn upon for purposes of comparison.

The grammatical references which accompany the text are not intended as a final arbitrary settlement of grammatical constructions. The fact that, in many instances, neither the makers of grammars nor the editors of texts agree among themselves in grammatical divisions and in the explanation of certain usages (*e.g.* the uses of the ablative and certain subjunctives) emphasizes the danger of insisting too strongly on one interpretation to the exclusion of all others. Experience shows that the wisest *method is to insure a comprehension of the essential use and general scope*

of the case or mode, and then in specific instances to encourage the greatest, instead of the least, variety of interpretation. When teachers and grammarians and editors are frequently unable to reach a common ground of agreement, over-refining and arbitrary classification can be but barren in results to the pupil.

The vocabulary, as far as possible, has been prepared with the aim of leading the student to appreciate first the primary meaning of the word and to trace its development through its secondary and derived significations. In the case of compound verbs, this has been done by placing all compounded forms under the simple verb, where the original verb value may be more readily traced.

In the case of variations in the text, those readings have been selected which seemed most helpful to the student. No changes whatever have been made in the language of the author, but in some cases, especially in the selections from Cicero and Livy, omissions have been made to avoid the introduction of undesirable matter or quotations from the Greek.

In a book intended for beginners, it has seemed best to have the spelling and assimilation of all the texts conform to one standard. With the exception of a very few words, the excellent *Elementary Latin Dictionary* of Dr. Charlton T. Lewis has been followed, as being accessible to most teachers and students. For the same reasons all quantities, especially 'hidden quantities,' have, except in the case of obvious errors, been marked by the same guide. At the present stage of the study, the quantities assigned must necessarily, in many cases, be tentative and subject to correction. Even in such quantities as are definitely settled, the great difficulty of securing absolute accuracy is evident, and corrections in this as well as in all other points will be gratefully received.

The editors wish to acknowledge their indebtedness to Professors Peck and Egbert, of Columbia College, to Dr. Knapp, of Barnard College, and to Professor Lodge, of Bryn Mawr, for many suggestions and for their services in the ungrateful task of proof reading; to Professor Lodge for

early proof sheets of his revision of Gildersleeve's *Latin Grammar*; and to Dr. Knapp, who has placed the results of his long study of Gellius at their disposal. These gentlemen, however, are not responsible for any misstatements or errors.

While conscious of the defects which will be found in this volume, the editors trust that it may nevertheless have some small part in bringing about that broader view of the province of Latin teaching, which regards the language not as material for mental training alone, but as an essential part of the world's literature, and as a most important agent in securing the broadest culture and widest human sympathy.

ROBERT ARROWSMITH.
GEORGE M. WHICHER.

AUGUST, 1894.

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SUGGESTIONS TO THE STUDENT.

IN beginning the reading of Latin the student meets certain difficulties which do not present themselves so prominently in his own language, and which he must master in order to gain the power of reading intelligently and readily. The chief of these difficulties are (1) the variety of meanings which may be expressed by the same case forms, instead of by prepositions, as in English; (2) the similarity of certain case endings; and (3) the order of words in the Latin sentences.

The same features may be seen to some extent in English. The word *him* has two distinct uses, as may be seen by completing the sentence "Bring *him* —" in two different ways; and, until the idea is completed, the mind, consciously or unconsciously, must hold the interpretation in suspense. If this principle, which is still more prominent in the Latin sentence, is thoroughly grasped and applied, the first difficulty will be much decreased. The first step, then, should be to understand the chief meanings of the different cases and modes, and the second to keep these meanings in mind in reading until some other word helps to decide which one of them to select.

The second difficulty is rare in English, owing to the almost complete absence of case endings, except in pronouns, where the same form serves for the direct and for the indirect object. A glance at the Latin declensions shows that similarity in forms occurs chiefly between the nominative and accusative, and between the dative and ablative. The case is to be decided as before, by the sense when completed.

The difficulties arising from the order of words are greater in appearance than in reality. The usual order of subject, verb, and object is often overthrown even in English, in poetry and in ordinary conversation, where there is a tendency to obtain emphasis by placing parts of the sentence in unusual positions; e.g. "*That* I like," instead of "I like *that*," "a sailor bold," etc. In Latin, the greater flexibility of the language allows a much *wider application* of this principle, which is of great assistance in *determining the full meaning* of the sentence. Examining the opening sentence

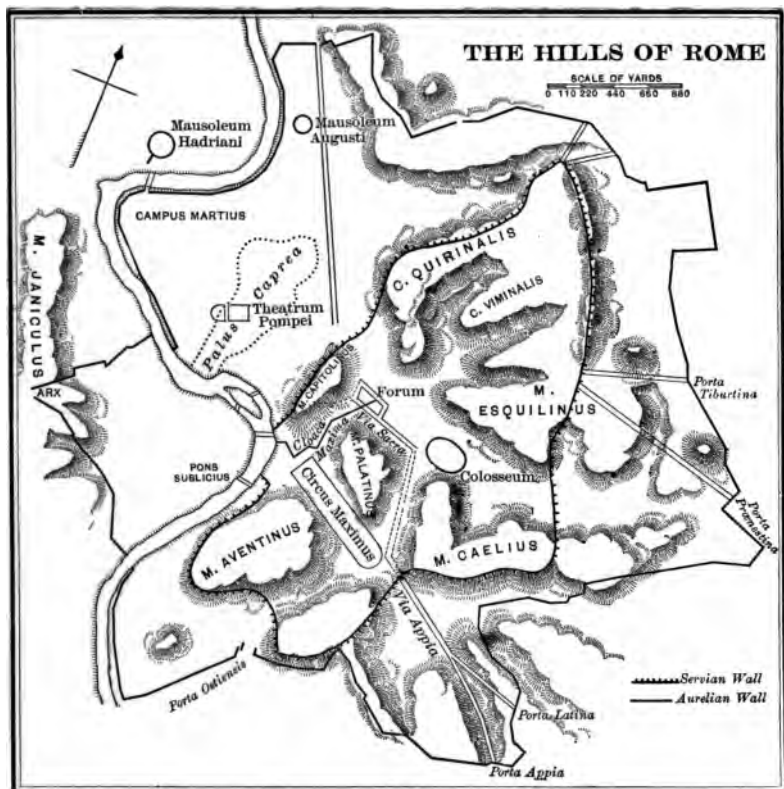
on page 13, "Romanum imperium . . . a Romulo exordium habet," we can trace clearly the reasons for the order of words. The author, beginning his work on the history of *Rome*, naturally places the leading idea of the book in the most prominent position: "the ROMAN Empire";—"Imperium Romanum" would lay most stress on *imperium*: "the Roman EMPIRE." So also the important fact is not that the empire had an *origin*, but that it had its origin in ROMULUS, which is indicated by the position of a *Romulo*. Attention to these details of order is of the greatest value in understanding the author's point of view, and therefore the spirit of his writings. Difficulties in the order of words may best be overcome by a literal translation, which will often develop the meaning, even though in awkward English. But throughout all the operations by which we try to arrive at the meaning, it must be borne in mind that the chief aim is *not* to translate the words into English, but to *understand the thought in Latin*; and this power of *feeling* the Latin thought will come surely, even if slowly at first, by close attention to the structure of the sentence.

In studying the grammatical references which accompany the text the student will sometimes find that the form or construction treated may be explained according to other principles than those referred to. In some cases the Notes call his attention to this possibility, and he will find it of great profit and interest to discover the changes in sense which are thus developed.

The Vocabulary is so arranged that compound verbs are found once in their proper alphabetical position, but without translation, and again under the simple verb. So, for instance, the meanings of *conficio* will be found only under *facio*. This is done in order that the student may see how the derived, and sometimes apparently unconnected, uses of a verb are really connected with its original meaning.

The Notes are intended not to explain all constructions and allusions found in the text, but principally to call attention to important points which the student may follow out independently, in the works recommended and in his own observation of similarities in thought and usage in English. Particularly, in reading the selections contained in this book, he should draw as widely as possible on his outside reading, on pictures and descriptions, and on his own observation, in order to gain a real appreciation of the interest which Rome and Roman things have always had for educated men.

The grammatical references in the footnotes are to the Latin Grammars in most common use; those to Harkness being in full-face type, (300); those to Allen & Greenough in plain type, (300); and those to Gildersleeve, last edition, 1894, in italics, (300).



The original Latin city comprised only the Palatine and a small portion of the surrounding territory. The Etruscans inhabited the Caelian Hill, and extended toward the Esquiline. The Sabine town occupied the Quirinal, which was originally connected with the Capitoline, on which was the Sabine citadel, by a ridge sloping toward the Forum and the Campus Martius. Ancus Marcius added to the city the Aventine, and built a fortress on the Janiculum. Servius Tullius added the Viminal and Esquiline, and inclosed the seven hills with a line of fortifications, of which one portion is still traceable. The ridge connecting the Capitoline and Quirinal was a barrier which cut the town in two. The only means of communication between the two halves of the city, when its population had reached nearly two million inhabitants, were the narrow strip of land between the Capitoline and the river and a lane ten feet wide crossing the ridge. To relieve the pressure, this ridge was cut away by the Emperor Trajan, in whose Forum on the site of the excavations stands the well-known 'Trajan's Column,' 140 feet high, 'erected to show to posterity how high was the mountain leveled by the Emperor.' The business portion of the modern city occupies the Campus Martius, its main artery, the famous 'Corso,' following the line of the ancient street shown on the plan. See *Lanciani, Ancient Rome*, p. 86.

EUTROPIUS.

BREVIARIUM.

BOOK I.

Founding of Rome. Rape of the Sabines.



HUT-URN.
(Vase in British Museum.)

1. Rōmānum imperium, quō¹ neque ab exōrdiō ullum ferē minus, neque incrementis² tōtō orbe³ amplius hūmāna potest memoria recordārī, ā Rōmulō exōrdium habet, quī Rhēae Silviae, Vestālis virginis, filius et (quantum putātus est) Mārtis, cum Remō frātre unō partū ēditus est.

Is cum inter pāstōrēs latrōcinārētur,⁴ octō-decim annōs⁵ nātus, urbem exiguam in Palātīnō mōnte cōstituit, B.C.
753.
xi. Kal. Māiās,⁶ Olympiadis sextae annō tertiō.

2. Conditā cīvitātē,⁷ quam ex nōmine suō Rōmam vocāvit, haec ferē ēgit. Multitūdinem finitimōrum in cīvitātem recēpit, centum ex seniōribus lēgit, quōrum cōsiliō⁸ omnia ageret,⁹ quōs senātōrēs nōmināvit propter senectūtem. Tum, cum uxōrēs ipse et populus suus nōn habērent,¹⁰ invitāvit ad spectāculum lūdōrum

Special Study.— Note uses of the ablative: Roman dates.

¹ 417: 247: 398.

² 424: 253: 397.

³ 425, II, 2: 258, f, 2: 387.

⁴ 521, 2: 325: 585.

⁵ 379: 256: 336.

⁶ 642-4: 376: *Appendix.*

⁷ 431: 255: 409.

⁸ 420: 248, 8: 401.

⁹ 427, 1: 317, 2: 630.

¹⁰ 517: 328: 586.

vicinās urbī Rōmae nātiōnēs, atque eārum virginēs rapuit. Com-
mōtis bellis propter raptārum iniūriam, Caenīnēsēs vicit, Antem-
nātēs, Crustumīnōs, Sabinōs, Fidēnātēs, Vēientēs. Haec omnia
oppida urbem cingunt. Et cum ortā subitō tempestāte nōn com-
pāruisset, annō rēgnī tricēsīmō septimō ad deōs trānsisse crēditus¹
est et cōnsecrātus. Deinde Rōmae² per quīnōs diēs senātōrēs
imperāvērunt et hīs rēgnantibus annus ūnus complētus est.

B. C.
716.

Growth of the city.

3. Postea Numa Pompilius rex creatus est, qui bellum quidem
nullum gessit, sed non minus civitati,³ quam Rōmulus, profuit.
Nam et lēgēs Rōmānīs⁴ mōrēsque cōstituit, quī cōnsuetūdine
proeliōrum iam latrōnēs ac sēmibarbari putābantur, et annum
dēscripsit in decem mēnsēs, prius sine aliquā supputātiōne
cōfūsum, et infinita Rōmae sacra ac templa cōn-
stituit. Morbō dēcessit quadrāgēsīmō tertiō im-
periī annō.

B. C.
678.



MILIARIUM.

4. Huic successit Tullus Hostilius. Hic bella
reparavit, Albānōs vicit, quī ab urbe Rōmā duo-
decimō miliārīō⁵ sunt, Vēientēs et Fidēnātēs, quō-
rum aliī sextō miliārīō absunt ab urbe Rōmā, aliī
octāvō decimō, bellō superavit, urbem ampliavit
adiectō Caeliō mōnte. Cum trigintā et duōs
annōs rēgnāset,⁶ fulmine ictus cum domō suā
ārsit.

B. C.
640.

5. Post hunc Ancus Mārcius, Numae ex filiā nepōs, suscepit
imperium. Contrā Latīnōs dīmīcāvit, Aventīnum mōntem civi-

Special Study.— Ablative: locative.

¹ 534, 1: 330, b: 528.
² 426, II: 258, c, 2: 411.
³ 386: 228: 346.

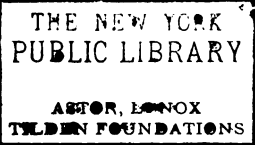
⁴ 384, 4, n. 2: 235: 345.
⁵ 426, II, 2, n. 2: 258, 4, f: 385, n.
⁶ 235: 128, a: 131, \.

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tātī adiēcit et Iāniculum, apud ōstium Tiberis cīvitātem suprā mare sextō decimō mīliārīō ab urbe Rōmā condidit. Vicēsīmō quartō annō imperiī morbō periit.



CLOACA MAXIMA, SUPPOSED TEMPLE OF VESTA, AND RUINS OF THE PALATINE.

6. Deinde rēgnum Priscus ^{B.O.} Tarquinius accēpit. Hic ^{616.} numerum senātōrum duplicāvit, circum Rōmae aedificāvit, lūdōs Rōmānōs instituit, quī ad nostram memoriā permanent. Vicit idem etiam Sabīnōs et nōn parum agrōrum,¹ sublātum iisdem,² urbis Rōmae territoriō adiūnxit, prīmusque triumphāns urbem intrāvit. Mūrōs fēcit et cloacās, Capitōlium incohāvit. Tricēsīmō octāvō imperiī annō per³

Ancī filiōs occīsus est, rēgis eius cui ipse successerat.

Census. Expulsion of the kings.

7. Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex ^{B.O.} nōbilī fēminā, captīvā tamen et ancillā. Hic quoque Sabīnōs ^{578.} subēgit, mōntēs trēs, Quirīnālem, Viminālem, Ēsquilinum, urbī adiūnxit, fossās circā mūrū dūxit. Prīmus omnium cēsum ordināvit, quī adhūc per orbem terrārum incōgnitus erat. Sub eō Rōma, omnibus in cēsum dēlātis, habuit capitum LXXXIII. milia cīvium Rōmānōrum cum iis, quī in agrīs erant. Occīsus

Special Study. — Dative of separation.

¹ 397, 4: 216, 4: 369.

² 385, II, 2: 229: 345, R.

³ 415, I, 1, N.: 246, b: 401. end.

est scelere generi sui Tarquini Superbi, filii eius regis, cui ipse successerat, et filiae, quam Tarquinius habebat uxorem.

- B.C.
584. 8. Lūcius Tarquinius Superbus, septimus atque ultimus regum, Volscōs, quae gens ad Campāniam euntibus¹ nōn longē ab urbe est, vicit, Gabiōs civitatem² et Suessam Pōmētiam subēgit, cum Tūscis pacem fecit, et templum Iovī in Capitoliō aedificāvit. Postea Ardeam oppugnāns, in octāvō decimō miliāriō ab urbe positam civitatem, imperium perdidit. Nam cum filius eius, et ipse Tarquinius iūnior, nōbilissimam fēminam Lucrētiam, eandemque³ pudicissimam, Collātini uxorem, stuprasset, eaque de iniuriā maritō et patrī et amicis quæsta fuisset, in omnium cōn-spectū sē occidit. Propter quam causam Brūtus, parēns et ipse
B.C.
510. Tarquini, populum concitāvit et Tarquiniō⁴ adēmit imperium. Mox exercitus quoque eum, quī civitatem Ardeam cum ipsō rēge oppugnābat, reliquit; veniēnsque ad urbem rēx portis clausis exclusus est, cumque imperasset annōs quattuor et vīginti cum uxōre et liberis suis fugit. Ita Rōmae regnātum est⁵ per septem regēs annis⁶ ducentis quadrāgintā tribus, cum adhūc Rōma, ubi plūrimum, vix usque ad quīntum decimum miliārium possidēret.

Consuls. War with Tarquin.

- B.C.
509. 9. Hinc cōsulēs coepere prō unō rēge duo hāc causā creārī, ut, si unus malus esse voluisset,⁷ alter eum habēns potestatem similem coērceret.⁸ Et placuit nē imperium longius quam annum habērent,⁹ nē per diūrnitatem potestātis insolentiōrēs redderentur,⁸ sed cīvilēs semper essent, quī sē post annum scirent¹⁰

Special Study. — Subjunctive of purpose: accusative and ablative of time.

¹ 384, 4, n. 3: 235, b: 353.

² 383: 184: 321, r.

³ 451, 3: 195, e: 310.

⁴ 385, II, 2: 229: 345, r.

⁵ 301: 146, d: 208, 2.

⁶ 379, 1: 256, 2, b: 393, r. 2.

⁷ 509, n. 3: 307, f: 596, 2.

⁸ 497: 317: 545, 1.

⁹ 498, I: 331: 546.

¹⁰ 517: 320, e: 633.

futūrōs esse privātōs. Fuērunt igitur annō primō ab expulsīs¹ rēgibus cōsulēs L. Iūnius Brūtus, quī māximē ēgerat, ut Tar-



ROMAN WALL.

quinius pellerētur,² et Tarquinius Collātinus, marītus Lucrētiae. Sed Tarquiniō Collātīnō³ statim sublāta est dignitās. Placuerat enim, nē quisquam in urbe manēret,⁴ quī Tarquinius vocārētur.⁵ Ergō acceptō omni patrimōniō suō ex urbe migrāvit et locō ipsius factus est L. Valerius Pūblicola cōsul.

10. Commōvit tamen bellum urbī⁶ Rōmae rēx Tarquinius, quī fuerat expulsus, et collectīs multīs gentibus, ut in rēgnum posset restitui, dīmicāvit. In primā pūgnā

Brūtus cōsul et Ārūns, Tarquiniī filiūs, in vicem sē occidērunt, Rōmānī tamen ex eā pūgnā victōrēs recessērunt. Brūtum Rōmānae mātṛōnae, dēfēnsōrem pudicitiae suae, quasi commūnem patrem, per annum lūxērunt. Valerius Pūblicola Sp. Lucrētium Tricipitīnum conlēgam sibi fēcit, Lucrētiae patrem, quō morbo mortuō, iterum Horātium Pulvillum conlēgam sibi sūmpsit. Ita primus annus quīnque cōsulēs habuit, cum Tarquinius Collātinus urbe cessisset propter nōmen, Brūtus in proeliō perisset, Sp. Lucrētius morbo mortuus esset.

Special Study. — Subjunctive by attraction.

¹ 549, 5, n. 2 : 292, a : 325, R. 3.

² 501, II : 332 : 553.

³ 385, II, 2 : 229 : 345, R.

⁴ 498, I : 331 : 546.

⁵ 529, II : 342 : 663, 1.

⁶ 386 : 228 : 347.

Further attempts of Tarquin.

B.C. 509. 11. Secundō quoque annō iterum Tarquinius, ut reciperetur in rēgnum, bellum Rōmānīs intulit, auxilium ei ferente Porsenā, Tūsciae rēge, et Rōmam paene cēpit. Vērūm tum quoque victus est. Tertiō annō post rēgēs exāctōs¹ Tarquinius, cum suscipi nōn posset in rēgnum, neque ei Porsena, quī pācem cum Rōmānīs fēcērat, auxilium praestāret, Tūsculum² sē contulit, quae civitās nōn longē ab urbe est, atque ibi per quattuordecim annōs privātus cum uxōre cōsensuit. Quartō annō post rēgēs exāctōs, cum Sabīnī Rōmānīs bellum intulissent, victi sunt, et dē hīs triumphātum est. Quīnto annō L. Valerius ille, Brūti conlēga et quater cōnsul, fātālīter mortuus est, adeō pauper, ut conlātīs ā populō nummīs sūmptum habuerit³ sepultūrae. Quem mātērnae, sicut Brūtum, annum lūxērunt.

B.C. 501. 12. Nōnō annō post rēgēs exāctōs, cum gener Tarquinī ad iniūriam socerī vindicandam⁴ ingentem conlēgisset exercitum, nova Rōmae dignitās est creāta, quae dictātūra appellātur, māior quam cōsulātus. Eōdem annō etiam magister equitum factus est, quī dictātōrī obsequeretur.⁵ Neque quicquam similis potest dici quam dictātūra antiqua huic imperiī potestātī, quam nunc Tranquillitās Vestra habet, māximē cum Augustus quoque Octaviānus, dē quō postea dicēmus, et ante eum C. Caesar sub dictātūrae nōmine atque honōre rēgnāverint.⁶ Dictātōr autem Rōmae primus fuit T. Larcus, magister equitum primus Sp. Cassius.

B.C. 494. 13. Sextō decimō annō post rēgēs exāctōs sēditionem populus Rōmae fēcīt, tamquam ā senātū atque cōsulibus premeretur.⁷ Tum et ipse sibi tribūnōs plēbis quasi propriōs iūdicēs et dēfēn-

Special Study. — Participle for abstract noun.

¹ 549, 5, N. 2: 292, a: 325, R. 3.

⁴ 542, III, N. 2; 544, 1: 300: 427.

² 380, II: 258, b: 337.

⁵ 497, 1: 317, 2: 630.

³ 486, VI: 287, c, N.: 513.

⁶ 517: 326: 586.

⁷ 513, II: 312: 602, 4.

sōrēs creāvit, per quōs contrā senātum et cōsulēs tūtus esse posset.

14. Sequentī annō Volscī contrā Rōmānōs bellum reparāverunt, et victī aciē etiam Coriolōs civitātem, quam habēbant optimam, perdidērunt.

Coriolanus. Cincinnatus.

15. Octāvō decimō annō post rēgēs ēiectōs, expulsus ex urbe ^{B.C.} Q. Mārcius, dux Rōmānōrum, quī Coriolōs cēperat, Volscōrum ^{491.} civitātem, ad ipsōs Volscōs contendit irātus, et auxilia contrā Rōmānōs accēpit, Rōmānōsque saepe vicit. Usque ad quīntum miliārium urbis accessit, oppūgnātūrus¹ etiam patriam, lēgātīs, quī pācem petēbant, repudiātīs, nisi ad eum māter Veturia et uxor Volumnia ex urbe vēnissent,² quārum flētū et dēprecātiōne superātus remōvit exercitum. Atque hīc secundus post Tarquinium fuit, quī dux contrā patriam suam esset.³

16. C. Fabiō et L. Virginiō cōsulibus trecentī nōbilēs hominēs, ^{B.C.} quī ex Fabiā familiā erant, contrā Vēientēs bellum solī suscepē- ^{479.} runt, prōmittentēs senātui et populō per sē omne certāmen implendum. Itaque profectī, omnēs nōbilēs et quī singulī māgnōrum exercituum ducēs esse debērent,³ in proēliō concidērunt. Ūnus omnīnō superfuit ex tantā familiā, quī propter aetātem puerilem dūci nōn potuerat ad pūnam. Post haec cēnsus in urbe habitus est et inventa sunt civium capita cxvii. milia cccxix.

17. Sequentī annō, cum in Algidō mōnte, ab urbe duodecimō ^{B.C.} fermē miliāriō, Rōmānus obsiderētur exercitus, L. Quīntius Cin- ^{488.} cinnātus dictātor est factus, quī agrum quattuor iūgerūm⁴ possidēs manibus suis colēbat. Is cum in opere et arāns esset inventus, sūdōre dētersō togam praetextam accēpit et caesis hostibus liberāvit exercitum.

Special Study. — Future participle in apodosis.

¹ 549, 3: 293, b, 3: 670, 4, (2).

² 510: 308: 597

³ 503, 1: 320: 631, 2.

⁴ 52, 3: 40, e: 33, 4.

Decemvirs. Virginia. Gauls capture Rome.

B.C. 451. 18. Annō trecentēsīmō et alterō ab urbe conditā imperium cōsulāre cessāvit et prō duōbus cōsulibus decem facti sunt, qui summam potestātem habērent,¹ decemvirī nōmināti. Sed cum primō annō bene ēgissent, secundō ūnus ex iis, Appius Claudius, Virginiī cūiusdam, qui honestis iam stīpendiis contrā Latīnōs in mōnte Algidō militārat,² filiā virginem corrumpere voluit; quam pater occidit, nē stuprum ā decemvirō sustinēret, et regressus ad militēs mōvit tumultum. Sublāta est decemvirīs³ potestās ipsique damnāti sunt.

B.C. 396. 20. Post vīgintī deinde annōs Veientāni rebellāverunt. Dictātor contrā ipsōs mīssus est Furius Camillus qui primum eōs



TRIUMPH.

vīcit aciē, mox etiam cīvitātem diū obsidēns cēpit, antīquissimā Ītaliae atque dītissimā. Post eam cēpit et Faliscōs, nōn minus nōbilem cīvitātem. Sed commōta est ei invidia, quasi praedam male dīvisisset, damnātusque ob eam causam et expulsus cīvitāte.

Special Study. — Relative clauses of purpose.

¹ 497, 1: 317, 2: 630.

² 235: 128, a: 131, 1.

³ 385, II, 2: 220: 345, v. 1.

Statim Gallī Senonēs ad urbem vērunt, et victōs Rōmānōs ^{B.C. 390.} undecimō miliariō ā Rōmā apud flūmen Alliam secūtī etiam urbem occupārent. Neque dēfendī quicquam, nisi Capitōlium, potuit; quod cum diū obsēdissent et iam Rōmānī famē laborārent, acceptō etiam aurō, nē Capitōlium obsidērent, recessērunt, sed ā Camillō, quī in vicinā civitatē exsulābat, Gallīs¹ superventum est² gravissimēque victī sunt. Postēā tamen etiam secūtus eōs Camillus ita cecidit, ut et aurum, quod iis datum fuerat, et omnia, quae cēperant, militāria sīgna revocāret. Ita tertiō triumphāns urbem ingressus est et appellātus secundus Rōmulus, quasi et ipse patriae conditor.

Book II.

Corvinus.

6. Cēsus iterum habitus est. Et cum Latīnī, quī ā Rōmānīs subācti erant, militēs praestāre nōllent,³ ex Rōmānīs tantum tīrōnēs lēctī sunt, factaeque legiōnēs decem, quī modus sexāgintā vel amplius armātōrum milia efficiēbat. Parvīs adhūc Rōmānīs rēbus,⁴ tanta tamen in rē militārī virtūs erat. Quae cum profectae essent adversus Gallōs duce L. Fūriō, quīdam ex Gallīs ūnum ex ^{B.C. 349.} Rōmānīs, quī esset⁵ optimus, prōvocāvit. Tum sē M. Valerius tribūnus militum obtulit, et cum prōcessisset armātus, corvus eī suprā dextrum brachium sēdit. Mox commissā adversus Gallum pūgnā idem corvus ālis et unguibus Gallī oculōs verberāvit, nē rēctum posset aspīcere. Ita ā tribūnō Valeriō interfectus. Corvus nōn solum victōriam eī, sed etiam nōmen dedit. Nam

Special Study. — Impersonal passive.

¹ 384, 5: 230: 217.

² 517: 326: 586.

³ 301: 146, d: 208, 2.

⁴ 431: 255: 409.

⁵ 503, 1: 320: 631, 2.

postea Idem Corvus est dictus. Ac propter hoc meritum annorum trium et viginti cōsul est factus.

Wars with the Samnites.

B.C.
324. 8. Iam Rōmānī potentēs esse coepērunt. Bellum enim in centēsīmō et tricēsīmō ferē mīliārīō ab urbe apud Samnītēs gerēbātur, quī mediū sunt inter Picēnum, Campāniam et Āpūliam. L. Papīrius Cursor cum honōre dictātōris ad id bellum profectus est. Quī cum Rōmam rediret, Q. Fabiō Māximō, magistrō equitum, quem apud exercitum reliquit, praecēpit, nē sē absente¹ pūgnāret. Ille occāsione repertā¹ felicissimē dīmicāvit et Samnītēs dēlēvit. Ob quam rem ā dictātōre capitis² damnātus, quod sē vetante pūgnāset,³ ingentī favōre mīlitum et populi liberātus est, tantā Papīriō sēditionē commōtā, ut paene ipse interficeretur.

B.C.
321. 9. Postea Samnītēs Rōmānōs T. Veturiō et Sp. Postumiō cōsulibus ingentī dēdecōre vicērunt et sub iugum mīsērunt. Pāx tamen ā senātū et populō solūta est, quae cum ipsīs propter necessitātem facta fuerat. Postea Samnītēs victī sunt ā L. Papīriō cōsule, septem mīlia eōrum sub iugum missa. Papīrius prīmus dē Samnītibus triumphāvit. Eō tempore Ap. Claudius cēnsor aquam Claudiam indūxit et viam Appiam strāvit. Samnītēs reparātō bellō Q. Fabium Māximum vicērunt tribus mīlibus hominum occīsīs. Postea, cum pater ei Fabius Māximus lēgātus⁴ datus fuisset, et Samnītēs vicit et plūrima ipsōrum oppida cēpit. Deinde P. Cornēlius Rūfinus M. Curius Dentātus, ambō cōsulēs, contrā Samnītēs mīssī ingentibus proeliis eōs cōnfēcēre. Tum bellum cum Samnītibus per annōs quadrāgintā novem āctum sustulērunt. Neque ūllus hostis fuit intrā Ītāliam, quī Rōmānam virtūtem magis fatigāverit.

Special Study. — Subjunctive in informal indirect discourse.

¹ 431: 255: 409-410.

² 410, III, n. 2: 220, a: 378, 3.

³ 516: 321: 541.

⁴ 363: 184: 321.

War with Pyrrhus.

11. Eodem tempore Tarentinis, qui iam in ultimā Italiā sunt, ^{B.C. 292.} bellum indictum est, quia legatis Rōmānorum iniuriā fecissent.¹

Hi Pyrrhum, Ēpiri regem, contra Rōmānos auxilium poposcērunt, qui ex genere Achillis originem trahēbat. Is mox ad Italiā vēnit, tumque primum Rōmāni cum trāsmarinō hoste dimicāvērunt. Missus est contra eum cōsul P. Valerius Laevinus, qui



cum explorātōres Pyrrhi cēpisset, iussit eos per castra dūci, ostendi omnem exercitum, tumque dimitti, ut renūtiārent Pyrrhō, quaecumque ā Rōmānis agerentur.² Commissā mox pūgnā, cum iam Pyrrhus fugeret, elephantōrum auxiliō vicit, quos incōgnitos³ Rōmāni expāvērunt. Sed nox proelio finem dedit; Laevinus tamen per noctem fugit, Pyrrhus Rōmānos mille octingentōs cēpit eosque summō honōre tractāvit, occisōs sepelivit. Quos cum adversō

vulnere⁴ et truci vultū etiam mortuōs iacere vidisset, tulisse ad caelum manūs dicitur cum hāc vōce: *sē tōtius orbis dominum esse potuisse*,⁵ *si tāles sibi milites contigissent*.⁶

Pyrrhus returns the captives. They are disgraced.

12. Postea Pyrrhus coniunctis sibi Samnitibus, Lucanis, Brutiis Rōmam perrexit, omnia ferro ignique vastavit, Campāniam populatus est atque ad Praeneste vēnit, miliariō ab urbe octāvō

Special Study. — Indirect questions.

¹ 516, II: 321: 541.

² 529, I: 334: 467.

³ 549, 5: 292, R.: 666.

⁴ 419, II: 251: 400.

⁵ 527, III, N. 2: 308, c; 336, 2: 597, R. 3; 650.

⁶ 510: 308: 597.

⁷ 380, II, 1: 258, b, N. 2: 337, 4.

decimō. Mox terrōre exercitūs, quī eum cum cōsule sequēbātur, in Campāniam sē recēpit. Lēgātī ad Pyrrhum dē redimendis captivīs mīssī ab eō honorificē susceptī sunt. Captīvōs sine pretiō Rōmam mīsit. Ūnum ex lēgātīs Rōmānōrum, Fabricium, sic admirātus, cum eum pauperem esse cōgnōvisset, ut quartā parte rēgnī prōmissā sollicitārē voluerit, ut ad sē trānsiret,¹ contemp-tusque est ā Fabriciō. Quārē cum Pyrrhus Rōmānōrum ingentī admirātiōne tenerētur, lēgātum mīsit, quī pācem aequīs condi-cionibus peteret, praecipuum virum, Cīneam nōmine, ita ut Pyrrhus partem Ītalīae, quam iam armīs occupāverat, obtinēret.²

13. Pāx displicuit remandātumque Pyrrhō est ā senātū eum cum Rōmānīs, nisi ex Ītaliā recessisset, pācem habēre nōn posse. Tum Rōmānī iussērunt captīvōs omnēs, quōs Pyrrhus reddiderat, infāmēs habērī, quod armātī capī potuissent,³ nec ante eōs ad veterem statum revertī, quam bīnōrum hostium occīsōrum spolia retulissent.⁴ Ita lēgātus Pyrrhī reversus est. Ā quō cum quaere-ret Pyrrhus, quālem Rōmam comperisset, Cīneās dixit *rēqum sē patriam vīdisse; scilicet tālēs illic ferē omnēs esse, quālis ūnus Pyrrhus apud Ēpīrum et reliquam Graeciam putārētur.*

Fabricius rejects an offer to poison Pyrrhus. Pyrrhus is conquered.

Mīssī sunt contrā Pyrrhum ducēs P. Sulpicius et Decius Mūs cōsulēs. Certāmine commissō Pyrrhus vulnerātus est, elephantī interfectī, vigintī milia caesa hostium, et ex Rōmānīs tantum quinque milia; Pyrrhus Tarentum fugātus.

14. Interiectō annō contrā Pyrrhum Fabricius est mīssus, quī prius inter lēgātōs sollicitārī nōn poterat quartā rēgnī parte prō-

Special Study. — Temporal clauses with *antequam*.

¹ 498, 1: 331: 546.

² 497, II: 319, b: 552, R. 3.

³ 516: 321: 541.

⁴ 520: 327: 577.

missā. Tum, cum vicīna castra ipse et rēx habērent, medicus Pyrrhī nocte ad eum vēnit, prōmittēns venēnō sē Pyrrhum occisūrum, sī sibi aliquid pollicērētur. Quem Fabricius vinctum reduci iussit ad dominum Pyrrhōque dici quae contrā caput eius medicus spopondisset.¹ Tum rēx admirātus eum dixisse fertur: “*Ille est Fabricius, quī difficilīus ab honestāte quam sōl ā cursū suō āverti potest.*” Tum rēx ad Siciliam profectus est. Fabricius victis Lūcānis et Samnitibus triumphāvit.

Cōsulēs deinde M. Curius Dentātus et Cornēlius Lentulus^{B.C. 275.} adversum Pyrrhum missi sunt. Curius contrā eum pūgnāvit, exercitum eius cecidit, ipsum Tarentum fugāvit, castra cēpit. Eā diē caesa hostium viginti tria milia. Curius in cōsulātū triumphāvit. Primus Rōmam elephantōs quattuor dūxit. Pyrrhus etiam ā Tarentō mox recessit et apud Argōs, Graeciae civitātem, occisus est.

First Punic War.

18. Annō quadringentēsimo septuāgēsimo septimō, cum iam clārum urbis Rōmae nōmen esset, arma tamen extrā Ītaliā mōta nōn fuerant. Ut igitur cōgnōscerētur, quae cōpiae Rōmānōrum essent, cēnsus est habitus. Tum inventa sunt civium capita ducenta nōnāgintā duo milia trecenta trigintā quattuor, quamquam ā conditā urbe numquam bella cessāssent.²

Et contrā Āfrōs bellum susceptum est primum Ap. Claudiō Q.^{B.C. 264.} Fulviō cōsulibus. In Siciliā contrā eōs pūgnātum³ est et Ap. Claudius de Āfris et rēge Siciliae Hierōne triumphāvit.

21. L. Mānliō Vulsōne M. Atiliō Rēgulō cōsulibus bellum in^{B.C. 256.} Āfricā trānslātum est. Contrā Hamilcarem, Carthāginiēnsium ducem, in mari pūgnātum,³ victusque est. Nam perditis sexāgintā

Special Study. — Accusative of limit of motion.

¹ 529, 1: 334: 467.

² 515, III, n. 1, 2): 313, y: 605, n.

³ 301, I: 146, d: 208, 2.

quattuor nāvibus retrō sē recēpit. Rōmānī vīginti duās amīsērunt. Sed cum in Āfricā trānsissent, prīmā Clypeam, Āfricāe civitātem, in dēditionē accēpērunt. Cōsulēs usque ad Carthāginem prōcessērunt, multisque castellis vāstātis Mānlius victor Rōmam rediit et vīginti septem mīlia captivōrum redūxit, Atīlius Rēgulus in Āfricā remānsit. Is contrā Āfrōs aciem instrūxit. Contrā trēs Carthāginiēnsium ducēs dīmicanēs victor fuit, decem et octō mīlia hostium cecidit, quīque mīlia cum decem et octō elephantis cēpit, septuāgintā quattuor civitātēs in fidem accēpit. Tum victī Carthāginiēnsēs pācem ā Rōmānīs petivērunt. Quam cum Rēgulus nōllet nisi dūrissimis condiciōnibus¹ dare, Āfrī auxilium ā Lacedaemoniīs petivērunt. Et duce Xanthippō, qui ā Lacedaemoniīs mīssus fuerat, Rōmānōrum dux Rēgulus victus est ūltimā perniciē. Nam duo mīlia tantum ex omni Rōmānō exercitū refūgērunt, quīngenti cum imperātōre Rēgulō capti sunt, trīgintā mīlia occīsa, Rēgulus ipse in catēnās coniectus.

The heroism of Regulus.

B.C. 250. 25. Post haec mala Carthāginiēnsēs Rēgulum ducem, quem cēperant, petiērunt, ut Rōmam proficīscerētur,² et pācem ā Rōmānīs obtinēret, ac permūtatiōnem captivōrum faceret. Ille Rōmam cum vēnisset, inductus in senātum nihil quasi Rōmānus ēgit, dixitque sē ex illā diē, quā in potestātem Āfrōrum vēnisset,³ Rōmānum esse dēsisse. Itaque et uxōrem ā complexū remōvit, et senātui suāsīt nē pāx cum Poenīs fieret²; illōs enim frāctōs tot cāsibus spem nūllam habēre; sē tantū⁴ nōn esse, ut tot mīlia captivōrum propter ūnum sē et senem et paucōs, qui ex Rōmānīs

Special Study. — Ablative absolute used for condition.

¹ 431, 3: 310, a: 593, 3.

² 498, 1: 331: 546.

³ 524: 336, 2: 650.

⁴ 405: 252, a: 380.

capti fuerant,¹ redderentur.² Itaque obtinuit. Nam Āfrōs pācem petentēs nūllus admīsit. Ipse Carthāginem rediit, offerentibusque Rōmānīs, ut eum Rōmae tenērent, negāvit sē in eā urbe mānsūrum,³ in quā, postquam Āfris⁴ servierat,¹ dignitatem honesti civis habēre nōn posset.⁵ Regressus igitur ad Āfricam omnibus suppliciis exstinctus est.

27
Battle of Lilybaeum. Interchange of captives.

27. C. Lutātiō Catulō A. Postumiō Albīnō cōsulibus, annō ^{B.C.} 242. belli Pūnici vicēsīmō et tertiō Catulō bellum contrā Āfrōs cōmmissum est. Profectus est cum trecentis nāvibus in Siciliam; Āfri contrā ipsum quadringentās parāvērunt. Numquam in mari tantis cōpiis pūgnātum est. Lutātius Catulus nāvem aeger ascendit; vulnerātus enim in pūgnā superiōre fuerat. Contrā Lilybaeum, civitatem Siciliae, pūgnātum est ingentī virtute⁶ Rōmānōrum. Nam LXIII. Carthāginiēnsium nāvēs captae sunt, CXXV. dēmersae, XXXII. milia hostium capta, XIII. milia occīsa, infinitum auri, argenti, praedae in potestatem Rōmānōrum redāctum. Ex classe Rōmānā XII. nāvēs dēmersae. Pūgnātum est VI. Idūs Mārtiās. Statim pācem Carthāginiēnsēs petivērunt tribūtaque est hīs pāx. Captivī Rōmānōrum, quī tenēbantur ā Carthāginiēnsibus, redditī sunt. Etiam Carthāginiēnsēs petivērunt, ut redimī eōs captīvōs liceret,⁷ quōs ex Āfris Rōmānī tenēbant. Senātus iussit sine pretiō eōs dari, quī in publicā cūstodiā essent; quī autem ā privātis tenērentur, ut pretiō dominīs redditō Carthāginem redirent atque id pretium ex fiscō magis quam ā Carthāginiēnsibus solveretur.⁷

Special Study. — Substantive clauses

¹ 524, 2, 2): 336, d: 628, R.

² 500: 319, 1: 552.

³ 537: 288: 287.

⁴ 385: 227: 346.

⁵ 524: 336, 2: 650.

⁶ 419, III: 248: 399.

⁷ 498, 1: 331: 546.

BOOK III.

Second Punic War.

7. M. Minuciō Rūfō P. Cornēliō cōsulibus Histriis bellum inlātum est, quia latrōcinātī nāvibus Rōmānōrum fuerant, quae frūmenta exhibēbant, perdomitīque sunt omnēs. Eōdem annō ^{B.C. 218.} bellum Pūnicum secundum Rōmānīs inlātum est per Hannibalem, Carthāginiēnsium ducem, quī Saguntum, Hispāniae civitatem Rōmānīs amicam, oppugnāre aggressus est, annum agēns vicēsimum aetātis, cōpiis congregātis cl. milium. Huic Rōmānī per lēgātōs dēnūntiāverunt, ut bellō abstinēret. Is lēgātōs admittere nōluit. Rōmānī etiam Carthāginem mīsērunt, ut mandārētur Hannibali,¹ nē bellum contrā sociōs populi Rōmānī gereret. Dūra respōnsa ā Carthāginiēnsibus data sunt. Saguntīnī intereā famē victī sunt, captīque ab Hannibale ultimis poenis adficiuntur. Bellum Carthāginiēnsibus indictum est.

8. Tum P. Cornēlius Scīpiō cum exercitū in Hispāniam profectus est, Ti. Semprōnius in Siciliam. Hannibal relicto in Hispāniā fratre Hasdrubale Pŷrēnaeum trānsiit. Alpēs, adhuc eā parte inviās, sibi patefecit. Trāditur ad Ītaliā lxxx. milia peditum, x. milia equitum, septem et xxx. elephantōs addūxisse. Intereā multi Ligurēs et Galli Hannibali sē coniūnxērunt. Semprōnius Gracchus cōgnitō ad Ītaliā Hannibalis adventū ex Siciliā exercitum Ariminum trāiēcit.

Hannibal's great victories. Battle of Cannae.

9. P. Cornēlius Scīpiō Hannibali primus occurrit. Commisso proelio, fugātis suis ipse vulnerātus in castra rediit. Semprōnius

Special Study. — Dative with impersonal passive.

¹ 301 : 230 : 217.

Gracchus et ipse cōfligit apud Trebiam amnem. Is quoque vincitur. Hannibalī multī sē in Ītaliā dēdidērunt. Inde ad Tūsciam veniēns Hannibal Flāminiō cōsuli occurrit. Ipsum Flāminium interēmit; Rōmānōrum xxv. milia caesa sunt, cēteri diffūgērunt. Missus adversus Hannibalem postea ā Rōmānis Q. Fabius Māximus. Is eum differendō¹ pūgnam ab impetū frēgit, mox inventā occāsiōne vicit.

10. Quīgentēsīmō et quadrāgēsīmō annō ā conditā urbē L. Aemilius Paulus, P. Terentius Varrō contrā Hannibalem mittuntur Fabiōque succēdunt, quī abiēns ambō cōsulēs monuit, ut Hannibalem, callidum et impatientem ducem, nōn aliter vincerent,² quam proelium differendō.¹ Vērū cum impatientiā Varrōnis cōsulis contrādicente alterō cōsule apud vicum, quī ^{R.C.} Cannae appellātur, in Āpūliā pūgnātum esset, ambō cōsulēs ab ^{216,} Hannibale vincuntur. In eā pūgnā tria milia Āfrōrum pereunt; ^{Aug.} ^{2.} māgna pars dē exercitū Hannibalis sauciātur. Nullō tamen proeliō Pūnicō bellō Rōmānī gravius acceptī sunt. Periiit enim in eō cōsul Aemilius Paulus, cōsulārēs aut praetōriī xx., senātōrēs captī aut occisī xxx., nōbilēs virī ccc., militum xl. milia, equitum iii. milia et quīgentī. In quibus malīs nēmō tamen Rōmānōrum pācis mentiōnem habēre dignātus est. Servī, quod³ numquam ante, manūmīssī et militēs factī sunt.

11. Post eam pūgnam multae Ītaliae cīvitatēs, quae Rōmānis pāruerant, sē ad Hannibalem trānstulērunt. Hannibal Rōmānis obtulit, ut captīvōs redimerent, respōnsumque est ā senātū *eōs cīvēs nōn esse necessāriōs, quī cum armātī essent, capī potuissent.* Ille omnēs postea variīs suppliciīs interfēcit et trēs modiōs ānūlōrum aureōrum Carthāginem mīsit, quōs ex manibus equitum Rōmānōrum, senātōrum et militum detrāxerat.

Special Study. — Use of the gerund.

¹ 542, IV (1): 301, 1: 431.

² 498, 1: 331: 546.

³ 445, 7: 200, e, n.: 614, R. 2.

Successes in Spain. Scipio is recalled to Rome.

15. Intereā ad Hispāniās, ubi occisīs duōbus Scīpiōnibus nūllus Rōmānus dux erat, P. Cornēlius Scīpiō mittitur, filius P. Scīpiōnis, qui ibīdem bellum gesserat, annōs nātus quattuor et vīgintī, vir Rōmānōrum omnium et suā aetāte et posterīore tempore ferē prīmus. Is Carthāginem Hispāniae capit, in quā omne
 B.C. 210. aurum, argentum et belli apparātum Āfrī habēbant, nōbilissimōs quoque obsidēs, quōs ab Hispānīs accēperant. Māgōnem etiam, frātrem Hannibalis, ibīdem capit, quem Rōmam cum aliis mittit. Rōmae ingēns laetitia post hunc nūntium fuit. Scīpiō Hispānōrum obsidēs parentibus reddidit; quārē omnēs ferē Hispānī unō animō ad eum trānsiērunt. Post quae Hasdrubalem, Hannibalis frātrem, victum¹ fugat et praedam māximam capit.

B.C. 207. 18. Dēspērāns Hannibal Hispāniās contrā Scīpiōnem diūtius posse retinērī, frātrem suum Hasdrubalem ad Ītaliā cum omnibus cōpiīs ēvocāvit. Is veniēns eōdem itinere, quō etiam Hannibal vēnerat, ā cōsulibus Ap. Claudiō Nerōne et M. Liviō Salinātore apud Sēnam, Picēnī civitātem, in insidiās compositās incidit. Strēnuē tamen pūgnāns occisus est; ingentēs eiūs cōpiae captae aut interfectae sunt, māgnū pondus auri atque argenti Rōmam relātum est. Post haec Hannibal diffidere iam dē belli coepit ēventū. Rōmānis ingēns animus accessit; itaque et ipsi ēvocāvērunt ex Hispāniā P. Cornēlium Scīpiōnem. Is Rōmam cum ingentī glōriā vēnit.

Scipio conquers in Africa. Peace is declared.

B.C. 205. 20. Annō quartō decimō posteāquam in Ītaliā Hannibal vēnerat, Scīpiō, qui multa in Hispāniā bene ēgerat, cōsul est factus et

Special Study.— Use of participle for co-ordinate verb.

in Africam missus. Cui vir¹ divinum quiddam inesse existimabatur, adeo ut putaretur etiam cum numinibus habere sermonem. Is in Africā contrā Hannōnem, ducem Afrōrum, pūgnat, exercitum eius interficit. Secundō proeliō castra capit cum quattuor milibus et quingentis militibus, xi. milibus occisis. Syphācem, Numidiae rēgem, qui sē Afris coniūxerat, capit et castra eius invādit. Syphāx cum nobilissimis Numidis et infinitis spoliis Rōmam ab Scipione mittitur. Quā rē auditā omnis ferē Italia Hannibalem dēserit. Ipse ā Carthāginiēnsibus redire in Africam iubetur, quam Scipio vāstābat.

21. Ita annō septimō decimō ab Hannibale Italia liberāta est. Lēgātī Carthāginiēnsium pācem ā Scipione petivērunt; ab eō ad senātum Rōmam missi sunt; quadrāgintā et quinque diēbus² hīs indūtiae datae sunt, quousque Rōmam ire et regredi possent.³ Et xxx. milia pondō argenti ab hīs accepta sunt. Senātus ex arbitriō Scipionis pācem iussit cum Carthāginiēnsibus fieri. Scipio hīs condiciōnibus dedit, *nē amplius quam trigintā nāvēs habērent, ut quingenta milia pondō argenti darent, captivos et perfugās redderent.*

BOOK IV.

Third Punic War. Carthage destroyed.

10. Tertium deinde bellum contrā Carthāginem suscipitur, sexcentēsimō et alterō ab urbe conditā annō, L. Mānliō Cēnsōrino¹⁴⁹ et M. Mānliō cōsulibus, annō quinquāgēsimō primō postquam secundum Pūnicum trānsāctum erat. Hi profecti Carthāginem oppugnāvērunt. Contrā eos Hasdrubal, dux Carthāginiēnsium, dimicābat. Famea, dux alius, equitātui Carthāginiēnsium prae-

Special Study. — Dative with compounds: ablative of time.

¹ 386: 228: 347.

² 379, 1: 256, 2, b: 393, a, 2.

³ 519, II, 2: 328: 572.

erat. Scipio tunc, Scipionis Africanus nepos, tribunus ibi militabat. Huius apud. omnes ingens metus et reverentia erat. Nam et paratissimus ad dimicandum et consultissimus habebatur. Itaque per eum¹ multa a consulibus prosperè gesta sunt, neque quicquam magis vel Hasdrubal vel Famea vitabant, quam contra eam Romanorum partem committere, ubi Scipio dimicaret.²

11. Per idem tempus Masinissa, rex Numidarum, per annos sexaginta ferè amicus populi Romani, anno vitæ nonagesimo septimo mortuus quadraginta quattuor filiis relictis Scipionem divisorem regni inter filios suos esse iussit.

B.C. 146. 12. Cum igitur clarum Scipionis nomen esset,³ iuvenis adhuc consul est factus et contra Carthaginem missus. Is eam cepit ac diruit. Spolia ibi inventa, quae variarum civitatum excidis Carthago conlegerat, et ornamenta urbium civitatibus Siciliae, Italiae, Africae reddidit, quae sua recognoscabant. Ita Carthago septingentesimo anno, quam condita erat, deleta est. Scipio nomen, quod avus eius acceperat, meruit, scilicet ut propter virtutem etiam ipse Africanus iunior vocaretur.

BOOK V.

Marius and Sulla. War with Mithridates.

B.C. 88. 4. Anno urbis conditae sexcentesimo sexagesimo secundo primum Romae bellum civile commotum est, eodem anno etiam Mithridaticum. Causam bello civili C. Marius sexies consul dedit. Nam cum Sulla consul contra Mithridaten gesturus⁴ bellum, qui Asiam et Achaiam occupaverat, mitteretur, isque exercitum in Campaniam paulisper teneret, ut belli socialis, de quo diximus, quod intra Italiam gestum fuerat, reliquiae tolle-

Special Study. — Future participle denoting purpose.

¹ 415, I, 1, n. 1: 246, b: 401, R. 1.

² 539, II: 342: 629.

³ 517: 326: 586.

⁴ 549, 3: 293, b, 2: 670, 3.

rentur, Marius adfectavit, ut ipse ad bellum Mithridaticum mitteretur.¹ Quā rē Sulla commōtus cum exercitū ad urbem vēnit. Illic contrā Marium et Sulpicium dimicavit. Primus urbem Rōmam armātus ingressus est, Sulpicium interfecit, Marium fugavit, atque ita cōsulibus ordinātis in futurum annum Cn. Octaviō et L. Cornēliō Cinnā ad Asiam profectus est.

5. Mithridatēs enim, quī Pontī rēx erat atque Armeniam ^{B.O.} Minōrem et tōtum Ponticum Mare in circuitū cum Bosporō tenēbat, primō Nicomēdēn, amicum populi Rōmānī, Bithyniā² voluit expellere, senātuique mandavit, *bellum sē ei propter iniuriās, quās passus fuerat, inlātūrum*. Ā senātū respōsum est Mithridatī, si id faceret, quod³ bellum ā Rōmānīs et ipse pateretur. Quārē irātus Cappadociam statim occupāvit et ex eā Ariobarzānēn, rēgem et amicum populi Rōmānī, fugavit. Mox etiam Bithyniam invāsīt et Paphlagoniam pulsīs rēgibus, amicis populi Rōmānī, Pylaemenē et Nicomēdē. Inde Ephesum contendit et per omnem Asiam litterās mīsīt, ut, ubicunque inventī essent⁴ cīvēs Rōmānī, unō diē occiderentur.⁵

BOOK VI.

Death of Mithridates. Catiline's conspiracy.

12. Dum haec geruntur,⁶ piratae omnia maria infestabant ita, ^{B.O.} ut Rōmānīs, tōtō orbe victōribus, sōla nāvigatiō tūta nōn esset.⁷ Quārē id bellum Cn. Pompēiō dēcrētum est. Quod intrā paucōs mēnsēs ingentī et felicitate et celeritate cōfēcīt. Mox ei dēlātum bellum etiam contrā rēgēs Mithridatēn et Tigrānēn.

Special Study.—Temporal clauses with *dum*.

¹ 498, II: 331, c: 546.

⁴ 524: 336, 2: 650.

² 414: 243: 390, 2.

⁵ 498, I: 331: 546.

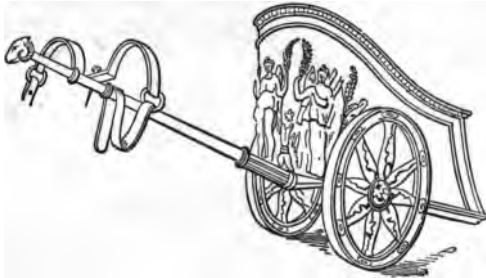
³ See Notes.

⁶ 487, 4: 276, 3: 570.

⁷ 500, II: 319: 552, 1.

Quō susceptō Mithridatē in Armeniā Minōre nocturnō proeliō vicit, castra diripuit, quadrāgintā milia eius occidit, viginti tantum dē exercitū suō perdidit et duos centuriōnēs. Mithridatēs cum uxōre fugit et duobus comitibus. Neque multō post, cum in suos saeviret, Pharnacis, filii sui, apud milites seditiōne ad mortem coactus venenum hausit. Hunc finem habuit Mithridatēs. Periiit autem apud Bosporem, vir ingentis industriae¹ consiliique. Regnavit annis sexagintā, vixit septuagintā duobus, contrā Rōmānos bellum habuit annis quadrāgintā.

15. M. Tullio Cicerōne oratore et C. Antonio cōss., annō ab urbe conditā sexcentēsimō octogēsimo nōnō, L. Sergius Catilina, nobilissimī generis vir, sed ingenii prāvissimī, ad delendam² patriam coniuravit cum quibusdam, clāris quidem, sed audācibus viris. Ā Cicerōne urbe expulsus est. Socii eius dēprehensi in carcere strangulati sunt. Ab Antonio, alterō cōsule, Catilina



TRIUMPHAL CAR.

ipse victus proeliō est interfectus.

16. Sexcentēsimō nōnāgēsimo annō ab urbe conditā D. Iulio Silānō et L. Mūrēnā cōss., Metellus dē Crētā triumphavit, Pompēius dē bellō piraticō et

Mithridaticō. Nulla umquam pompa triumphī similis fuit. Ducti sunt ante eius currum filii Mithridatis, filius Tigrānis et Aristobūlus, rex Iūdæorum; praelata est ingens pecūnia et aurī atque argentī infinitum. Hōc tempore nullum per orbem terrarū grave bellum erat.

Special Study. — Genitive of characteristic.

¹ 398, V: 215: 365.

² 542, III, n. 2; 544, 1: 300: 427.

Caesar conquers Gaul. Civil War.

17. Annō urbis conditae sexcentēsīmō nōnāgēsīmō tertiō C. ^{B.C. 59.}
 Mūlius Caesar, quī postea imperāvit, cum L. Bibulō cōsul est factus. Dēcrēta est ei Gallia et Illyricum cum legiōnibus decem.
 Is primō vicit Helvētiōs, quī nunc Sēquanī appellantur, deinde vincendō¹ per bella gravissima usque ad Ōceanum Britannicum prōcessit. Domuit autem annīs novem ferē omnem Galliam, quae inter Alpēs, flūmen Rhodanum, Rhēnum et Ōceanum est et circuitū patet ad bis et triciēs centēnā milia passuum. Britanni mox bellum intulit, quibus ante eum nē nōmen quidem Rōmānōrum cōgnitum erat, eōsque victōs obsidibus acceptis stipendiarios fecit. Galliae² autem tribūti nōmine annum imperāvit stipendium quadringentiēs, Germānosque trāns Rhēnum aggressus immāuissimis proeliis vicit. Inter tot successūs ter male pugnāvit, apud Arvernōs semel praesēns et absēns in Germāniā bis. Nam lēgātī eius duo, Titūrius et Aurunculēius, per insidiās caesi sunt.

19. Hinc iam bellum cīvile successit exsecrandum et lacrimabile, quō³ praeter calamitatēs, quae in proeliis accidērunt, etiam populī Rōmāni fōrtūna mūtata est. Caesar enim rediēns ex Galliā victor coepit poscere alterum cōsulātum atque ita, ut sine dubietate aliquā ei dēferrētur.⁴ Contrādictum est ā Mārcellō cōsule, ā Bibulō, ā Pompēiō, ā Catōne, iūssusque dīmīssis exercitibus ad urbem redire. Propter quam iniūriam ab Ariminō, ubi milites congregātōs habēbat, adversum patriam cum exercitū vēnit.^{49.} Cōsulēs cum Pompēiō senātusque omnis atque ūniversa nōbilitās ex urbe fūgit⁵ et in Graeciam trānsiit. Apud Ēpīrum, Mace-

Special Study. — Singular verb used with two subjects.

¹ 542, IV: 301, footnote: 437, 3.

² 425, II, 1, 2: 259, a: 389.

³ 384, II: 227, f: 345.

⁴ See notes.

⁵ 463, I: 205, d: 285, 1.

dopiam, Achāiam, Pompēiō duce, senātus contrā Caesarem bellum parāvit.

Pompey is conquered, flees to Alexandria, and is killed.

20. Caesar vacuum urbem ingressus dictatōrem sē fēcit. Inde Hispāniās petiit. Ibi Pompēiī exercitūs validissimōs et fortissimōs cum tribus ducibus, L. Āfrāniō, M. Petrēiō, M. Varōne, superāvit. Inde regressus in Graeciam trānsiit, adversum Pompēium dīmīcāvit. Primō proeliō victus est et fugātus, evāsīt tamen, quia nocte interveniente Pompēius sequī nōluit, dixitque Caesar: *nec Pompēium scire vincere, et illō tantum diē sē potuisse superārī*. Deinde in Thessaliā apud Palaeopharsālūm prōductis utrinque ingentibus cōpiis dīmīcāvērunt. Pompēiī aciēs habuit quadrāgintā milia peditum, equitēs in sinistrō cornū sexcentōs, in dextrō quīngentōs, praetereā tōtius Orientis auxilia, tōtam nōbilitātem, innumerōs senātōrēs, praetōriōs, cōsulārēs et quī magnōrum iam bellōrum victōrēs fuissent.¹ Caesar in aciē suā habuit peditum nōn integra trīgintā milia, equitēs mille.

B.C.
43. 21. Numquam adhūc Rōmānae cōpiae in ūnum neque māiōrēs neque meliōribus ducibus² convēnerant, tōtum terrārū orbem facile subāctūrae,³ sī contrā barbarōs dūcerentur.⁴ Pūgnātum tamen est ingentī contentiōne, victusque ad postrēmum Pompēius et castra eius direpta sunt. Ipse fugātus Alexandream petiit, ut ā rēge Aegyptī, cui tūtor ā senātū datus fuerat propter iuvenilem eius aetātem, acciperet auxilia. Quī fōrtūnam magis quam amicitiam secūtus occidit Pompēium, caput eius et ānulum Caesarī misit. Quō cōspectō Caesar etiam lacrimās fūdisse dicitur, tantī viri intueñs caput et generī quondam suī.

Special Study. — Subjunctive of characteristic.

¹ 503, 1: 320: 631, 2.

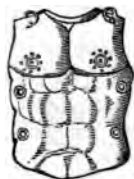
² 419, II: 251: 400.

³ 549, 3: 293, 6, 3: 670, 4, (2).

⁴ 509, n. 3: 307, f: 596, 2.

Caesar returns to Rome and subdues his enemies.

22. Mox Caesar Alexandream venit. Ipsi quoque Ptolemaeus ^{B.C.} parare voluit insidias, quā causā regi bellum inlatum est. Vio- ^{47.}



LORICA.

tus in Nilō periit inventumque est corpus eius cum lorica aurea. Caesar Alexandream potitus regnum Cleopatrae dedit, Ptolemaei sorori. Rediens inde Caesar Pharnacem, Mithridatis Magni filium, qui Pompeio¹ in auxilium apud Thessaliam fuerat, rebellantem in Pontō atque

multas populi Romani provincias occupantem vicit acie, postea ad mortem coegit.

23. Inde Romam regressus tertio se consulem fecit cum M. ^{B.C.} Aemilio Lepido, qui ei magister equitum dictatori ante annum ² ^{46.} fuerat. Inde in Africam profectus est, ubi infinita nobilitas cum Iuba, Mauritaniae rege, bellum reparaverat. Duces autem Romani erant P. Cornelius Scipio, ex genere antiquissimo Scipionis Africani (hic etiam socer Pompeii Magni fuerat), M. Petreius, Q. Varus, M. Porcius Catō, L. Cornelius Faustus, Sullae dictatoris filius. Contra hos commissō proelio post multas dimicationes victor fuit Caesar. Catō, Scipio, Petreius, Iuba ipsi³ se occiderunt. Faustus, Pompeii gener, a Caesare interfectus est.

Caesar is assassinated.

24. Post annum Caesar Romam regressus quarto se consulem fecit et statim ad Hispanias est profectus, ubi Pompeii filii, Cn.

Special Study. — Dative of reference: *ipse* agreeing with subject.

¹ 384, 4, n. 2: 235: 350, 1.

² 430: 259, d.: 403, n. 4.

³ 452, 1: 195, 1: 311, 2.

Pompēius et Sex. Pompēius ingēns bellum praeparāverant. Multa
 b.c. proelia fuērunt, ūltimum apud¹ Mundam civitatē, in quō adeō
^{45.} Caesar paene victus est, ut fugientibus suis sē voluerit occidere,
 nē post tantam rei militāris glōriam in potestātem adulēscentium



DEATH OF CAESAR. — GÉRÔME.

nātus annōs sex et quīnquāgintā venīret. Dēnique revocatīs suis
 vīcit. Ex Pompēii filiis māior occīsus est, minor fūgit.

25. Inde Caesar bellīs cīvilibus tōtō orbe compositīs Rōmam
 rediit. Agere insolentius coepit et contrā cōsuētūdinem Rō-
 mānae libertātis. Cum ergō et honōrēs ex suā voluntāte praestā-
 ret, quī ā populō antea dēferēbantur, nec senātui ad sē venienti

Special Study. -- Prepositions with names of towns.

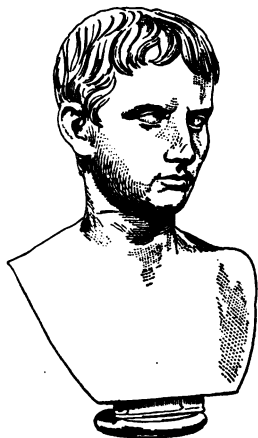
¹ 423, 1: 258, c, n. 1: 416, 4.

adsurgeret, aliaque rēgia ac paene tyrannica faceret, coniūrātum¹ est in eum a sexāgintā vel amplius senātoribus equitibusque Rōmānīs. Praecipuī fuērunt inter coniūrātōs duo Brūtī, ex eō genere Brūtī, quī primus Rōmae cōsul fuerat et rēgēs expulerat, C. Cassius et Servilius Casca. Ergō Caesar, cum senātūs diē inter cēterōs vēnisset ad cūriam, tribus et vīgintī vulneribus cōnfossus est.

BOOK VII.

Rise of Octavianus. Second Triumvirate.

1. Annō urbis septingentēsīmō ferē ac nōnō interfectō Caesare bella civīlia reparāta sunt. Percussōribus² enim Caesaris senātus favēbat. Antōnius cōsul partium Caesaris civīlibus bellis opprimere eōs cōnābātur. Ergō turbātā rē publicā multa Antōnius scelera committēns a senātū hostis iudicātus est. Missī ad eum persequendum duo cōsulēs, Pansa et Hirtius, et Octāviānus adulēscēns, annōs duodēvigintī nātus, Caesaris nepōs, quem ille testāmentō hērēdem reliquerat et nōmen suum ferre iusserat. Hic est, quī postea Augustus est dictus et rerum³ potītus. Quārē profectī contrā Antōnium trēs ducēs vicērunt eum. Evēnit tamen, ut victōrēs cōsulēs ambō morerentur.⁴ Quārē trēs exercitūs ūnī Caesarī Augustō pārūrunt.



YOUNG AUGUSTUS.
(Vatican.)

Special Study. — Dative with special verbs.

¹ 801: 148, d: 208.

² 395: 227: 348.

³ 410, V, 3: 223, a: 407, 2, d.

⁴ 801, I, 1: 332, 2: 553, 3.

B.C.
49. 2. Fugātus Antōnius āmissō exercitū cōnfūgit ad Lepidum, quī Caesarī¹ magister equitum fuerat et tum cōpiās mīlitum grandēs habēbat, ā quō susceptus est. Mox Lepidō operam dante Caesar cum Antōniō pācem fēcit et quasi vindicātūrus patris suī mortem, ā quō per testāmentum fuerat adoptātus, Rōmam cum exercitū profectus extorsit, ut sibi vicēsimo annō cōsulātus darētur.² Senātum prōscripsit cum Antōniō et Lepidō, et rem pūblicam armīs tenēre coepit. Per hōs³ etiam Cicerō orātor occīsus est multīque aliī nōbiles.

Battle of Philippi.

B.C.
49. 3. Intereā Brūtus et Cassius, interfectorēs Caesaris, ingēns bellum mōvērunt. Erant enim per Macedoniam et Orientem multī exercitūs, quōs occupāverant. Profectī sunt igitur contrā eōs Caesar Octāviānus Augustus et M. Antōnius (remāserat enim ad dēfendendam Ītaliā Lepidus). Apud Philippōs, Macedoniae urbem, contrā eōs pūgnāverunt. Primō proeliō victī sunt Antōnius et Caesar, periit tamen dux nōbilitātis Cassius, secundō Brūtum et infīnitā nōbilitātem, quae cum illis bellum gesserat, victam interfēcērunt. Āc sic inter eōs dīvisa est rēs pūblica, ut Augustus Hispāniās, Galliās et Ītaliā tenēret, Antōnius Asiam, Pontum, Orientem. Sed in Ītaliā L. Antōnius cōsul bellum civīle commōvit, frāter eius, quī cum Caesare contrā Brūtum Cassiumque dīmicāverat. Is apud Perusiam, Tūsciae civitātem, victus et captus est, neque occīsus.

6. Interim Pompēius pācem rūpit et nāvāli proeliō victus fugiēns ad Asiam interfectus est. Antōnius, quī Asiam Orientemque tenēbat, repudiātā sorōre Caesaris Augustī Octāviāni,

Special Study. — Agent considered as means.

¹ 394, 4, n. 2: 285: 350, 1.

² 500, II: 332: 553, 1.

³ 415, I, 1, n. 1: 246, b: 401, end.

Cleopatram, rēginā Aegyptī, dūxit uxōrem. Contrā Persās ipse etiam pūgnāvit. Primīs eōs proeliis vicit, regrediēns tamen famē et pestilentīā labōrāvit et, cum instārent Parthī fugientī, ipse prō victō recessit.

Antony and Cleopatra. Long and prosperous reign of Augustus.

7. Hic quoque ingēns bellum civīle commōvit cōgente uxōre Cleopatrā, rēginā Aegyptī, dum cupiditāte muliebrī optat¹ etiam in urbe rēgnāre. Victus est ab Augustō nāvālī pūgnā clārā et inlūstrī apud Actium, quī locus in Ēpirō est, ex quā fūgit in Aegyptum et dēspērātīs rēbus, cum omnēs ad Augustum trānsirent,² ipse³ sē interēmit. Cleopatra sibi aspidem admīsīt et venēnō eius extincta est. Aegyptus per Octāviānum Augustum imperiō Rōmānō adiecta est praepositusque ei Cn. Cornēlius Gallus. Hunc primum Aegyptus Rōmānū iudicem habuit.

8. Ita bellis tōtō orbe cōfectīs Octāviānus Augustus Rōmam rediit, duodecimō annō, quam⁴ cōsul fuerat. Ex eō rem publicam per quadrāgintā et quattuor annōs sōlus obtinuit. Ante enim duodecim annīs cum Antōniō et Lepidō tenuerat. Ita ab initio prīncipātus eius usque ad finem quinquāgintā et sex annī fuere. Obiit autem septuāgēsīmō sextō annō morte commūnī in oppidō Campāniae Ātellā. Rōmae in campō Mārtiō sepultus est, vir, quī nōn immeritō ex māximā parte deō similis est putātus. Neque enim facile ūllus eō aut in bellis felīcior fuit aut in pāce moderātior. Quadrāgintā et quattuor annīs, quibus sōlus gessit imperium, civīlissimē vixit, in cūctōs liberālissimus, in amicōs fidissimus, quōs tantīs ēvēxit honōribus, ut paene aequāret fastigiō suō.

Special Study. — Expressions for time since.

¹ See Notes.

² 417: 326: 586.

³ 452, 1: 195, 1: 311, 2.

⁴ 430 (last ex.): 262, n. 2: 563, 2.

10. Scythae et Indi, quibus antea Rōmānōrum nōmen incōgnitum fuerat, mūnera et lēgātōs ad eum mīsērunt. Galatia quoque sub hōc prōvincia facta est, cum antea rēgnū fuisset, prīmusque eam M. Lollius prō praetōre administrāvit. Tantō autem amōre etiam apud barbarōs fuit, ut rēgēs, populī Rōmānī amīcī, in honōrem eius conderent cīvitātēs, quās Caesarēās nōminārent. Multī autem rēgēs ex rēgnīs suis vērērunt, ut eī obsequerentur, et habitū Rōmānō, togātī scilicet, ad vehiculū vel equum ipsius cucurrērunt. Moriēns dīvus appellātus est. Rem pūblicam beātissimam Tiberiō successōrī reliquit, quī prīvīgnus ei, mox gener, postrēmō adoptiōne fīlius fuerat.



CORNELIUS NEPOS.

DE VIRIS INLUSTRIBUS.

MILTIADES.

The battle of Marathon.

4. Dārēus, cum ex Eurōpā in Asiam redisset, hortantibus amicis, ut Graeciam redigeret in suam potestātem, classem quīn-

B.C.
490.



gentārum nāvium comparāvit ei que Datim praefecit et Artaphernem, hisque ducenta peditum, decem equitum milia dedit, causam intersetens, se hostem esse Athēniēnsibus, quod eōrum auxiliō Iōnēs Sardis expugnāssent¹ suaeque praesidia interfēcissent. Illi praefecti regii classe ad Eu-

boeam appulsā celeriter Eretriam cōpērunt omnēsque eius gentis cīvēs abreptōs in Asiam ad rēgem misērunt. Inde ad Atticam accessērunt ac suās cōpiās in campum Marathōna dēdūxērunt. Is est ab oppidō circiter milia passuum decem. Hōc tumultū Athēniēnsēs tam propinquō tamque māgnō permōtī auxilium nus-

Special Study. — Indicative and subjunctive in causal clauses.

¹ 524: 336, 2: 650.

quam nisi à Lacedaemoniis petivērunt Phidippumque cursōrem eius generis, quī hēmerodromoe vocantur, Lacedaemonem misērunt, ut nūntiāret, quam celerī opus esset auxiliō.¹ Domī² autem creant decem praetōrēs, quī exercitui praessent, in iis Miltiadem. Inter quōs māgna fuit contentiō, utrum moenibus sē dēfenderent,³ an obviam irent hostibus aciēque dēcernerent. Ūnus Miltiadēs māximē nītēbātur, ut primō quoque tempore castra fierent: id sī factum esset,⁴ et cīvibus animum accessūrum, cum vidērent dē eōrum virtūte nōn dēspērārī, et hostēs eādē rē fore tardiorēs, sī animadverterent audērī adversus sē tam exiguis cōpīs dīmicārī.

5. Hōc in tempore nūlla cīvitās Athēniēnsibus auxiliō⁵ fuit praeter Plataeēnsēs. Ea mille misit mīlitum. Itaque hōrum adventū decem mīlia armātōrum complēta sunt, quae manus mirābili flagrabat pūgnandī cupiditāte. Quō factum est ut plūs quam conlēgae Miltiadēs valeret. Eius ergō auctōritāte impulsī Athēniēnsēs cōpiās ex urbe edūxērunt locōque idōneō castra fecērunt. Dein posterō diē sub mōntis radicibus aciē regiōne instructā nōn apertissimā (namque arborēs multis locis erant rārae) proelium cōmmisērunt hōc cōnsiliō, ut et mōntium altitūdine tegeantur et arborum tractū equitātus hostium impedirētur, nē multitūdine clauderentur. Datis, etsī nōn aequum locum vidēbat suis, tamen frētus numerō⁶ cōpiārum suārum cōnfigere cupiebat, eōque magis, quod, priusquam Lacedaemoniī subsidiō venīrent,⁷ dīmicāre utile arbitrabātur. Itaque in aciem peditum centum, equitum decem mīlia prōdūxit proeliumque cōmmisit. In quō tantō⁸ plūs virtūte valuērunt Athēniēnsēs, ut decemplicem nume-

B.C.
490.
Sept.
12.

Special Study. — Ablative in special constructions.

¹ 414, IV: 243, e: 406.

² 428: 258, 4, d: 411, 2.

³ 529, I: 331: 467.

⁴ 524: 336, 2: 650.

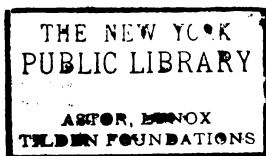
⁵ 390: 233: 356.

⁶ 425, 1, 1), n.: 254, b, 2: 401, n. 6.

⁷ 520: 327: 577.

⁸ 423: 250: 403.

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ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

rum hostium profligarint,¹ adeoque eos perterriturunt, ut Persae non castra, sed naves petierint. Quam pugnam nihil adhuc exstitit nobilius: nulla enim umquam tam exigua manus tantas opes prostravit.

THEMISTOCLES.

His early years. He devotes himself to public affairs.

1. Themistocles, Neocli filius, Atheniensis. Huius vitia ineuntis adolescentiae magnis sunt emendata virtutibus, adeo ut anteferatur huic nemo, pauci pares putentur. Sed ab initio est ordiendum.² Pater eius Neocles generosus fuit. Is uxorem Acarnanum civem duxit, ex qua natus est Themistocles. Qui cum minus esset probatus parentibus, quod et liberius vivebat et rem familiarem neglegebat, a patre exheredatus est. Quae contumelia non fregit eum, sed erexit. Nam cum iudicasset sine summa industria non posse eam extinguere, totum se dedit rei publicae, diligentius amicis famaeque serviens. Multum in iudiciis privatis versabatur, saepe in contionem populi prodibat; nulla res maior sine eo gereretur, celeriter quae opus erant reperiebat, facile eadem oratione explicabat. Neque minus in rebus gerendis promptus quam excogitandis erat, quod et de instantibus, ut ait Thucydides, verissime iudicabat et de futuris callidissime coniebat. Quo factum est ut brevi tempore illustraretur.

He strengthens the naval power of Athens. The doubtful response of the oracle.

2. Primus autem gradus fuit capessendae rei publicae bello Corcyrae: ad quod gerendum praetor a populo factus non solum .

Special Study. — Periphrastic conjugation.

¹ 496, 6: 287, c: 513.

² 496, n.: 294, b: 251.

praesenti bellō, sed etiam reliquō tempore ferōciōrem reddidit
 B.C. civitatem. Nam cum pecūnia pūblica, quae ex metallis redibat,
 489. largitiōne magistrātuum quotannis interfret,¹ ille persuāsit populō



MINE OR CLAY PIT.

(From pottery found near Corinth.)

ut eā pecūniā classis centum
 nāvium aedificārētur. Quā
 celeriter effectā primum Cor-
 cȳraeos frēgit, deinde mari-
 timōs praedōnēs cōnectandō²
 mare tūtum reddidit. In quō
 cum divitiis ōrnāvit, tum
 etiam peritissimōs belli³ nā-
 vālis fecit Athēniēnsēs. Id
 quantae salutī⁴ fuerit ūni-
 versae Graeciae, bellō cōgui-
 tum est Persicō. Nam cum

Xerxēs et mari⁵ et terrā bellum ūniversae Inferret Eurōpae
 cum tantis cōpiis, quantās neque ante nec postea habuit quis-
 quam: hūius enim classis mille et ducentārum nāvium longā-
 rum fuit, quam duo milia onerariarum sequēbantur, terrestres
 autem exercitūs septingenta peditum, equitum quadringenta
 milia fuerunt:—cūius dē adventū cum fama in Graeciam
 esset perlāta et māximē Athēniēnsēs peti dicerentur propter
 pūgnam Marathōniam, miserunt Delphōs cōnsultum,⁶ quidnam
 facerent⁷ dē rēbus suis. Deliberantibus Pythia respondit, ut
 moenibus ligneis sē mūnīrent.⁸ Id respōsum quō valeret⁷ cum
 intellegeret nēmō, Themistoclēs persuāsit cōnsilium esse Apolli-
 nis, ut in nāvēs sē suaue cōnferrent;⁸ eum enim a deō

Special Study. — Dative of service: genitive of material.

¹ 517: 326: 586.

² 542, IV: 301: 431.

³ 399: 218: 374.

⁴ 390: 233: 356.

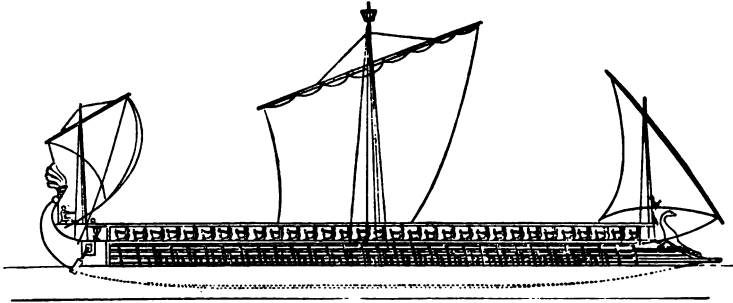
⁵ 425, II, 2: 258, 4, d: 385.

⁶ 546: 302: 435.

⁷ 529, I: 334: 467.

⁸ 496, 1: 331: 546.

significārī mŕum ligneum. Tālī cōnsiliō probātō addunt ad
superiōrēs totidem nāvēs trirēmēs suaque omnia, quae movērī
poterant, partim Salamīna,¹ partim Troezēna dēportant: arcem



TRIREME.

sacerdōtibus paucisque māiōribus nātū² ad sacra prōcūranda trā-
dunt, reliquum oppidum relinquunt.

Battle of Thermopylae.

3. Hūius cōnsilium plērisque civitātibus displicēbat et in terrā
dīmīcārī magis placēbat. Itaque mīssī sunt dēlectī cum Leōnidā,
Lacedaemoniōrum rēge, quī Thermopylās occupārent longiusque
barbarōs prōgredi nōn paterentur. Ii vim hostium nōn sustinē-
runt eōque locō omnēs interiērunt. At classis commūnis Grae-
ciae trecentārum nāvium, in quā ducentae erant Athēniēnsium,
prīmum apud Artemīsium inter Euboeam continentemque terram
cum classiāriīs rēgiīs cōnflīxit. Angustiās enim Themistoclēs
quaerēbat, nē multitudīne circumīrētur. Hic etsī parī proeliō
discesserant, tamen eōdem locō nōn sunt ausī manēre, quod erat

B.C.
480,
July.

Special Study. — Ways of expressing purpose.

¹ 200, II: 268, b: 337.

² 424: 263: 397.

periculum, nē, si pars nāvium adversāriōrum Euboeam superāsset,¹ ancipiti premerentur periculō. Quō factum est ut ab Artemisiō discēderent et exadversum Athēnās apud Salamina classem suam cōstituerent.

Xerxes burns Athens. Themistocles forces the battle of Salamis.

4. At Xerxēs Thermopylis expūgnātis prōtinus accessit astū
idque nullis dēfendentibus, interfectis sacerdotibus quōs in arce



THE ACROPOLIS.

invēnerat, incendiō
dēlēvit. Cūius flam-
mā perterriti clas-
siārii cum manēre
nōn audērent et plū-
rimi hortārentur, ut
domōs² suās discē-
derent moenibusque
sē dēfenderent, The-
mistoclēs ūnus re-
stitit et ūniversōs
parēs esse posse aiō-

bat, dispersōs testābātur peritūrōs, idque Eurybiadī, rēgi Lace-
daemoniōrum, quī tum summae imperiī praeerat, fore adfirmābat.
Quem cum minus quam vellet movēret, noctū dē servīs suis quem
habuit fidēlissimum ad rēgem mīsit, ut ei nūntiāret suis verbīs,
adversāriōs eius in fugā esse: quī si discessissent, mūiōre cum
labōre et longīnquiōre tempore bellum cōnfectūrū, cum singulōs
cōnsectārī cōgerētur: quōs si statim aggredērētur, brevī ūniversōs
oppressūrū. Hōc eō valēbat, ut ingrātīs ad dēpūgnandum

Special Study. — Accusative of limit.

¹ 529, II: 342: 663, 1.

² 330, II: 263, b: 337.

omnēs cōgerentur. Hāc rē audītā barbarus, nihil doli subesse
 crēdēns, postrīdiē aliēnissimō sibi locō, contrā opportūnissimō
 hostibus adeō angustō marī cōnfluxit. ut eius multitudō nāvium

B.C.
 480,
 Sept.
 20.



PLAN OF SALAMIS.

explicārī nōn potuerit. Victus ergō est magis etiam cōsiliō The-
 mistocli quam armīs Graeciae.

Themistocles induces Xerxes to leave Greece.

5. Hic etsi male rem gesserat, tamen tantās habēbat reliquiās
 cōpiārum, ut etiam tum iis opprimere posset hostēs. Iterum ab
 eōdem gradū dēpulsus est. Nam Themistoclēś verēns nē bellāre
 perseverāret,¹ certiōrem eum fēcit id agī, ut pōns, quem ille in
 Hellēspontō fēcerat, dissolverētur ac reditū in Asiam exclūderē-
 tur, idque ei persuāsit. Itaque quā sex mēnsibus iter fēcerat,
 eādē minus diēbus trīgintā īn Asiam reversus est sēque ā The-
 mistocle nōn superātum, sed cōservātum iūdicāvit. Sic ūnūs

Special Study. — Construction with verbs of fearing.

¹ 498, III: 331, f: 550, 2.

virī prūdentiā Graecia liberāta est Eurōpaeque succubuit Asia. Haec est altera victōria, quae cum Marathōniō possit comparārī tropaeō. Nam parī modō apud Salamina parvō numerō nāvium māxima post hominum memoriā classis est devīcta.



BRIDGE OF BOATS.

The fortifications of Athens.

- B.C. 479. 6. Māgnus hōc bellō Themistoclēs fuit neque minor in pāce. Cum enim Phalēricō portū¹ neque māgnō neque bonō Athēniēnsēs ūterentur, hūius cōsiliō triplex Piraei portus cōstitutus est isque moenibus circumdatus, ut ipsam urbem dignitatē aequiperāret, ūtilitatē superāret. Idem mūrōs Athēniēnsium restituit praecipuō suō periculō.² Namque Lacedaemoniī causam idōneam nacti propter barbarōrum excursiōnēs, quā negārent³ oportēre extrā Peloponnēsum ūllam urbem mūrōs habēre, nē essent loca mūnita, quae hostēs possiderent,⁴ Athēniēnsēs aedificantēs pro-

Special Study. — Clauses of characteristic.

¹ 421, 1: 249: 407.

² 419, III: 248: 399.

³ 503, II, 2: 320, f: 631, 1.

⁴ 500, I: 319, 2: 631.

hibere sunt cōnātī. Hōc longē aliō spectābat atque¹ vidērī volēbant. Athēniēnsēs enim duābus victōriis, Marathōniā et Salaminīā, tantam glōriam apud omnēs gentēs erant cōsecūtī, ut intellegerent Lacedaemoniī dē principātū sibi cum iis certāmen fore. Quārē eōs quam infirmissimōs esse volēbant. Postquam autem audiērunt mūrōs instrui, lēgātōs Athēnās mīsērunt, quī id fieri vetārent. His praesentibus dēsīerunt ac sē dē eā rē lēgātōs ad eōs missūrōs dīxērunt. Hanc lēgātiōnem suscepit Themistoclēs et sōlus primō profectus est: reliquī lēgātī ut tum exirent,² cum satis altī tuendō³ mūrī exstrūctī vidērentur, praecēpit: interim omnēs, servī atque libērī, opus facerent² neque ulli locō parcerent, sive sacer [sive profānus], sive privātus esset sive publicus, et undique, quod idōneum ad mūniendum putārent, congererent. Quō factum est ut Athēniēnsium mūrī ex sacellis sepulcrisque cōstārent.

Themistocles deceives the Spartans until the walls are finished.

7. Themistoclēs autem, ut Lacedaemonem vēnit, adīre ad magistrātūs nōluit et dedit operam, ut quam longissimē tempus dūceret, causam interpōnēns sē conlēgās exspectāre. Cum Lacedaemoniī quererentur opus nihilō minus fieri eumque in eā rē cōnārī fallere; interim reliquī lēgātī sunt cōsecūtī. Ā quibus cum audisset nōn multum superesse mūnitiōnis, ad ephorōs Lacedaemoniōrum accessit, penes quōs summum erat imperium, atque apud eōs contendit falsa iis esse dēlāta: quārē aequum esse illōs virōs bonōs nōbilesque mittere, quibus fidēs habērētur, quī rem explorārent: intereā sē obsidem retinērent. Gestus est ei mōs, trēsque lēgātī fūctī summīs honōribus Athēnās missī sunt. Cum hīs conlēgās

Special Study. — Subjunctive with verbs of commanding.

¹ 459, 2: 247, d: 643.

² 498, 1: 331: 546.

³ 542, II: 299: 429.

suos Themistocles iussit proficisci iisque praefixit, ut nō prius Lacedaemoniorum lēgitōs dimitterent quam ipse esset¹ remissus. Hōs postquam Athēnās pervēnisse ratus est, ad magistrātum senātumque Lacedaemoniorum adiit et apud eos liberrimē professus est: Athēniēnsēs suō cōsiliō, quod commūni iūre gentium facere possent, deōs publicōs suosque patriōs ac penātēs, quō facilius ab hoste possent dēfendere, mūrīs saepsisse, neque in eo quod inūtile esset Graeciae fēcisse. Nam illōrum urbem ut prōpugnāculum oppositum esse barbaris, apud quam iam bis classēs regiās fēcisse naufragium. Lacedaemoniōs autem male et iniūstē facere, quī id potius intuērentur, quod ipsōrum dominatiōnī quam quod universae Graeciae ūtile esset. Quārē, si suos lēgātōs recipere velent, quōs Athēnās miserant, sē remitterent,² aliter illōs numquam in patriam essent receptūrī.

Themistocles is banished from Athens and flees from Greece.

B.C.
471. 8. Tamen nō effūgit cīvium suōrum invidiam. Namque ob eundem timōrem, quō damnātus erat Miltiadēs, testulārum suffrāgiis ē cīvitate ēiectus Argōs habitātum concessit. Hīc cum propter multās virtūtēs māgnā cum dignitāte viveret, Lacedaemoniī lēgātōs Athēnās miserunt, quī eum absentem accūsārent, quod societātem cum rēge Persē ad Graeciam opprimendam fēcisset. Hōc crimine absēns prōditiōnis damnātus est. Id ut audit, quod nōn satis tūtum sē Argīs vidēbat, Corcȳram dēmigrāvit. Ibi cum eius principēs animadvertisset timēre, nē propter bellum iis Lacedaemoniī et Athēniēnsēs indicerent, ad Admētum Molossum rēgem, cum quō ei hospitium erat, cōfūgit. Hūc cum vēnisset et in praesentiā rēx abesset, quō māiōre religiōne sē receptum tuērētur, filiam eius parvulam adripuit et cum eā sē

Special Study.— Use of *quo* in final clauses.

¹ 520, II: 327: 577.

² 523, III: 380: 652.

in sacrarium, quod summā colēbatur caerimōniā, coniēcit. Inde nōn prius ēgressus est quam rēx eum datā dextrā in fidem rēperet, quam praestitit. Nam cum ab Athēniēnsibus et Lacedaemoniis exposceretur publicē, supplicem nōn prōdidit monuitque ut cōsuleret sibi: difficile enim esse in tam propinquō locō tūtō eum versārī. Itaque Pydnam eum dēdūcī iussit et quod satis esset praesidiū dedit. Hic in nāvem omnibus ignōtus nautis ēscendit. Quae cum tempestāte māximā Naxum ferrētur, ubi tum Athēniēnsium erat exercitus, sēnsit Themistoclēs, si eō pervēnisset, sibi¹ esse pereundum. Hāc necessitatē coactus dominō nāvis quis sit aperit, multa pollicēns, si sē cōservāset. At ille clārissimī virī captus misericordiā diem noctemque procul ab insulā in salō nāvem tenuit in ancoris neque quemquam ex eā exire passus est. Inde Ephesum pervēnit ibique Themistoclēn expōnit: cui ille prō meritis postea grātiā rettulit.

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466.

He goes to Artaxerxes.

9. Sciō plērōsque ita scripsisse, Themistoclēn Xerxe rēgnante in Asiam trānsisse. Sed ego potissimum Thūcýdidī² crēdō, quod et aetāte proximus dē iis, quī illōrum temporum historiam reliquērunt, et eiusdem cīvitātis fuit. Is autem ait ad Artaxerxēn eum vēnisse atque his verbis epistulam mīsisse: "Themistoclēs vēni ad tē, quī plūrima mala omnium Grāiōrum in domum tuam intulī, quam diū mihi necesse fuit adversum patrem tuum bellāre patriamque meam dēfendere. Idem multō plūra bona fēcī, postquam in tūtō ipse et ille in periculō esse coepit. Nam cum in Asiam revertī vellet, proeliō apud Salamina factō, litteris eum certiōrem fēcī, id agī ut pōns, quem in Hellēspontō fēcerat, dissolverētur atque ab hostibus circumīrētur: quō nūntiō ille perī-

Special Study. — Dative with periphrastic passive.

¹ 226: 232: 355.

² 385, II: 227: 346.

culō est liberātus. Nunc autem cōfūgi ad tē exagitātus ā cūctā Graeciā, tuam petēns amicitiam : quam si erō adeptus, nōn minus mē bonum amicum habēbis quam fortem inimicum ille expertus est. Tē autem rogō, ut dē iis rēbus, quās tēcum conloqui volō, annum mihi tempus dēs eōque trānsactō ad tē venire patiāris."

He is kindly received. Dies at Magnesia.

10. Hūius rēx animi māgnitūdinem admirāns cupiēnsque talem virum sibi conciliārī veniam dedit. Ille omne illud tempus literis sermōnīque Persārum sē dēdidit : quibus adeō eruditus est, ut multō commodius dicātur apud rēgem verba fēcisse quam si poterant, quī in Perside erant nātī. Hic cum multa rēgi esset pollicitus grātissimumque illud, si suis uti cōsiliis vellet, illum Graeciam bellō oppressūrum, māgnis mūneribus ab Artaxerxe dōnātus in Asiam rediit domiciliumque Māgnēsiae sibi cōstituit. Namque hanc urbem eī rēx dōnarat, his quidem verbis, *quae ei pānem praeberet*¹ (ex quā regiōne quinquāgēna talenta quotannis redibant), *Lampsacum autem, unde vinum sūmeret, Myūnta, ex quā obsōnium habēret.*

Hūius ad nostram memoriam monumenta mānsērunt duo : sepulcrum prope oppidum, in quō est sepultus, statua in forō
 H. C. 449. Māgnēsiae. Dē cuius morte multimodis apud plērōsque scriptum est, sed nōs eundem potissimum Thūcydidem auctōrem probāmus, quī illum ait Māgnēsiae morbo mortuum neque negat fuisse fāmam, venēnum suā sponte sūmpsisse, cum sē, quae rēgi dē Graeciā opprimendā pollicitus esset, praestāre posse dēspēraret. Idem ossa eius clam in Atticā ab amicis sepulta, quoniam lēgibus nōn concēderētur,² quod prōditionis esset² damnātus, memoriae prōdidit.

Special Study. — Forms of the locative, singular and plural.

¹ 497, I: 317, 2: 630.

² 524: 336, 2: 650.

ARISTIDES.

His rivalry with Themistocles and his banishment.

1. Aristidēs, Lysimachī filius, Athēniēnsis, aequālis ferē fuit Themistocli. Itaque cum eō dē principātū contendit: namque obtrectārunt inter sē. In hīs autem cōgnitum est, quantō anti-stāret eloquentia innocentiae. Quamquam enim adeō excellēbat Aristidēs. abinentiā, ut ūnus post hominum memoriam, quem quidem nōs audierimus,¹ cōgnōmine Iūstus sit appellātus, tamen ā Themistocle conlabefactus testulā illā exsiliō decem annōrum multātus est. Quī quidem cum intellexeret reprimi concitātā multitudinem nōn posse, cēdēnsque animadvertisset quendam scribentem, ut patriā pellerētur,² quāesisse ab eō dicitur, quārē id faceret aut quid Aristidēs commisisset, cūr tantā poenā dignus dūceretur.³ Cui ille respondit sē ignorāre Aristidēn, sed sibi nōn placēre, quod tam cupidē labōrasset⁴ ut praeter cēterōs iūstus appellārētur. Hīc decem annōrum lēgitimā poenā nōn pertulit. Nam postquam Xerxēs in Graeciam dēscendit, sextō ferē annō quam erat expulsus, populī scitō in patriam restitūtus est.

B.C.
488.

2. Interfuit autem pūgnae⁵ nāvālī apud Salamīna, quae facta est prius quam poenā liberārētur.⁶ Idem praetor fuit Athēniēnsium apud Plataeās in proeliō, quō Mardonius fūsus barbarōrumque exercitus interfectus est. Neque aliud est ūllum hūius in rē militārī inlūstre factum quam hūius imperiī memoria, iūstitiae vērō et aequitātis et innocentiae multa, in primis, quod ēius aequitāte factum est, cum in commūnī classe esset Graeciae simul cum Pausaniā, quō duce Mardonius erat fugātus, ut summa

B.C.
479,
Sept.**Special Study.** — Indirect question.¹ 503, I, N. 1: 320, d: 627, R. 1.² 498, I: 331: 546.³ 500, I: 319, 2: 631, 2. See Notes.⁴ 516, II: 321: 541.⁵ 386: 228: 347.⁶ 520, II: 327: 577.

imperii maritimi ab Lacedaemoniis transferrētur ad Athēniēnsēs: namque ante id tempus et mari et terrā ducēs erant Lacedaemoni. Tum autem et intemperantiā Pausaniae et iūstitiā factum est Aristidis, ut omnēs ferē civitatēs Graeciae ad Athēniēnsium societatem sē applicārent et adversus barbarōs hōs ducēs dēligerent sibi.

HAMILCAR.

He commands in Sicily, and fortifies Eryx.

1. Hamilcar, Hannibalis filius, cōgnōmine Barca, Carthāginiēsis, primō Poenico bellō, sed temporibus extrēmīs, admodum
 B.C. 247. adulēscēntulus in Siciliā praeesse coepit exercitui. Cum ante
 eius adventum et mari et terrā male rēs gererentur Carthāginiēsiū, ipse, ubi adfuit, numquam hosti cessit neque locum nocendi dedit, saepeque ē contrariō occāsione datā lacēssivit semperque superior discessit. Quō factō, cum paene omnia in Siciliā Poeni amississent, ille Erycem sic dēfendit, ut bellum eō locō gestum nōn vidērētur. Interim Carthāginiēnsēs classe apud insulās Aegātēs ā C. Lutātiō, cōnsule Rōmānōrum, superātī, statuērunt bellī facere finem eamque rem arbitriō permīsērunt Hamilcaris. Ille, etsi flagrābat bellandī cupiditāte, tamen pāci¹ serviundum² putāvit, quod patriam exhaustam sūmptibus diūtius calamitatēs bellī ferre nōn posse intellegēbat; sed ita, ut statim mente agitāret, si paulum modo rēs essent refectae, bellum renovāre Rōmānōsque armīs persequi, dōnicum aut virtūte vicissent³ aut victi manūs dedissent. Hōc cōnsiliō pācem conciliāvit, in quō tantā fuit ferōciā, cum Catulus negāret bellum compositūrum,⁴ nisi ille cum suis, quī Erycem tenuerant, armīs relictīs Siciliā dēcēderent,

Special Study. — Impersonal passive of intransitive verbs.

¹ 384, 5: 230: 346, R. 1.

² 519, II, 2: 328: 572.

³ 468, N.: 294, C, N.: 251, 2.

⁴ 523, footnote 2: 336, a, 1, N.: 532, a. 2.

ut succumbente patriā ipse peritūrum sē potius dixerit,¹ quam cum tantō flāgitio domum rediret:² nōn enim suae esse virtūtis³ arma ā patriā accepta aduersus hostēs aduersāriis trādere. Huius pertināciae cessit Catulus.

He ends the mercenary war.

2. At ille, ut Carthāginem venit, multō aliter ac spērārat rem pūblicam sē habentem cōgnōvit. Namque diūturnitāte externi mali tantum exārsit, intestinum bellum, ut numquam in pari periculō fuerit Carthāgō, nisi cum delēta est. Primō mercennārii milites, quibus aduersus Rōmānōs ūsi erant, dēscivērunt: quōrum nūmerus erat viginti milium. Hi tōtam abalienārunt Āfricam, ipsam Carthāginem oppūgnārunt. Quibus malis adeō sunt Poeni perterriti, ut etiam auxilia ab Rōmānis petierint;¹ eaque impetrārunt. Sed extrēmō, cum prope iam ad dēspēratiōnem pervēnissent, Hamilcarem imperātorem fecērunt. Is nōn solum hostēs ā mūrīs Carthāginis remōvit, cum amplius centum milia⁴ facta essent armātōrum, sed etiam eō compulit, ut locōrum angustis clausi plūrēs famē quam ferrō interfīrent. Omnia oppida abalienāta, in hīs Uticam atque Hippōnem, valentissima tōtius Āfricae, restituit patriae. Neque eō fuit contentus, sed etiam finēs imperiī prōpāgāvit, tōtā Āfricā tantum ōtium reddidit, ut nullum in eā bellum vidērētur multīs annis fuisse.

His successes in Spain.

3. Rēbus hīs ex sententiā peractis fidenti animō atque infestō Rōmānis, quō facilius causam bellandī reperīret, effēcit, ut imperātor cum exercitū in Hispāniam mitterētur, eoque sēcum dūxit

Special Study. — Sequence of tenses in clauses of result.

¹ 496, 6: 287, c: 573.

² 502, 2: 332, b: 644, 3.

³ 401: 214, c: 366.

⁴ 417, 1, n. 2: 247, c: 296, 4.

filium Hannibalem annorum¹ novem. Erat praeterea cum eo adulescens inlustris, formosus, Hasdrubal. De hoc ideo mentionem fecimus, quod Hamilcare occiso ille exercitui praefuit resque magnas gessit, et princeps largitione vetustos pervertit mores Carthaginiensium, eiusdemque post mortem Hannibal ab exercitu accepit imperium.

4. At Hamilcar, posteaquam mare transiit in Hispaniamque venit, magnas res secundam gessit fortunam: maximas bellicosissimasque gentes subegit, equis, armis, viris, pecunia totam locupletavit Africam. Hic cum in Italiam bellum inferre meditaretur, nonno anno postquam in Hispaniam venerat, in proelio pugnans adversus Vettones occisus est. Huius perpetuum odium erga Romanos maxime concitasse videtur secundum bellum Poenicum. Namque Hannibal, filius eius, adsiduus patris obtestationibus eo est perductus, ut interire quam Romanos non experiri mallet.

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HANNIBAL.

His greatness as a general.

1. Hannibal, Hamilcaris filius, Carthaginiensis. Si verum est, quod nemo dubitat, ut populus Romanus omnes gentes virtute superaret, non est infitandum Hannibalem tanto² praestitisse ceteros imperatores prudentiam, quanto populus Romanus antecedit fortitudine cunctas nationes. Nam quotienscumque cum eo congressus est in Italia, semper discessit superior. Quod nisi domi civium suorum invidia debilitatus esset,³ Romanos videtur superare potuisse. Sed multorum obrectatio devicit unius virtutem.

Special Study. — Ablative and accusative of time with *postquam*.

¹ 398, V: 215, b: 365.

² 423: 250, R.: 402.

³ 510: 308: 597.

His oath of hatred toward Rome.

Hic autem velut hēreditāte relictum odium paternum ergā Rōmānōs sic cōservāvit, ut prius animam quam id dēposuerit, quī quidem, cum patriā pulsus esset et aliēnārū opum indigēret, numquam dēstiterit animō bellāre cum Rōmānīs.

2. Nam ut omittam Philippum, quem absēns hostem reddidit Rōmānīs, omnium iis temporibus potentissimus rēx Antiochus fuit. Hunc tantā cupiditatē incendit bellandī, ut usque ā Rubrō Mari arma cōnātus sit inferre Ītalīae. Ad quem cum lēgātī vēnissent Rōmānī, quī dē eius voluntātē explōrārent darentque operam cōsiliis clandestinīs, ut Hannibalem in suspiciōnem rēgī addūcerent, tamquam ab ipsīs corruptus alia atque antea sentīret¹ neque id frūstrā fēcissent, idque Hannibal comperisset sēque ab interiōribus cōsiliis sēgregārī vidisset, tempore datō adiit ad rēgem, eīque cum multa dē fidē suā et odiō in Rōmānōs commemorāset, hōc adiūnxit: "pater meus," inquit, "Hamilcar, puerulō mē, utpote nōn amplius novem annōs nātō, in Hispāniam imperātor proficiēscēs Carthāgine, Iovī optimō māximō hostiās immolāvit. Quae divīna rēs dum cōficiēbātur, quaesivit ā mē vellemne sēcum in castra proficiēsci. Id cum libenter accēpissēm atque ab eō petere coepissēm nē dubitāret dūcere, tum ille, 'faciam,' inquit, 'sī mihi fidem, quam postulō, dederis.' Simul mē ad āram addūxit, apud quam sacrificāre instituerat, eamque cēteris remōtis tenentem iūrāre iussit, numquam mē in amicitia cum Rōmānīs fore. Id ego iūsiurandum patrī datum usque ad hanc aetātem ita cōservāvī, ut nēmīnī dubium esse dēbeat, quān reliquō tempore eādē mente sim² futūrus. Quārē sī quid amicē dē Rōmānīs cōgitābis, nōn imprūdenter fēceris, sī mē cēlāris: cum quidem bellum parābis, tē ipsum frūstrāberis, sī nōn mē in eō principem posueris."

Special Study. — Comparative clauses with *tamquam*.

¹ 812, II: 312: 602.

² 504, 3, 2): 332, 9, R.: 555.

He is made commander-in-chief. Subdues Saguntum. Crosses the Alps.

3. Hæc igitur quâ dîximus aetâte cum patre in Hispâniâ projectus est: cûius post obitum, Hasdrubale imperâtore successit, equitâtui omnî præfuit. Hôc quoque interfectô exercitus summam imperiî ad eum dedit. Id Carthâginem delatum publicè comprobatum est. Sic Hannibal minor quinq̃ue et viginti annis¹ natus imperator factus proximô trienniô omnës gentës Hispâniæ bellô subegit: Saguntum, foederatam civitatem, vi expugnâvit, trës exercitûs mæximôs comparâvit. Ex his unum in Âfricam misit, alterum cum Hasdrubale fratre in Hispâniâ reliquit, tertium in Îtaliâ secum duxit. Saltum Pÿrenæum transiit. Quâcumque iter fecit, cum omnibus incolis cõfligit: nẽminem nisi victum dimisit. Ad Alpës posteaquam venit, quæ Îtaliâ ab Galliâ sèiungunt, quâs nẽmô umquam cum exercitû ante eum præter Herculem Grâium transierat (quô factô is hodiẽ saltus Grâius appellâtur), Alpico's cõnantës prohibere transitû concidit, loca patefecit, itinera muniit, effecit ut eâ elephantus ornatus ire posset,² quâ antea unus homô inermis vix poterat rẽpere. Hæc^{218.} cõpiâs traduxit in Îtaliâque pervenit.

The battle of Trasemenus.

4. Cõflixerat apud Rhodanum cum P. Corneliô Scipione cõsule eumque populerat. Cum hõc eodẽ Clastidii apud Padum decernit sauciumque inde ac fugatum dimittit. Tertiô idem Scipio cum cõllegâ Tiberiô Longô apud Trebiam adversus eum venit. Cum iis manum cõseruit: utrõsque profligâvit. Inde per Ligurës Appenninum transiit, petẽs Etruriâ. Hõc itinere adeo gravî morbô adficitur oculõrum, ut postea numquam dextrô

Special Study. — Ablative of measure.

¹ 417: 247: 296.

² 501, II, 1: 332: 553, 1.

aequē bene ūsus sit. Quā valētūdine cum etiam tum premerētur lecticāque ferrētur, C. Flāminium cōsulem apud Trasmēnum cum exercitū insidiis circumventum occidit, neque multō post C. ^{a.c.} ₂₁₇ Centēnium praetōrem cum dēlectā manū saltūs occupantem. Hinc in Āpūliam pervēnit. Ibi obviam ei vērunt duo cōsulēs, C. Terentius et L. Aemilius. Utriusque exercitūs ūnō proeliō fugāvit, Paulum cōsulem occidit et aliquot praetereā cōsulārēs, in iis Cn. Serviliū Geminū, quī superiōre annō fuerat cōsul.

He is victorious in many battles.

5. Hāc pūgnā pūgnātā Rōmam profectus est nullō resistente. In propinquis urbi mōntibus morātus est. Cum aliquot ibi diēs castra habuisset et Capuam reverterētur, Q. Fabius Māximus, dictātor Rōmānus, in agrō Falernō ei sē obiēcit. Hīc clausus locōrum angustis noctū sine ūllō dētrīmentō exercitūs sē expeditivit Fabiōque, callidissimō imperātōri, dedit verba. Namque obductā nocte sarmenta in cornibus iuencōrum dēligātā incendit eiusque generis multitudinem māgnam dispālātā immisit. Quō repentinō obiectō visū tantum terrōrem iniēcit exercitū Rōmānōrum, ut ēgredi extrā vāllum nēmō sit ausus. Hanc post rem gestam nōn ita multis diēbus M. Minucium Rūfum, magistrum equitum parī ac dictātōrem ¹ imperiō, ² dolō prōductum in proelium fugāvit. Tiberium Semprōnium Gracchū, iterum cōsulem, in Lūcānis absēns in insidiās inductum sustulit. M. Claudium Mārcellum, quinquēs cōsulem, apud Venusiam parī modō interfēcit. Longum est omnia ēnumerāre proelia. Quārē hōc ūnum satis erit dictum, ex quō intellegi possit, quantus ille fuerit: quamdiū in Ītaliā fuit, nēmō ei in aciē restitit, nēmō adversus eum post Cannēsem pūgnam in campō castra posuit.

Special Study.— Ablative and genitive of quality.

¹ acc. by attraction.

² 419, II: 251: 400.

He is defeated at Zama.

6. Hinc invictus patriam dēfēsum¹ revocātus bellum gessit adversus P. Scīpiōnem, filium eius Scīpiōnis, quem ipse primō apud Rhodanum, iterum apud Padum, tertio apud Trebiam fugārat. Cum hōc exhaustis iam patriae facultātibus cupiv^{it} impraesentiārum bellum compōnere, quō valentior postea congraderetur. In colloquium convēnit: condiціōnes nōn convēnerunt. Post id factum paucis diēbus apud Zamam cum eodem cōnfixit: pulsus (incrēdibile dictū) biduō et duābus noctibus Hadrūmētum pervēnit, quod abest ab Zamā circiter milia passuum trecenta. In hac fugā Numidae, quī simul cum eō ex acie excesserant, insidiati sunt ei: quos nōn solum effūgit, sed etiam ipsos oppressit. Hadrūmētī reliquos ē fugā conlēgit: novis dilēctibus paucis diēbus multos contrāxit.

He is made chief magistrate.

7. Cum in apparandō acerrimē esset occupātus, Carthāginiēnsēs bellum cum Rōmānis composuerunt. Ille nihilō sētius exercitui postea praefuit rēsq^{ue} in Āfricā gessit itemque Māgō frāter eius usque ad P. Sulpiciū C. Aurēliū cōsulēs. His enim magistrātibus lēgātī Carthāginiēnsēs Rōmam vērērunt, quī senātui populōque Rōmānō grātiās agerent, quod cum iis pācem fecissent,² ob eamque rem corōnā aureā eos dōnārent³ simulque peterent, ut obsidēs eōrum Fregellis⁴ essent captivique redderentur. His ex senātūs cōsultō respōsum est: *mūnus eōrum grātum acceptumque esse; obsidēs, quō locō rogārent, futurōs, captīvōs nōn remissūrōs, quod Hannibalem, cuius operā susceptum bellum foret,*⁵

Special Study. — Use of former supine.

¹ 546: 302: 435.

² 384, II, 2: 225, d: 348.

³ 516: 321: 541.

⁴ 425, II: 258, c, 2: 386.

⁵ 304, 2: 119, x.: 116, x. 1, c.

intimicissimum nōminī Rōmānō, etiam nunc cum imperiō apud exercitum habērent itemque frātre ēius Māgōnem. Hōc respōnsō Carthāginiēnsēs cōgnitō Hannibalem domum et Māgōnem revocā-runt. Hūc ut rediit, rēx factus est, postquam imperātor fuerat, annō secundō et vīcēsīmō: ut enim Rōmae cōsulēs, sic Carthā-gine quotannis annuī bīnī rēgēs creābantur. In eō magistrātū parī diligentīā sē Hannibal praebuit ac fuerat in bellō. Namque effēcit, ex novīs vēcīgālibus nōn solum ut esset pecūnia, quae Rōmānīs ex foedere penderēt, sed etiam superesset, quae in aerāriō repōnerēt. Deinde, M. Claudiō L. Furiō cōsulibus, Rōmā lēgātī Carthāginem vērunt. Hōs Hannibal ratus suū¹ exposcendī grātiā missōs, priusquam iis senātus darēt, nāvem ascendit clam atque in Syriam ad Antiochum profūgit. Hāc rē palam factā Poenī nāvēs duās, quae eum comprehenderent, sī possent² cōsequī, misērunt: bona ēius publicārun, domum ā fundāmentīs disiēcērunt, ipsum exsulem iūdicārun.

Antiochus is defeated at Thermopylae.

8. At Hannibal annō tertiō, postquam domō profūgerat, L. Cornēliō. Q. Minuciō cōsulibus, cum quīnque nāvibus Āfricam accessit in finibus Cŷrēnaeorum, sī fōrte Carthāginiēnsēs ad bel-lum Antiochī spē fiduciāque inducerentur,³ cui iam persuāserat, ut cum exercitibus in Ītaliā proficiscerēt. Hūc Māgōnem frātre excivit. Id ubi Poenī rescivērunt, Māgōnem eādem, quā frātre, absentem adfēcērunt poenā. Illi dēspērātīs rēbus cum solvissent nāvēs ac vēla ventīs dedissent, Hannibal ad Antiochum pervēnit. Dē Māgōnis interitū duplex memoria prōdita est: nam-que aliī naufragiō, aliī ā servulis ipsius interfectum eum scrip-

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Special Study. — Indirect questions with *sī*.

¹ 542, I, n. 1: 298, a: 428, R. 1.

² 529, II: 342: 663, 1.

³ 539, II, 1, n. 1: 334, f: 460, 1, b.

A. & W. LAT. R. — 5

tum¹ reliquērunt. Antiochus autem, si tam in gerendō bellō cōsiliis eius pārere voluisset, quam in suscipiendō instituerat, B.C. 191. propius Tiberi quam Thermopylis dē summā imperiī dīmīcāset. Quem etsi multa stultē cōnārī vidēbat, tamen nullā dēseruit in rē. Praefuit paucis nāvibus, quās ex Syriā iūssus erat in Asiam dūcere, iisque adversus Rhodiōrum classem in Pamphylīō Mari cōnflīxit. Quō cum multitūdine adversāriōrum sui superārentur, ipse, quō cornū rem gessit, fuit superior.

Hannibal deceives the Cretans.

9. Antiochō fugātō, verēns nē dēderētur, quod sine dubiō accidisset, si sui fēcisset potestātem, Crētā ad Gortyniōs vēnit, ut ibi quō sē cōferret,² cōsiderāret. Vidit autem vir omnium callidissimus in māgnō sē fore periculō, nisi quid prōvidisset, propter avāritiam Crētēnsium: māgnam enim sēcum pecūniam portābat, dē quā sciēbat exisse fāmam. Itaque capit tāle cōsiliū. Amphorās complūrēs complet plumbō, summās³ operit aurō et argentō. Hās praesentibus principibus dēpōnit in templō Diānae, simulāns sē suās fōrtūnās illōrum fidei crēdere. Hīs in errōrem inductis, statuās aāneās, quās sēcum portābat, omnī suā pecūniā complet eāsque in prōpatulō domī abiecit. Gortyniī templum māgnā cūrā custōdiunt, nōn tam ā cēteris quam ab Hannibale, nē ille inscientibus iis tolleret sēcumque dūceret.

His device to kill Eumenes.

10. Sic cōservātis suis rēbus Poenus, inlūsīs Crētēnsibus omnibus, ad Prūsiam in Pontum pervēnit. Apud quem eōdem animō fuit ergā Ītaliā, neque aliud quicquam ēgit quam rēgem armā-

Special Study. — Meaning of *summus* and like superlatives.

¹ See Notes.

² 529, I: 334: 467.

³ sc. amphorā.

vit et exercuit adversus Rōmānōs. Quem cum vidēret domesticis opibus minus esse rōbustum, conciliābat cēterōs rēgēs, adiungēbat bellicōsās nātiōnēs. Dissidēbat ab eō Pergamēnus rēx Eumenēs, Rōmānis amīcissimus, bellumque inter eōs gerēbatur et marī et terrā: quō magis cupiēbat eum Hannibal opprimi. Sed utrobique Eumenēs plūs valēbat propter Rōmānōrum societātem: quem si remōvisset, faciōra sibi cētera fore arbitrābatur. Ad hunc interficiendum tālem iniit ratiōnem. Classe paucis diebus erant dēcrētūri. Superābatur nāvium multitudine: dolō erat pūgnandum, cum pār nōn esset armīs. Imperāvit quam plūrimās venēnātās serpentēs vivās conligī eāsque in vāsa fictilia cōnici. Hārum cum effēcisset māgnam multitudinem, diē ipsō, quō factūrus erat nāvāle proelium, classiārīōs convocat iisque praecipit, omnēs ut in ūnam Eumenis rēgis concurrant nāvem, ā cēteris tantum satis habeant sē dēfendere. Id illōs facile serpentium multitudine cōnsecūtūrōs. Rēx autem in quā nāve veherētur, ut scirent, sē factūrum: quem si aut cēpissent aut interfēcissent, māgnō iis¹ pollicētur praemiō¹ fore.

Success of his stratagem.

11. Tālī cohortātiōne militum factā classis ab utrīsq; in proelium dēducitur. Quārum aciē cōstitūtā, priusquam signum pūgnae darētur, Hannibal, ut palam faceret suis, quō locō Eumenēs esset, tabellārium in scaphā cum cādūceō mittit. Quī ubi ad nāvēs adversāriōrum pervēnit epistulamque ostendēns sē rēgem professus est quaerere, statim ad Eumenem dēductus est, quod nēmō dubitābat, quīn aliquid dē pāce esset scriptum. Tabellārius ducis nāve dēclārātā suis eōdem, unde erat ēgressus, sē recēpit. At Eumenēs solūtā epistulā nihil in eā repperit, nisi quae ad inridendum eum pertinērent.² Cūius etsi

Special Study. — Use of *quin* after verbs of doubt negated.

¹ 220: 233: 356.

² 503, 1: 320: 631, 2.

causam mirābātur neque reperiebat, tamen proelium statim committere nō dubitāvit. Hōrum in concursū Bithŷniī Hannibalis praeceptō ūniversī nāvem Eumenis adoriuntur. Quōrum vim rēx cum sustinēre nō posset. fugā salūtem petit: quam cōsecūtus nō esset, nisi intrā sua praesidia sē recēpisset, quae in proximō litore erant conlocāta. Reliquae Pergamēnae nāvēs cum adversāriōs premerent ācrius, repentē in eas vāsa fictilia, dē quibus suprā mentiōnem fēcimus, cōnici coepta sunt.¹ Quae iacta initiō rīsum pūgnantibus concitārunť, neque quārē id fieret poterat intellegi. Postquam autem nāvēs suās opplētas cōspēxērunt serpentibus, novā rē perterriti, cum, quid potissimum vitārent, nō vidērent, puppēs vertērunt sēque ad sua castra nautica rettulērunt. Sic Hannibal cōsiliō arma Pergamēnōrum superāvit, neque tum solum, sed saepe aliās pedestribus cōpiis parī prūdentiā pepulit adversāriōs.

His refuge betrayed to the Romans. He commits suicide.

12. Quae dum in Asiā geruntur, accidit cāsū ut lēgātī Prūsiae Rōmae apud T. Quīntium Flāmininum cōsulārem cōnārent, atque ibi dē Hannibale mentiōne factā ex iis ūnus diceret eum in Prūsiae rēgnō esse. Id posterō diē Flāmininus senātui dētulit. Patrēs cōnscripti, quī Hannibale vivō numquam sē sine insidiis futūrōs existimārent,² lēgātōs in Bithŷniam misērunt, in iis Flāmininum, quī ab rēge peterent, nē inimicissimum suum sēcum habēret sibiue dēderet. His Prūsia negāre ausus nō est: illud recūsāvit, nē id ā sē fieri postulārent, quod adversus iūs hospitii esset: ipsi, si possent, comprehenderent:³ locum, ubi esset, facile inventūrōs. Hannibal enim ūnō locō sē tenēbat in castellō, quod

Special Study. — Active and passive of *coepi*.

¹ 297, I, 1: 143, a: 424, R. 3.

² 517: 320, e: 626, R.

³ 623, III: 339: 652.

ei a rege datum erat mūneri, idque sic aedificārat, ut in omnibus partibus aedificiī exitūs habēret, scilicet verēns nē ūsū venīret, quod accidit. Hūc cum lēgātī Rōmānōrum vēnissent ac multitudine domum eius circumdedissent, puer ab iānuā prōspiciēns Hannibali dixit plūrēs praeter cōnsuetūdinem armātōs appārere. Quī imperāvit ei, ut omnēs forēs aedificiī circumīret ac properē sibi nūntiāret, num eōdem modō undique obsiderētur. Puer cum celeriter, quid esset, renūntiāset omnēsque exitūs occupātōs ostendisset, sēnsit id nōn fōrtuitō factum, sed sē petī neque sibi¹ diūtius vitā esse retinendam. Quam nē aliēnō arbitriō dimitteret, memor pristinārum virtūtum, venēnum, quod semper sēcum habere cōsuērat, sūmpsit. Sic vir fortissimus, multīs variisque^{B.C. 188.} perfūctus labōribus,² annō adquiēvit septuāgēsimō.

CATO.

His public offices.

1. M. Catō, ortus mūnicipiō Tūsculō, adulēscēntulus, priusquam^{Born B.C. 284.} honōribus operam daret, versātus est in Sabīniis, quōd ibi hērēdium a patre relictum habēbat. Inde hortātū L. Valeriū Flaccī, quem in cōsulātū cēnsūrāque habuit conlēgam, ut M. Perpenna cēnsōrius nārrāre solitus est, Rōmam dēmigrāvit in forōque esse coepit. Prīmum stipendium meruit annōrum decem septemque. Q. Fabiō M. Claudiō cōsulibus tribūnus militum in Sicilia fuit. Inde ut rediit, castra secūtus est C. Claudiū Nerōnis, māgnique³ opera eius existimāta est in proeliō apud Sēnam, quō cecidit Hasdrubal, frāter Hannibalis. Quaestor obtigit P. Āfricānō cōsuli, cum quō nōn prō sortis necessitudīne vīxit: namque ab eō perpetuā dissēnsit vitā. Aedilis plēbi factus est cum C. Helviō.

Special Study.— Genitive and ablative of price and value.

¹ 388: 232: 354.² 421, 1: 249: 407.³ 404: 252, a: 379.

Praetor provinciam obtinuit Sardiniam, ex qua quaestor superiore tempore ex Africa decedens Q. Ennium postam deduxerat, quod non minoris¹ aestimamus quam quemlibet amplissimum Sardiniensem triumphum.

His uprightness and reforms.

B.C. 195. 2. Consulatum gessit cum L. Valerio Flacco; sorte provinciam nactus Hispaniam citeriorem, exque eam triumphum deportavit. Ibi cum diutius moraretur, P. Scipio Africanus consul iterum, cuius in prioris consulatu quaestor fuerat, voluit eum de provincia depellere et ipse ei succedere, neque hoc per senatum efficere potuit, cum quidem Scipio principatum in civitate obtineret, quod tum non potentia, sed iure res publica administrabatur. Quam ex re iratus senatus, consulatum peracto privatus in urbe mansit. At Catō, censor cum eodem Flacco factus, severe praefuit ei potestati. Nam et in complures nobiles animadvertit et multas res novas in edictum addidit quam rem luxuria reprimeretur,² quae iam tum incipiebat pullulare. Circiter annos octoginta, usque ad extremam aetatem ab adolescentia, rei publicae causam suscipere inimicitias non destitit. A multis temptatus non modo nullum detrimentum existimationis fecit, sed, quoad vixit, virtutum laude crevit.

His various pursuits. His learning and writings.

3. In omnibus rebus singulari fuit industria: nam et agricola sollers et peritus iuris consultus et magnus imperator et probabilis orator et cupidissimus litterarum fuit. Quarum studium etsi senior adriperat, tamen tantum progressum fecit, ut non facile reperiri possit neque de Graecis neque de Italicis rebus,

Special Study. — Genitive of value.

¹ 404: 252, a: 379.

² 487, 1: 317, 2: 630.

quod ei fuerit¹ incognitum. Ab adulescentiā cōnfecit orātiōnēs. Senex historiās scribere instituit. Eārum sunt libri septem. Primus continet rēs gestās rēgum populi Rōmāni, secundus et tertius unde quaeque civitās orta sit Italica, ob quam rem omnēs *Originēs* vidētur appellāsse. In quartō autem bellum Poenicum est primum, in quintō secundum: atque haec omnia capitulātīm sunt dicta. Reliqua quoque bella parī modō persecūtus est usque ad praetūrā Servii Galbae, qui diripuit Lusitānōs: atque hōrum bellōrum ducēs nōn nōmināvit, sed sine nōminibus rēs notāvit. In iisdem exposuit, quae in Italiā Hispaniisque aut fierent aut vidērentur admiranda: in quibus multa industria et diligētia compāret, nūlla doctrīna.

Huius dē vitā et mōribus plūra in eō librō persecūtī sumus, quem sēparātīm dē eō fēcimus rogātū T. Pompōniū Atticū. Quārē studiōsōs Catōnis ad illud volūmen dēlēgāmus.

ATTICUS.

His love of learning.

1. T. Pompōnius Atticus, ab origine ultimā stirpis Rōmānae generātus, perpetuō ā māiōribus acceptam equestrem obtinuit dignitatem. Patre ūsus est diligēte et, ut tum erant tempora, diti in primisque studiōsō litterārum. Hic, prout ipse amābat litterās, omnibus doctrīnis, quibus puerilis aetās impertiri dēbet, filium erudit. Erat autem in puero praeter docilitatem ingenii summa suāvitās ōris atque vōcis, ut nōn solum celeriter acciperit quae tradēbantur, sed etiam excellenter prōnūtiāret. Quā ex rē in pueritiā nobilis inter aequalēs ferēbatur clāriusque exsplendescēbat, quam generōsī condiscipulī animō aequō ferre possent.²

Special Study. — Subjunctive with comparatives.

¹ 608, I: 320: 631, 2.

² 509, 2: 332, b: 631, 3.

Itaque incitabat omnēs studiō suō, quō in numerō fuērunt L. Torquātus, C. Marius filius, M. Cicerō: quōs cōsuetudine suā sic dēvinxit, ut nēmō iis perpetuō fuerit cārior.

He becomes the heir of his uncle.

5. Habēbat avunculum Q. Caecilium, equitem Rōmānum, familiārem L. Lūcullī, divitem, difficillimā nātūrā: cuius sic asperitatem veritus est, ut, quem nēmō ferre posset,¹ huius sine offēsiōne ad summam senectūtem retinuerit benevolentiam. Quō factō tulit pietātis fructum. Caecilius enim moriēns testāmētō adoptavit eum hērēdemque fecit ex dōdrante: ex quā hērēditāte accēpit circiter centiēs sēstertium. Erat nūpta soror Attici Q. Tullio Cicerōnī, eāsque nūptiās M. Cicerō conciliārat, cum quō ā con-discipulātū vivēbat coniūctissimē, multō etiam familiārius quam cum Quīntō, ut iūdicārī possit plūs in amicitia valēre similitudinem mōrum quam adfinitatem. Ūtēbātur autem intīmē Q. Hortēnsiō, quī iis temporibus principātum ēloquentiae tenēbat, ut intellegī nōn posset, uter eum plūs diligeret, Cicerō an Hortēnsius: et id, quod erat difficillimum, efficiēbat, ut, inter quōs tantae laudis esset aemulatiō, nūlla intercēderet obtrectātiō essetque tālium virōrum cōpula.

His dignity and indifference to public honors.

6. In rē publicā ita est versātus, ut semper optimārum partium² et esset et existimārētur, neque tamen sē civilibus fluctibus committeret, quod nōn magis eōs in suā potestātē existimābat esse, quī sē hīs dedissent, quam quī maritimis iactārentur. Honōrēs nōn petiit, cum ei patērent propter vel grātiā vel dignitā-

Special Study.—Force of subjunctive of characteristic.

¹ 529, II: 342: 663.

² 401: 214, c: 366.

tem: quod neque peti mōre māiōrum neque capi possent¹ cōservātis lēgibus in tam effūsi ambitūs largitiōnibus neque geri ē rē publicā sine periculō corruptis civitātis mōribus. Ad hastam publicam numquam accessit. Nullius rei neque praes neque manceps factus est. Nēminem neque suō nōmine neque subscribēns accūsāvit: in iūs dē suā rē numquam iit: iūdicium nūlum habuit. Multōrum cōsulūm praetōrumque praefectūrās dēlātās sic accēpit, ut nēminem in provinciā sit secūtus, honōre fuerit contentus, rei familiāris despēxerit fructum: quī nē cum Quīntō quidem Cicerōne voluerit² ire in Asiā, cum apud eum ^{n.o} lēgātī locum obtinēre posset. Nōn enim decēre sē arbitrābatur, ^{61.} cum praetūram gerere nōlisset, adseclam esse praetōris. Quā in rē nōn solum dignitātī serviēbat, sed etiam tranquillitātī, cum suspiciōnēs quoque vitāret crīminū. Quō fiebat ut eius observantia omnibus esset cārīor, cum eam officiō, nōn timōri neque spei tribuī vidērent.

The simplicity and refinement of his private life.

13. Neque vērō ille minus bonus pater familiās habitus est quam civis. Nam cum esset pecūniōsus, nēmō illō minus fuit emāx, minus aedificātor. Neque tamen nōn in primīs bene habitāvit omnibusque optimīs rēbus ūsus est. Nam domum habuit in colle Quirīnālī Tamphiliānam, ab avunculō hērēditate relictam, cūius amoenitās nōn aedificiō,³ sed silvā cōstābat: ipsum enim tectum antiquitus cōstitutum plus salis quam sūmptūs habēbat: in quō nihil commūtāvit, nisi si quid vetustāte coactus est. Ūsus est familiā, si utilitātē iūdicandum est, optimā, si fōrmā, vix mediocrī. Namque in eā erant puerī litterātissimī, anagnōstae

Special Study. — Idiomatic use of *utor*.

¹ 516, II: 321: 547.

² 517: 320, c: 633.

³ 415, III: 244, c: 396, n. 1.

optimi et plurimi librarii, ut ne pedisequus quidem quisquam esset, qui non utrumque horum pulchre facere posset,¹ pari modo artifices ceteri, quos cultus domesticus desiderat, apprime boni. Neque tamen horum quemquam nisi domi natum domique factum habuit: quod est signum non solum continentiae, sed etiam diligentiae. Nam et non intemperanter concupiscere, quod a plurimis videas,² continentis³ debet duci, et potius diligentia quam pretio parare non mediocris est industriae. Elegans, non magnificus, splendidus, non sumptuosus: omnisque diligentia munditiam, non affluentiam adfectabat. Supellex modica, non multa, ut in neutram partem conspici posset. Nec praeterib, quamquam nonnullis leve visum iri⁴ putem,⁵ cum in primis lautus esset eques Romanus et non parum liberaliter domum suam omnium ordinum homines invitaret, non amplius quam ternaria peraeque in singulos menses ex ephemeride eum expensum sumptui ferre solitum. Atque hoc non auditum, sed cognitum praedicamus: saepe enim propter familiaritatem domesticis rebus interfuimus.

His moderate use of wealth.

14. Nemo in convivio eius aliud acroama audivit quam anagnosten, quod nos quidem iucundissimum arbitratur: neque umquam sine aliqua lectione apud eum cenatum est, ut non minus animo quam ventre convivae delectarentur: namque eos vocabat, quorum mores a suis non abhorrent. Cum tanta pecuniae facta esset accessio, nihil de cotidiano cultu mutavit, nihil de vitae consuetudine, tantaeque usus est moderatione, ut neque in

Special Study. — Future passive infinitive.

¹ 503, I: 320: 631, 2.

² 401: 214, d: 366.

³ 496: 311, I: 257.

⁴ 248: 147, c, 1: 435, x, 4.

⁵ 615, x, 1: 313, g: 605, x.

sēstertiō viciēs, quod ā patre accēperat, parum sē splendide gesserit neque in sēstertiō centiēs adfluentius vixerit, quam instituerat, parique fastigiō steterit in utraq̃ue fōrtūnā. Nullōs habuit hortōs, nullam suburbānam aut maritimam sūmptuōsam villam, neque in Italiā praeter Arētinum et Nōmentānum rūsticum praedium, omnisque eius pecūniae reditus cōstābat in Ēpirōticis et urbānis possessiōnibus. Ex quō cōgnōsci potest ūsum eum pecūniae nōn māgnitūdine, sed ratiōne mētiri solitum.

His moral qualities.

15. Mendācium neque dicēbat neque patī poterat. Itaque eius cōmitās nōn sine sevērītate erat neque gravitās sine facilitāte, ut difficile esset intellēctū,¹ utrum eum amīci magis verērentur an amārent. Quidquid rogābātur, religiōsē prōmittēbat, quod nōn liberālis,² sed levis arbitrābātur pollicēri quod praestāre nōn posset. Idem in tuendō, quod semel adnuisset,³ tantā erat cūrā, ut nōn mandātā, sed suam rem vidērētur agere. Numquam suscepti negōtiū⁴ eum pertaesum est: suam enim existimātiōnem in eā rē agi putābat, quā nihil habēbat cārius. Quō fiēbat ut omnia Cicerōnum, M. Catōnis, Q. Hortēnsii, A. Torquātī, multōrum praeterea equitum Rōmānōrum negōtia prōcūrāret. Ex quō iudicārī poterat nōn inertīā, sed iudiciō fūgissee rei publicae prōcūrātiōnem.

His long life and last illness.

21. Tālī modō cum septem et septuāgintā annōs complēsset atque ad extrēmam senectūtem nōn minus dignitāte quam grātiā fōrtūnaque crēvisset (multās enim hērēditātēs nullā aliā rē quam

Special Study. — Descriptive genitive.

¹ 547: 303: 436.

² 401: 214, d: 366.

³ 507, III, 2: 316, a, 2: 625, a, 4.

⁴ 410, IV: 221, b: 377.

bonitāte cōsecūtus est) tantāque prōsperitāte ūsus esset valētudinis, ut annis trigintā medicinā nōn indiguisset, nactus est morbum, quem initiō et ipse et medicī contempsērunt: nam putārunt esse tēnesmon, cui remedia celeria faciliaque prōpōnēbantur. In hōc cum trēs mēnsēs sine ūllis dolōribus, praeterquam quōs ex cūratiōne capiēbat, cōsūmpsisset, subitō tanta vīs morbi in imum intestinum prōrūpit, ut extrēmō tempore per lumbōs fistulae puris erūperint. Atque hōc priusquam ei accideret, postquam in diēs dolōrēs accrēscere febrēsque accessisse sēnsit, Agrippam generum ad sē arcessī iussit et cum eō L. Cornēlium Balbum Sextumque Pedūcaeum. Hōs ut vēnisse vidit, in cubitum innixus “quantam,” inquit, “cūram diligentiamque in valētūdine meā tuendā hōc tempore adhibuerim,¹ cum vōs testēs habeam, nihil necesse est plūribus verbis commemorāre. Quibus quoniam, ut spērō, satisfecit, mē nihil reliquī fecisse, quod ad sānandum mē pertinēret, reliquum est ut egomet mihi cōsulam. Id vōs ignōrāre nōlui: nam mihi stat alere morbum dēsinere. Namque hīs diēbus quidquid cibi sūpsi, ita prōdūxi vītā, ut auxerim dolōrēs sine spēs salutis. Quārē ā vōbis petō primum, ut cōsiliū probētis meum, deinde, nē frūstrā dēhortandō impedīre cōnēmīni.”

He refuses to prolong his life.

22. Hāc orātiōne habitā tantā cōstantiā vōcis atque vultūs, ut nōn ex vītā, sed ex domō in domum vidērētur migrāre, cum quidem Agrippa eum flēns atque ōsculāns orāret atque obsecrāret, nē id quod nātūra cōgeret, ipse quoque sibi accelerāret, et quoniam tum quoque posset temporibus superesse, sē sibi suisque reservāret, precēs eius taciturnā suā obstinātiōne dēpressit. Sic cum biduum cibō sē abstinuisset, subitō febris dēcessit leviorque mor-

Special Study. — Indirect question.

¹ 529, I: 334: 467.



APPIAN WAY. (RESTORATION.)

bus esse coepit. Tamen prōpositum nihilō sētius perēgit. Itaque ^{B.C.} diē quīntō, postquam id cōsiliū inierat, pridīe Kalendās Aprilēs ^{32.} Cn. Domitiō C. Sosiō cōsulibus dēcessit. Ēlātus est in lecticulā, ut ipse praescripserat, sine ūllā pompā fūneris, comitantibus omnibus bonīs, māximā vulgī frequentiā. Sepultus est iūxtā viam Appiam ad quīntum lapidem in monumentō Q. Caeciliī, avunculī sui.

GAIUS IULIUS CAESAR.

DE BELLO GALLICO.

BOOK II.

A description of the Nervii.



CAESAR.

15. Eōrum finēs Nervii attingēbant; quōrum dē nātūrā mōribusque Caesar cum quaereret, sic reperiebat: Nullum aditum esse ad eōs mercātōribus; nihil pati vīni reliquārumque rērum inferri, quod iīs rēbus relanguēscere animōs et remitti virtūtem existimarent:¹ esse hominēs ferōs māgnaeque virtūtis; increpitāre atque incūsāre reliquōs Belgās, quī sē populō Rōmānō dēdidissent patriamque virtūtem prōiēcissent; cōfirmāre sēsē neque lēgātōs missūrōs,² neque ullam condiціōnem pācis acceptūrōs.

They prepare to attack Caesar.

16. Cum per eōrum finēs triduum iter fēcisset, inveniēbat ex captivīs Sabim flūmen ab castris suis nōn amplius milia passuum decem abesse: trāns id flūmen omnēs Nervii cōnsēdisse,² ad-

Special Study. — Tenses in indirect discourse.

¹ 525: 336, b: 654.

² 525: 336, A: 653.

ventumque ibi Rōmānōrum expectāre, unā cum Atrebatīs et Viromanduis, finitimīs suis (nam hīs utrisque persuāserant, uti eandem bellī fōrtūnam experirentur); expectārī etiam ab hīs Aduatucōrum cōpiās atque esse in itinere; mulierēs quīque per aetātem ad pūgnam inūtīlēs vidērentur in eum locum coniecisse, quō propter palūdēs exercitui aditus nōn esset.¹

17. His rēbus cōgnitis, explōrātōrēs centuriōnēsque praemittit, quī locum idōneum castris dēligant. Cum ex dēditiciīs Belgis



SARCINA.

reliquisque Gallis complūrēs Caesarem secūtī unā iter facerent, quīdam ex hīs, ut postea ex captivīs cōgnitum est, eōrum diērum cōnsuetūdine itineris nostrī exercitūs perspectā, nocte ad Nervios pervēnerunt; atque hīs dēmōstrārunt inter singulās legiōnēs impedimētōrum māgnū numerum intercedere, neque esse quicquam negotiī,² cum prīma legiō in castra vēnisset, reliquaeque legiōnēs māgnū spatium abessent, hanc sub sarcinīs adoriri; quā pulsā impedimētisque direptīs, futurum³ ut reliquae contrā cōsistere nōn audē-

rent.⁴ Adiuvābat etiam eōrum cōnsilium, quī rem dēferēbant, quod Nervii antiquitus, cum equitātū nihil possent (neque enim ad hōc tempus ei rei student, sed, quicquid possunt, pedestribus valent cōpiīs), quō⁵ facilius finitimōrum equitātum, si praedandī causā ad eos vēnissent, impedirent,⁶ teneris arboribus incisis atque inflexis crēbrisque in lātitudinem rāmīs enātīs et rubīs sentibusque interiectīs effecerant, ut instar mūrī⁷ hae sēpes mūnimenta praebērent, quō nōn modo nōn intrārī, sed nē perspicī quidem posset.¹ His rēbus cum iter āgminis nostrī impedirētur, nōn omittendum sibi cōnsilium Nervii existimāverunt.

Special Study. — Future passive infinitive, periphrastic form.

¹ 503, I: 320: 637, 2.

² 537, 3: 288, f: 248.

³ 397: 216: 369.

⁴ 497, II, 2: 317, b.: 545, 2.

⁵ 398, 4: 223, e: 373.

Position of the camp. A surprise.

18. Locī nātūra erat haec, quem locum nostrī castris dēlēgerant. Collis ab summō aequaliter dēclivis ad flūmen Sabim, quod suprā nōmināvimus, vergēbat. Ab eō flūmine parī acclivitate collis nāscēbātur adversus huic et contrārius, passūs circiter ducentōs infimus apertus, ab superiōre parte silvestris, ut nōn facile intrōrsus perspicī posset. Intrā eās silvās hostēs in occultō sēsē continēbant; in apertō locō secundum flūmen paucae stationēs equitum vidēbantur. Flūminis erat altitudō pedum¹ circiter trium.

19. Caesar equitatū praemissō subsequēbātur omnibus cōpiis;² sed ratiō ordōque agminis aliter sē habēbat ac Belgae ad Nervios dētulerant. Nam quod hostibus appropinquābat, cōsuetūdine suā³ Caesar sex legiōnēs expeditās dūcēbat; post eās tōtius exercitūs impedimenta conlocārat; inde duae legiōnēs, quae proximē cōscriptae erant, tōtum agmen claudēbant praesidiōque impedimentīs erant. Equitēs nostrī cum funditoribus sagittariisque flūmen trāsgressi cum hostium equitatū proelium commisērunt. Cum sē illi identidem in silvās ad suos reciperent ac rūsus ex silvā in nostrōs impetum facerent, neque nostrī longius, quam quem ad finem porrēcta ac loca aperta pertinēbant, cēdentēs insequi audērent, interim legiōnēs sex, quae primae vēnerant, opere dimēnsō castra mūnīre coepērunt. Ubi prima impedimenta nostrī exercitūs ab iis, quī in silvis abditī latēbant, visa sunt, quod tempus inter eōs committendī proeliī convēnerat, ut intrā silvās aciem ordinēsque cōstituerant atque ipsi sēsē cōfirmāverant, subitō omnibus cōpiis prōvolāvērunt impetumque in nostrōs equitēs fecērunt. His facile pulsīs ac prōturbātis incrēdi-

Special Study. — Ablative of accompaniment without *cum*.

¹ 404: 216, b: 365.

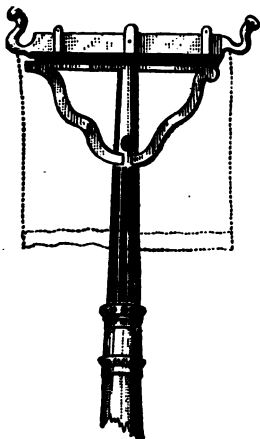
² 419, 1, 1): 248, a, n.: 392, R. 1.

³ 419, III: 253, n.: 399.

bili celerit  te ad fl  men d  curr  runt, ut p  ene   n   tempore et ad silv  s et in fl  mine et iam in manibus nostris host  s vid  rentur. E  dem autem celerit  te advers   colle¹ ad nostra castra atque e  s, qui in opere occup  ti erant, contend  runt.

The good training of the soldiers.

20. Caesar² omnia   n   tempore erant agenda: v  xillum pr  ponendum, quod erat insigne, cum ad arma concurr   oport  ret, signum tub   dandum, ab opere revocandi milites, qui paul   longius aggeris petendi caus   pr  cesserant arcessendi, acies instruenda, milites cohortandi, signum dandum. Qu  rum r  rum m  gnam partem temporis brevit  s et successus hostium impedi  bat. His difficult  tibus³ du  e res erant subsidio,⁴ scientia atque   sus militum, quod superi  ribus proeliis exercit  ti, quid fieri oport  ret n  n minus commod   ipsi sibi praescribere quam ab aliis doc  ri poterant, et quod ab opere singulisque legi  nibus singulos l  g  tos Caesar disc  dere nisi m  nitis castris⁴ vetuerat. Hi propter propinquit  tem et celerit  tem hostium



VEXILLUM.

nihil iam Caesaris imperium exspect  bant, sed per s  , quae vid  bantur, administr  bant.

21. Caesar, necessariis r  bus imper  tis, ad cohortandos milites, quam in partem f  rs obtulit, d  cucurrit et ad legi  nem decimam d  venit. Milites n  n longi  re   r  tione cohort  tus quam uti

Special Study. — Ablative absolute in conditional sentence.

¹ 425, 1, 1): 258, g: 387; see Notes.

² 390: 233: 356.

³ 388: 252: 354.

⁴ 431, 3: 255, 4, and 310: 593, 2.

suae pristinae virtutis memoriam retinērent¹ neu perturbārentur animō, hostiumque impetum fortiter sustinērent, quod nōn longius hostēs aberant, quam quō telum adigi posset,² proelii committendi signum dedit. Atque in alteram partem item cohortandi causā profectus pūgnantibus occurrit. Temporis tanta fuit exiguitās, hostiumque tam parātus ad dīmicandum animus, ut nōn modo ad insignia accommodanda, sed etiam ad galeās induendās scūtisque tegumenta detrūdenda tempus dē-



SCUTUM.

fuerit. Quam quisque ab opere in partem cāsū dēvenit, quaeque prima signa cōspēxit, ad haec cōstitit, nē in quaerendis suis pūgnandi tempus dimitteret.

Doubtful issue of the fight.

22. Instrūctō exercitū, ~~magis~~ ut loci nātūra dēiectusque collis et necessitās temporis, quam ut rei militāris ratiō atque ōrdō postulābat, cum diversis legiōnibus³ aliae aliā in parte hostibus resisterent, sēpibusque⁴ dēnsissimis, ut ante dēmōstrāvimus, interiectis prōspectus impedirētur, neque certa subsidia conlocārī, neque quid ~~in~~ quāque parte opus esset prōvidērī, neque ab ūnō omnia imperia administrārī poterant. Itaque, in tantā rerum iniquitāte, fōrtūnae quoque ēventūs varii sequēbantur.

23. Legiōnis nōnae et decimae milites, ut in sinistrā parte acie cōstitērant, pilis ēmissis, cursū ac lassitudinē exanimātōs vulneribusque cōfectōs Atrebatēs — nam his ea pars obvenerat — celeriter ex locō superiōre in flūmen compulērunt, et trānsire cōnantēs insecūtī, gladiis māgnam partem eōrum impeditam

Special Study. — Participle for coördinate verb.

¹ 408, 1: 331: 546.

² 502, 2: 320, c: 631, 3.

³ 431: 255: 409.

interfēcērunt. Ipsī trānsire¹ flūmen nōn dubitāverunt, et in locum inīquum prōgressī, rūsus resistentēs hostēs redintegrātō proeliō in fugam coniēcērunt. Item aliā in parte dīversae duae legiōēs, undecima et octāva, prōfligātis Viromanduis, quibus cum erant congressī, ex locō superiōre in ipsīs flūminis rīpis proeliābantur. At tōtīs ferē ā frōnte et ab sinistrā parte nudātis castris, cum in dextrō cornū legiō duodecima et nōn māgnō ab eā intervāllō² septima cōstitisset, omnēs Nervii cōfertissimō āgmine, duce Boduōgnātō, quī summam imperiī tenēbat, ad eum locum contendērunt; quōrum pars apertō latere legiōēs circumvenire, pars summum castrōrum locum petere coepit.

24. Eōdem tempore equitēs nostrī levisque armātūrae peditēs, quī cum iīs unā fuerant, quōs primō hostium impetū pulsōs dixeram,³ cum sē in castra reciperent, adversis hos-



MILES LEVIS ARMATURAE.

tibus occurrēbant ac rūsus aliam in partem fugam petēbant, et cālōnēs, quī ab decumānā portā ac summō iugō collis nostrōs victōrēs flūmen trānsisse cōspēxerant, praedandī causā ēgressī, cum respēxissent et hostēs in nostrīs castris versārī vīdissent, praecipitēs fugae sēsē mandābant. Simul eōrum, quī cum impedimentis veniēbant, clāmor fremitusque oriēbātur, aliīque aliam in partem perterriti ferēbantur. Quibus omnibus rēbus permōti equitēs Trēverī, quōrum inter Gallōs virtūtis opiniō est singularis, quī auxiliī causā ab civitate ad Caesarem missī vēnerant, cum multitudīne hostium castra complēri nostra, legiōēs premi et paene circumventās tenēri, cālōnēs, equitēs, funditōrēs, Numidās dīversōs

Special Study. — Distinction between imperfect and perfect.

¹ 505, I, 4: 332, p, n. 2: 555, r. 3.

² 379, 2: 257, b: 335, 2, n.

³ See Notes.

dissipātōsque in omnēs partēs fugere vidissent, dēspērātis nostris rēbus domum contendērunt; Rōmānōs pulsōs superātōsque, castris impedimentisque eōrum hostēs potītōs civitatī renūntiāverunt.

The Romans gain the advantage.

25. Caesar ab decimae legiōnis cohortātiōne ad dextrum cornū profectus, ubi suōs urgērī signisque in ūnum locum conlātis duodecimae legiōnis cōnfertōs militēs sibi¹ ipsōs ad pūnam esse impedimentō¹ vidit, quartae cohortis omnibus centuriōnibus occisīs signiferōque interfectō signō amissō, reliquārum cohortium omnibus ferē centuriōnibus aut vulnerātis aut occisīs, in hīs primipilō P. Sextiō Baculō, fortissimō virō, multis gravibusque vulneribus cōnfectō, ut iam sē sustinēre nōn posset, reliquōs esse tardiōrēs et nōnnūllōs ab novissimis dēserto proeliō excēdere ac tēla vitāre, hostēs neque ā frōnte ex inferiōre locō subeuntēs intermittere et ab utrōque latere instāre et rem esse in angustō vidit, neque ūllum esse subsidium, quod submittī posset: scūtō ab novissimis ūnī militi² detractō, quod ipse eō sine scūtō vēnerat, in primam aciem prōcessit; centuriōnibusque nōminātīm appellātis reliquōs cohortātus, militēs signa inferre et manipulōs laxāre iussit, quō facilius gladiis ūtī possent. Cūius adventū spē inlātā militibus, ac redintegrātō animō, cum prō sē quisque in cōspectū imperātōris etiam in extrēmīs suis rēbus operam nāvāre cuperet, paulum hostium impetus tardātus est.

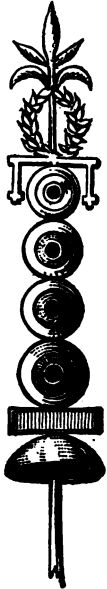
26. Caesar, cum septimam legiōnem, quae iūxtā cōstiterat, item urgērī ab hoste vidisset, tribūnōs militum monuit, ut paulatim sēsē legiōnēs coniungerent, et conversa signa in hostēs inferrent. Quō factō, cum alius aliī subsidium ferret neque timērent

Special Study. — Dative of separation.

¹ 390, I: 233: 356.

² 385, II, 2: 229: 345, a. 1.

nē āversī āb hoste circumvenīrentur, audācius resistere āc fortius pūgnāre coepērunt. Interim milītēs legiōnum duārum, quae in novissimō āgmīne praesidiō impedimentīs fuerant, proeliō nūntiātō, cursū incitātō, in summō colle ab hostibus cōspiciēbantur; et T. Labiēnus, castrīs hostium potītus, et ex locō superiōre quae rēs in nostrīs castrīs gererentur cōspiciātus, decimam legiōnem subsidiō nostrīs mīsit. Quī cum ex equitum et cālōnum fugā quō in locō rēs esset, quantōque in periculō et castra et legiōnēs et imperātor versārētur, cōgnōvissent, nihil ad celeritātem sibi reliquī¹ fecērunt.



SIGNUM.

Desperation of the Nervii. Their defeat.

27. Hōrum adventū tanta rērum commūtātiō est facta, ut nostrī, etiam quī vulneribus cōfectī prōcubuissent,² scūtīs innixī proelium redintegrārent; tum cālōnēs, perterritōs hostēs cōspiciātī, etiam inermēs armātīs occurrerent; equitēs vērō, ut turpitudinem fugae virtūte delērent, omnibus in locīs pūgnārent, quō sē legiōnāriīs militibus praeferrent.³ At hostēs etiam in extrēmā spē salūtis tantam virtūtem praestitērunt, ut, cum primī eōrum cecidissent, proximī iacentibus insisterent, atque ex eōrum corporibus pūgnārent; hīs dēiectīs, et coacervātīs cadāveribus, quī superessent ut ex tumultō tēla in nostrōs cōnicerent, et pīla intercepta remitterent: ut nōn nēquāquam tantae virtūtis hominēs iūdicārī⁴ dēberet ausōs esse trānsire lātissimum flūmen, ascendere altissimās rīpās, subire inīquissimum locum; quae facilia ex difficillimīs animī māgnitūdō redēgerat.

Special Study. — Relative clauses of characteristic.

¹ 401, n. 4: 216: 369.

² 503, 1: 320, a: 631.

³ 497, 2: 317, b: 545, 2, r. 1.

⁴ 534, 1, n. 2: 330, a, 2: 528.

28. Hōc proeliō factō, et prope ad interneciōnem gente ac nōmine Nerviorum redactō, māiōrēs nātū, quōs unā cum pueris mulieribusque in aestuāria ac palūdēs coniectōs dixerāmus, hāc pūgnā nūntiātā, cum victōribus nihil impeditum, victīs nihil tūtum arbitrārentur, omnium quī supererant cōsensū, lēgātōs ad Caesarem misērunt, sēque ei dēdidērunt; et in commemorandā civitātis calamitātē, ex sexcentīs ad trēs senātōrēs, ex hominum milibus sexāgintā vix ad quīngentōs, quī arma ferre possent, sēsē redactōs esse dixerunt. Quōs Caesar, ut in miserōs ac supplicēs ūsus misericordiā vidērētur, diligentissimē cōservāvit, suisque finibus atque oppidīs ūti iussit, et finitimīs imperāvit ut ab iniuriā et maleficiō sē suōsque prohibērent.

BOOK III.

The Veneti conspire against Caesar.

8. Huius est civitātis longē amplissima auctōritās omnis orae maritimae regiōnum eārum, quod et nāvēs habent Veneti plūrimās, quibus in Britanniam nāvigāre cōsuērunt, et scientiā atque ūsū nauticārum rerum reliquōs antecēdunt et in māgnō impetū maris atque apertō, paucis portibus interiectis, quōs tenent ipsī, omnēs ferē, quī eō mari ūti cōsuērunt, habent vēctīgālēs. . Ab his fit initium retinendi¹ Siliī atque Velaniī, quod per eos suōs sē obsidēs, quōs Crassō dedissent, recipērātūrōs existimābant. Hōrum auctōritātē finitimi adducti, ut sunt Gallōrum subita et repentina cōsilia, eādē dē causā Trebium Terrasidiumque retinent, et celeriter missis lēgātis per suōs principes inter sē coniūrant, nihil nisi commūni cōsiliō actūrōs² eundemque omnis fōrtūnae exitum esse lātūrōs, reliquāsque civitātēs sollici-

Special Study. — Future infinitive with verbs of swearing.

¹ 549: 208: 428.

² 522: 330, f: 527, 2.

tant, ut in eā libertāte, quam ā māiōribus accēperant, permanēre quam Rōmānōrum servitūtem perferre¹ mālent. Omni ōrā maritimā celeriter ad suam sententiam perductā commūnem lēgationem ad Pūblium Crassum mittunt, si velit² suos recipere, obsidēs sibi remittat.³

Both sides prepare for the struggle.

9. Quibus dē rēbus Caesar ab Crassō certior factus, quod ipse aberat longius, nāvēs interim longās aedificārī in flūmine Ligere, quod influit in Ōceanum, rēmigēs ex prōvinciā Institut, nautās gubernātōrēsque comparārī iubet. His rēbus celeriter administrātis, ipse, cum primum per annī tempus potuit, ad exercitum contendit. Veneti reliquaeque item cīvitātēs cōgnitō Caesaris adventū, simul quod quantum in sē facinus admīsissent, intellegēbant lēgātōs,⁴ quod nōmen ad omnēs nātiōnēs sāctum inviolātumque semper fuisset, retentōs⁴ ab sē et in vincula coniectōs,⁴ prō māgnitudine periculī bellum parāre et māmē ea, quae ad ūsum nāvium pertinent, prōvidēre Institutunt, hōc⁵ māiōre spē, quod multum nātūrā⁶ loci cōfidēbant. Pedestria esse itinera concīsa aestuariis, nāvigātiōnem impeditam propter Inscientiam locōrum paucitātemque portuum sciēbant, neque nostrōs exercitūs propter frūmentī inopiam diūtius apud sē morārī posse cōfidēbant: ac iam ut omnia contrā opiniōnem acciderent,⁷ tamen sē plūrimum nāvibus posse, Rōmānōs neque ūllam facultātem habēre nāvium, neque eōrum locōrum ubi bellum gestūrī essent vada, portūs, insulās nōvisse; ac longē aliam esse nāvigātiōnem in conclusō mari atque⁸ in vāstissimō atque apertissimō Ōceanō per-

Special Study. — Conditions in indirect discourse.

¹ 524, 1, 2: 336, 2, n. 2: 644, 3, (b).

² 527, 1: 337, 1: 657.

³ 523, III: 339: 651.

⁴ 530, II: 270, n. 1: 527.

⁵ 416: 245: 408.

⁶ 425, 1, 1), n.: 254, b: 346, r. 2.

⁷ 515, III: 313, a: 608.

⁸ 459, 2: 247, d: 643.

spiciēbant. His initis cōsiliis, oppida mūniunt, frumenta ex agris in oppida comportant, nāvēs in Venetiam, ubi Caesarem primum esse bellum gestūrum cōstābat, quam plūrimās possunt, cōgunt. Sociōs sibi ad id bellum Osismōs, Lexoviōs, Namnētās, Ambiliātōs, Morinōs, Diablintrēs, Menapiōs adsciscunt; auxilia ex Britannā, quae contrā eās regiōnēs posita est, arcessunt.

Caesar's motives.

10. Erant hae difficultātēs bellī gerendī, quās suprà ostendimus, sed multa Caesarem tamen ad id bellum incitābant: iniuriā retentōrum equitum Rōmānōrum, rebellio facta post dēditionem, defectio datīs obsidibus, tot civitātum coniūratiō; imprimis nē, hāc parte neglectā, reliquae nātiōnēs sibi idem licēre arbitrentur. Itaque cum intellexeret omnēs ferē Gallōs novis rebus studēre, et ad bellum mōbiliter celeriterque excitārī, omnēs autem hominēs nātūrā libertatī studēre et condicionem servitutis odisse, priusquam plūrēs civitatēs cōspirārent,¹ partiendum sibi ac lātius distribuendum exercitum putāvit.

11. Itaque T. Labiēnum lēgātum in Trēverōs, quī proximī flūminī Rhēnō sunt, cum equitatū mittit. Huic mandat Rēmōs reliquōsque Belgās adeat,² atque in officiō contineat; Germānōsque, quī auxiliō a Belgīs arcessitī dicēbantur, si per vim nāvibus flūmen trānsire cōnentur, prohibeat. P. Crassum, cum cohortibus legiōnāriis duodecim et māgnō numerō equitatūs, in Aquitāniam proficisci iubet nē ex his nātiōnibus auxilia in Galliam mittantur, ac tantae nātiōnēs coniungantur. Q. Titūrium Sabīnum lēgātum cum legiōnibus tribus in Unellōs, Cūriosolitēs Lexoviōsque mittit, quī eam manum distinendam³ cūret. Decimum Brūtum adulē-

Special Study. — Accusative of gerundive denoting purpose.

¹ 590, II: 327: 577.

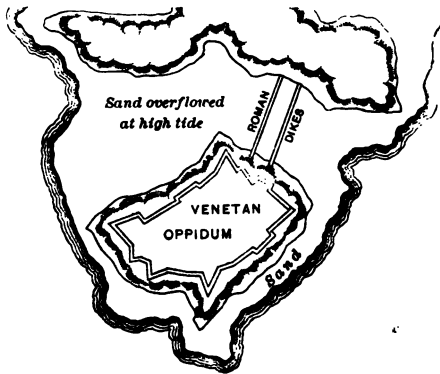
² 499, 2: 331, f, R.: 546, R. 2.

³ 544, 2, N. 2: 294, d: 430.

scentem classi Gallicisque nāvibus, quās ex Pictonibus et Santonis reliquisque pācātis regiōnibus convenire iusserat, praeficit. et, cum primum posset, in Venetōs proficisci iubet. Ipse eō pedestribus cōpiis contendit.

Description of the towns.

12. Erant eiusmodi ferē sitūs oppidōrum, ut, posita in extrēmīs lingulis prōmuntūriisque, neque pedibus aditum habērent, cum



TOWN OF VENETI.

ex altō sē aestus incitāvisset, quod bis accidit semper hōrārum duodecim spatiō, neque nāvibus, quod rūsus minvente aestū nāvēs in valis afflicterentur.¹ Ita utrāque rē oppidōrum oppugnātiō impediebatur; ac si quandō magnitūdine operis forte superātī, — extrūsō mari aggere ac mōlibus

atque his oppidi moenibus adaequātis — suis fōrtūnis dēspērāre coeperant, māgnō numerō nāvium appulsō, cuius rei summam facultātem habēbant, sua dēportābant omnia, sēque in proxima oppida recipiebant: ibi sē rūsus isdem opportunitātibus loci dēfendebant. Haec eō facilius māgnam partem aestātis faciēbant, quod nostrae nāvēs tempestātibus dētinebantur, summaque erat vāstō atque apertō mari,² māgnis aestibus, rārīs ac prope nullis portibus, difficultās nāvigandī.

Special Study. — Ablative absolute.

¹ 818, 2: 821: 547.

² 431, 1, 4: 255, α: 409.

Their ships. Difficulties of the campaign.

13. Namque ipsorum naves ad hunc modum factae armataeque erant: carinae aliquantō planiores quam nostrarum navium, quod facilius vada ac decessum aestus excipere possent; prorae admodum erectae, atque item puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatumque accommodatae; naves totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam; transtra pedalibus in altitudinem trabibus confixa clavis ferreis digiti pollicis crassitudine; ancorae pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctae; pellēs pro velis alutaeque tenuiter confectae, hae sive propter lini inopiam atque eius usus inscientiam, sive eō, quod est magis veri simile, quod tantas tempestates Oceanī tantosque impetus ventorum sustineri ac tanta clava navium regi velis non satis commodē posse arbitrabantur. Cum his navibus nostrae classis¹ eiusmodi congressus erat, ut unā celeritate et pulsū remorum praestaret, reliqua pro loci naturā, pro vi tempestatum illis¹ essent aptiora et accommodatiora. Neque enim his nostrae rostrō nocere poterant (tanta in illis erat firmitudō), neque propter altitudinem facile telum adigebatur, et eadem de causā minus commodē copulis continēbantur. Accedebat, ut, cum saevire ventus coepisset et se ventō dedissent, et tempestatem ferrent² facilius et in vadis cōsisterent² tutius, et ab aestu relictæ nihil saxa et cautēs timērent;² quarum rerum omnium nostris navibus casus erat extimescendus.

Meeting of the fleets.

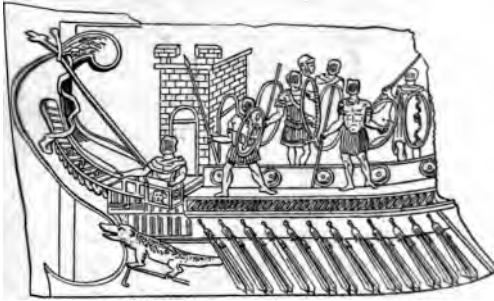
14. Compluribus expugnatis oppidis Caesar, ubi intellexit frustrā tantum laborem sumi, neque hostium fugam captis oppi-

Special Study. — Subjunctive of result after impersonal verbs.

¹ 337: 231: 349.

² 501, 1, 1: 332, 2: 553, 4.

dr̄s reprimi neque iis¹ nocēri posse, statuit expectandam classem.
Quae ubi convēnit ac primum ab hostibus vīsa est, circiter ccxx.



NAVIS LONGA.

nāvēs eōrum parātissimae atque omni genere armōrum ornātissimae profectae ex portū nostris adversae cōstitērunt; neque satis Brūtō, quī classi praeerat, vel tribūnis militum centuriōibusque, quibus singulae nāvēs erant at-

tributae, cōstābat, quid agerent aut quam ratiōnem pūgnae insisterent. Rōstrō enim nocēri nōn posse cōgnōverant; turribus autem excitātis, tamen hās altitūdō puppiū ex barbaris nāvibus superābat, ut neque ex inferiōre locō satis commodē tela adigi possent et missa ab Gallis gravius acciderent.

Tactics and victory of the Romans.

Ūna erat magnō ūsui rēs praeparāta ā nostris, — falcēs praeacutae insertae adfixaeque longuriis, nōn absimili fōrmā mūrālium falcium.² His cum fūnēs, quī antemnās ad mālōs dēstinābant, comprehēnsi adductique erant, nāvigiō rēmīs incitātō prae-rumpēbantur. Quibus abscisīs antemnae necessariō concidebant; ut, cum omnis Gallicis nāvibus³ spēs in vēlis armāmentisque cōsisteret, hīs ereptis, omnis ūsus nāvium ūnō tempore ēriperetur. Reliquum erat certāmen positum in virtūte, quā nostri

Special Study. — Genitive and dative with *similis*.

¹ 301, 1: 230: 217.

² 391, II, 4: 234, d: 359, R. 1.

³ 394, II, 4, N. 2: 235, a: 350.

militēs facile superābant, atque eō magis, quod in cōspectu Caesaris atque omnis exercitūs rēs gerēbātur; ut nūllum paulo fortius factum latēre posset; omnēs enim collēs ac loca superiora, unde erat propinquus dēspectus in mare, ab exercitū tenēbantur.

15. Disiectis, ut diximus, antennis, cum singulās bināe ac ternae nāvēs circumsteterant, militēs summā vi transcendere in hostium nāvēs contendēbant. Quod postquam barbari fieri animadvertērunt, expūgnātis complūribus nāvibus, cum ei rei nūllum reperirētur auxilium, fugā salūtem petere contendērunt. Ac iam, conversis in eam partem nāvibus quō ventus ferēbat, tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitās exstitit, ut sē ex locō commovēre nō possent. Quae quidem rēs ad negōtium cōficiendum maxime fuit opportūna: nam singulās nostrī cōsectātī expūgnāverunt, ut perpaucae ex omni numerō noctis interventū ad terram pervēnerint, cum ab hōrā ferē quartā usque ad sōlis occāsum pūgnārētur.

The Veneti are enslaved.

16. Quō proeliō bellum Venetōrum tōtiusque orae maritimae cōfectum est. Nam cum¹ omnis iuventus, omnēs etiam graviōris aetātis, in quibus aliquid cōsiliī aut dignitātis fuit, eō convenerant, tum¹ nāvium quod ubique fuerat unum in locum coēgerant; quibus amissis, reliqui neque quō sē reciperent,² neque quem ad modum oppida dēfenderent² habēbant. Itaque sē suaeque omnia Caesarī dēdidērunt. In quōs eō gravius Caesar vindicandum statuit, quō diligentius in reliquum tempus ā barbaris iūs lēgātōrum cōservārētur. Itaque omni senātū necātō reliquōs sub coronā vēndidit.

Special Study. — Use of *cum* — *tum*.

¹ 554, I, 5: 155, a: 588.

² 503, 1: 320: 631, 2.

BOOK IV.

Caesar makes preparations to invade Britain.

20. Exiguā parte aestātis reliquā Caesar, etsi in his locis, quod ^{B.C.} 55. omnis Gallia ad septentrionēs vergit, mātūrae sunt hiemēs, tamen in Britanniam proficisci contendit, quod omnibus ferē Gallicis bellis hostibus nostris inde subministrāta auxilia intellegēbat et, si tempus anni ad bellum gerendum dēficeret, tamen magnō sibi ūsui fore arbitrābātur, sī modo insulam adisset,¹ genus hominum perspēxisset, loca, portūs, aditūs cōgnōvisset; quae omnia ferē Gallis erant incōgnita. Neque enim temerē praeter mercātōrēs illō adiit quisquam, neque iis ipsis quicquam praeter ōram maritimam atque eas regiōnēs, quae sunt contrā Galliās, nōtum est. Itaque vocātis ad sē undique mercātōribus, neque quanta esset insulae māgnitūdō, neque quae aut quantae nātiōnēs incolerent, neque quem ūsum belli habērent aut quibus institūtis ūterentur, neque quī essent ad māiōrum nāvium multitudinem idōnei portūs, reperire poterat.

He sends Volusenus ahead to report.

21. Ad haec cōgnōscenda, priusquam periculum faceret, idōneum esse arbitrātus Gaium Volusēnum cum nāvī longā prae-mittit. Huic mandat, ut explōrātis omnibus rēbus ad sē quam primum revertātur. Ipse cum omnibus cōpiis in Morinōs proficiscitur, quod inde erat brevissimus in Britanniam trāiectus. Hūc nāvēs undique ex finitimis regiōnibus et, quam superiōre aestāte ad Veneticum bellum effēcerat classem, iubet convenire. Interim cōnsiliō eius cōgnitō et per mercātōrēs perlātō ad Britan-

Special Study. — Future conditions after past tenses.

¹ 506, x. 3: 307, f: 596, 2.

nōs, & complūribus Insulae civitatibus ad eum lēgātī veniunt, qui polliceantur obsidēs dare¹ atque imperiō populi Rōmānī obtemperāre. Quibus auditis, liberaliter pollicitus hortātusque, ut in eā sententiā permanerent, eos domum remittit, et cum iis unū Commium, quem ipse Atrebatibus superātis regem ibi cōstituerat, cuius et virtutem et cōsiliū probābat, et quem sibi fidēlem esse arbitrābatur, cuiusque auctōritās in hīs regiōnibus magnā habebatur, mittit. Huic imperat, quās possit adeat civitatē, horteturque ut populi Rōmānī fidem sequantur, sēque celeriter eō ventūrum nūntiet. Volusēnus, perspectis regiōnibus omnibus, quantum ei facultātis dari potuit, qui nāvi egredi ac se barbaris committere nōn auderet, quīnto diē ad Caesarem revertitur, quaeque ibi perspēxisset renūntiat.

Submission of the Morini. Bringing together and assignment of the ships.

22. Dum in hīs locis Caesar nāvium parandārum causā moratur, ex magnā parte Morinōrum ad eum lēgātī vērunt, qui se dē superiōris temporis cōsiliō excūsarent, quod hominēs barbari et nostrae cōsuetūdinis imperiti bellum populō Rōmānō fecissent,² sēque ea, quae imperāssent, factūrōs³ pollicērentur. Hōc sibi Caesar satis opportūnē accidissee arbitrātus, quod neque post tergum hostem relinquere volēbat, neque bellī gerendī propter annī tempus facultātem habēbat, neque hās tantulārum rerum occupatiōnēs Britanniae antepōnendās iudicābat, magnum iis numerum obsidum imperat. Quibus adductis, eos in fidem recipit. Nāvibus circiter octōgintā onerariis coactis contractisque, quot satis esse ad duās transportandās legiōnēs existimābat, quod

Special Study. — Tense of infinitive with verbs of promising.

537, N.: 330, f, N.: 531, N. 4.

² 404: 262, a: 380, 1.

³ 516, II: 321: 541.

praetereā nāvium longārum habēbat, quaeſtōrī, lēgātīs praefectīsque distribuit. Hūc accēdebant octōdecim onerāriae nāvēs, quae ex eō locō ab milibus passuum octō ventō tenēbantur, quōminus in eundem portum venīre possent:¹ hās equitibus distribuit. Reliquum exercitum Q. Tituriō Sabīnō et L. Aurunculēiō Cottae lēgātīs in Menapiōs, atque in eōs pāgōs Morinōrum ab quibus ad eum lēgātī nōn vēnerant, dūcendum dedit; P. Sulpicium Rūfum lēgātum, cum eō praesidiō quod satis esse arbitrābātur, portum tenēre iussit.

Caesar sets sail.

23. His cōstitūtīs rēbus, nactus idōneam ad nāvigandum tempestātem, tertiā ferē vigiliā solvit, equitēſque in ūteriōrem portum prōgredi et nāvēs cōſcendere et sē sequī iussit. Ā quibus cum paulō tardius esset administrātum, ipse hōrā circiter diēi quartā cum primīs nāvibus Britanniam attigit, atque ibi in omnibus collibus expositās hostium cōpiās armātās cōspēxit. Cūius loci haec erat nātūra, atque ita mōntibus angustīs mare continēbātur, utī ex locīs superiōribus in litus tēlum adigī posset. Hunc ad ēgrediendum nēquāquam idōneum locum arbitrātus, dum reliquae nāvēs eō convenīrent,² ad hōram nōnam in ancorīs exspectāvit. Interim, lēgātīs tribūnīsque militum convocātīs, et quae ex Volusēnō cōgnōsset et quae fierī vellet ostendit, monuitque, ut rei militāris ratiō, māximē ut maritimae rēs postulārent (ut quae celerem atque instabilem mōtum habērent³), ad nūtum et ad tempus omnēs rēs ab iis administrārentur. His dīmīssīs, et ventum et aestum ūnō tempore nactus secundum, datō signō et sublātīs ancorīs, circiter milia passuum septem ab eō locō prōgressus, apertō ac plānō litore nāvēs cōstituit.

Special Study. — Subjunctive with *dum*.

¹ 497, II, 2: 331, e, 2: 549.

² 519: 328: 572.

³ 517, 3, 1: 320, e: 633.

The Britons oppose his landing, but are defeated.

24. At barbari, cōsiliō Rōmānōrum cōgnitō, praemissō equitātū et essedariis, quō plērumque genere in proeliis uti cōsuērunt, reliquīs cōpiis subsecūti, nostrōs nāvibus ēgredi prohibēbant. Erat ob hās causās summa difficultās, quod nāvēs propter magnitudinem nisi in altō cōstitutū nōn poterant; militibus¹ autem, ignōtis locis, impeditis manibus, magnō et gravi onere armōrum oppressis, simul et dē nāvibus dēsiliendum et in fluctibus cōsistendum et cum hostibus erat pugnandum; cum illi aut ex arido, aut paulum in aquam prōgressi, omnibus membris expeditis, notissimis locis, audācter tēla cōnicerent, et equōs insuēfactōs incitārent. Quibus rēbus nostrī perterriti, atque huius omninō generis² pugnae imperiti, nōn eādē alacritāte ac studiō quō in pedestribus uti proeliis cōsuērunt, utēbantur.



AQUILIFER.

A standard-bearer's bravery. The Britons routed.

25. Quod ubi Caesar animadvertit, nāvēs longās, quārum et speciēs erat barbaris inusitatio et mōtus ad ūsum expeditior, paulum removēri ab onerariis nāvibus et rēmis incitari et ad latus apertum hostium cōstitutū atque inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis hostēs propelli ac submovēri iussit; quae rēs magnō ūsui nostris fuit. Nam et nāvium figurā et rēmōrum mōtū et inusitātō genere tormentōrum permōti barbari cōstitērunt ac paulum modo pedem rettulērunt. Atque nostris militibus cunctanti-

Special Study. — Genitive with adjectives.¹ 388: 232: 354.² 390: 218, a: 374.

, m̄ximē propter altitudinem maris, quī decimae legiōnis illam ferēbat, contestātus deōs, ut ea rēs legiōnī feliciter aīret, “Dēsilitē,” inquit, “militēs, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus lere: ego certē meum rei publicae atque imperatōri officium stiterō.”¹ Hōc cum vōce m̄gnā dixisset, sē ex nāvi prōiēcit et in hostēs aquilam ferre coepit. Tum nostrī cohortātī et sē, nē tantum dēdecus admitterētur, ūniversī ex nāvi luērunt. Hōs item ex proximīs nāvibus cum cōspēxissent, secūtī hostibus appropinquārunt.

6. Pūgnātum est ab utrisque ācriter. Nostrī tamen, quod ue ordinēs servāre neque firmiter insistere neque signa subuī poterant, atque alius aliā ex nāvi, quibuscumque signīs irrerat, sē aggregābat, m̄gnō opere perturbābantur; hostēs ō, nōtis omnibus vadīs, ubi ex litore aliquōs singulārēs ex ī ēgredientēs cōspēxerant, incitātis equis impeditōs adoriētur, plūrēs paucōs circumsistēbant, aliī ab latere apertō in versōs tela cōniciēbant. Quod cum animadvertisset Caesar, phās longārum nāvium, item speculātōria nāvigia militibus² plērī iussit et, quōs labōrantēs cōspēxerat, hīs subsidia subtebat. Nostrī, simul in āridō cōstitērunt, suīs omnibus cōnitīs in hostēs impetum fēcērunt atque eōs in fugam dedērunt, ue longius prōsequī potuērunt, quod equitēs cursum tenēre et insulam capere nōn potuerant. Hōc ūnum ad pristinam ānam Caesarī dēfuit.

Truce with the Britons.

7. Hostēs proeliō superātī, simul atque sē ex fugā recēpērunt, im ad Caesarem lēgātōs dē pāce misērunt; obsidēs datūrōs eque imperāset factūrōs esse pollicitī sunt. Ūnā cum hīs

Special Study. — Use of the future perfect tense.

¹ 473, I: 281, R.: 242, R. 1.

² 431, II: 248, c. 2: 405.

A. & W. LAT. R. — 7

légātis Commius Atrebās vēnit, quem suprà dēmōnstrāveram ā Caesare in Britanniam praemissum. Hunc illi ē nāvi ēgressum, cum ad eōs orātōris modō Caesaris mandāta dēferret, comprehendērant atque in vincula coniēcerant: tum, proeliō factō, remiserunt; et in petendā pāce eius rei culpam in multitudinem contulērunt, et propter imprudentiam ut Ignōscerētur¹ petiverunt. Caesar questus, quod, cum ultrō in continentem légātis missis pacem ab sē petissent, bellum sine causā intulissent, ignoscere imprudentiae dixit, obsidesque imperavit; quōrum illi partem statim dederunt, partem ex longinquiōribus locis arcessitam paucis diēbus sēsē datūrōs dixerunt. Intereā suōs remigrāre in agrōs iusserunt, principēsque undique convenire, et sē civitatēsq̄ suās Caesari commendāre coeperunt.

Destruction of part of the fleet.

28. His rēbus pāce cōfirmātā, post diem quartum quam est in Britanniam ventum, nāvēs duodecim, dē quibus suprà dēmōnstrātum est, quae equitēs sustulerant, ex superiōre portū lēni ventō solvērunt. Quae cum appropinquārent Britanniae et ex castris vidērentur, tanta tempestās subitō coōrta est, ut nūlla eārum cursum tenēre posset; sed aliae eōdem, unde erant profectae, referrentur, aliae ad inferiōrem partem insulae, quae est propius sōlis occāsum, māgnō suī² cum periculō dēicerentur; quae tamen, ancoris iactis, cum fluctibus complērentur, necessariō adversā nocte in altum prōvēctae continentem petiērunt.

29. Eādem nocte accidit ut esset lūna plēna, quī diēs maritimōs aestūs māximōs in Ōceanō efficere cōsuevit, nostrisque id erat incōgnitum. Ita ūnō tempore et longās nāvēs, quibus Caesar exercitum trānsportandum cūrāverat, quāsque in āridum sub-

Special Study. — The objective genitive.

¹ 301, 1: 146, d: 346, R. 1.

² 336, III: 217: 363, 2.

dūxerat, aestus complēverat; et onerāriās, quae ad ancorās erant deligātae, tempestās adflētābat, neque ūlla nostrīs facultās aut administrandī aut auxiliandī dabātur. Complūribus nāvibus frāctīs reliquae cum essent fūnibus, ancorīs reliquīsque armāmentīs āmissīs ad nāvigandum inūtilēs, māgna, id quod¹ necesse erat accidere, tōtīus exercitūs perturbātiō facta est. Neque enim nāvēs erant aliae, quibus reportārī possent, et omnia deerant, quae ad reficiendās nāvēs erant ūsuī, et, quod omnibus cōnstābat hiemārī in Galliā oportēre, frūmentum hīs in locīs in hiemem prōvīsum nōn erat.

The Britons conspire. Caesar makes preparations.

30. Quibus rēbus cōgnitīs principēs Britanniae, quī post proelium ad Caesarem convēnerant, inter sē conlocūtī, cum equitēs et nāvēs et frūmentum Rōmānīs deesse intellexerent et paucitātem militum ex castrōrum exiguitāte cōgnōscerent, quae hōc erant etiam angustiora, quod sine impedimentīs Caesar legiōnēs transportāverat, optimum factū esse dūxerunt rebellīōne factā frūmentō commeātūque nostrōs prohibēre et rem in hiemem prōdūcere, quod hīs superātīs aut reditū interclūsīs nēminem postea belli inferendī causā in Britanniam trānsitūrum cōfidēbant. Itaque rūsus coniūrātiōne factā paulātim ex castrīs discēdere ac suōs clam ex agrīs dēdūcere coepērunt.

31. At Caesar, etsī nōndum eōrum cōnsilia cōgnōverat, tamen et ex ēventū nāvium suārum et ex eō, quod obsidēs dare intermiserant, fore id, quod accidit, suspiciābātur. Itaque ad omnēs cāsūs subsidia comparābat. Nam et frūmentum ex agrīs cotidie in castra cōferēbat et, quae gravissimē adflictae erant nāvēs, eārum materiā atque aere ad reliquās reficiendās ūtēbātur et,

Special Study. — *Quod* with indicative in causal clauses.

¹ 445, 7: 200, e: 614, R. 2.

quae ad eas res erant usuī,¹ ex continentī comportārī iubēbat. Itaque, cum summō studiō ā militibus administrārētur, duodecim nāvibus amissis, reliquīs ut nāvigārī commodē posset, effēcit.

A legion engaged in reaping is surprised.

32. Dum ea geruntur, legiōne ex cōsuētūdine ūnā frumentātum missā, quae appellābātur septima, neque ūlla ad id tempus bellī suspiciōne interpositā, — cum pars hominum in agrīs remaneret, pars etiam in castra ventitāret, — ii quī prō portis castrōrum in statiōne erant Caesarī nūtiāvērunt pulverem māiōrem quam cōsuētūdō ferret in eā parte vidērī, quam in partem legiō iter fēcisset. Caesar, id quod erat suspicātus, aliquid novī ā barbaris initum cōsiliī, cohortēs quae in statiōnibus erant sēcum in eam partem proficisci, ex reliquīs duās in statiōnem cohortēs succedere, reliquās armārī et cōnfestim sēsē subsequī iussit. Cum paulō longius ā castris prōcessisset, suōs ab hostibus premī, atque aegrē sustinēre, et cōnfertā legiōne ex omnibus partibus tēla cōnici animadvertit. Nam quod, omni ex reliquīs partibus demessō frumentō, pars ūna erat reliqua, suspicātī hostēs hūc nostrōs esse ventūrōs, noctū in silvās delituerant; tum dispersōs, dēpositis armīs, in metendō occupātōs, subitō adortī, paucis interceptis, reliquōs incertis ordinibus perturbāverant, simul equitātū atque essedīs circumdederant.

The British methods in warfare. Further engagements.

33. Genus hōc est ex essedīs pūgnae. Primō per omnēs partēs perequitant, et tēla cōniciunt, atque ipsō terrōre equōrum et strepitū rotārum ordinēs plērumque perturbant; et cum sē inter

Special Study. — Dative or accusative and *ad* after *usuī*.

¹ 390, II, n. 2: 233: 356.

equitum turmās insinuāverunt, ex essedis dēsiliunt, et pedibus proeliantur. Aurigae interim paulatim ex proeliō excēdunt, atque ita currūs conlocant, utī sī illi ā multitudīne hostium premantur, expeditum ad suōs receptum habeant. Itā mōbilitātem equitum, stabilitātem peditum in proeliis praestant: ac tantum ūsū cotidiānō et exercitātiōne efficiunt, utī in dēclivī ac praecipiti locō incitātōs equōs sustinēre, et brevī moderārī ac flectere, et per tēmōnem percurrere, et in iugō insistere, et sē inde in currūs citissimē recipere cōsuērint.

34. Quibus rēbus perturbātis nostris novitāte pūgnae, tempore opportunissimō Caesar auxilium tulit: namque eius adventū hostēs cōstitērunt, nostrī sē ex timōre recēperunt. Quō factō ad lacēssendum et ad committendum proelium aliēnum esse tempus arbitrātus suō sē locō continuit et brevī tempore intermissō in castra legiōnēs redūxit. Dum haec geruntur, nostris omnibus occupātis, quī erant in agris reliquī, discessērunt. Secūtae sunt continuōs complūrēs diēs tempestātēs, quae et nostrōs in castris continērent¹ et hostem ā pūgnā prohibērent. Interim barbarī nūntiōs in omnēs partēs dimisērunt paucitātemque nostrōrum militum suis praedicāverunt et, quanta praedae faciendae atque in perpetuum suī liberandī² facultās darētur, sī Rōmānōs castris expulissent, dēmōstrāverunt. His rēbus celeriter māgnā multitudīne peditātis equitātisque coactā ad castra vēnerunt.

35. Caesar etsi idem, quod superiōribus diēbus acciderat, fore vidēbat, ut, sī essent hostēs pulsī, celeritāte periculum effugerent,³ tamen nactus equitēs circiter trigintā, quōs Commius Atrebās, dē quō ante dictum est, sēcum trānsportāverat, legiōnēs in aciē prō castris cōstituit. Commisō proeliō diūtius nostrōrum militum impetum hostēs ferre nōn potuerunt ac terga vertērunt. Quōs

Special Study. — Genitive of gerund with *sui*.

¹ 500, 1: 320: 637, 1.

² 542, I, 1: 298, a: 428, x. 1.

³ 537, 3: 288, f: 248.

tantō spatiō¹ secūtī, quantum cursū et viribus efficere potuerunt, complūrēs ex iis occidērunt, deinde omnibus longē lātēque aedificiis incēnsis sē in castra recēpērunt.

Peace is made, and Caesar returns to Gaul.

36. Eōdem diē lēgātī ab hostibus missī ad Caesarem dē pāce vēnērunt. His Caesar numerum obsidum, quem ante imperāverat, duplicāvit eōsque in continentem addūcī iussit, quod propīnquā diē aequinoctiī infirmīs nāvibus hiemī nāvigātiōnem subiciendam nōn existimābat. Ipse idōneam tempestātem nactus paulō post mediam noctem nāvēs solvit; quae omnēs incolumēs ad continentem pervēnērunt; sed ex iis onerāriae duae eōdem, quōs reliquī, portūs capere nōn potuerunt et paulō infrā delātae sunt.

37. Quibus ex nāvibus cum essent expositī milītēs circiter trecentī, atque in castra contenderent, Morinī, quōs Caesar in Britanniam proficiēscēs pācātōs reliquerat, spē praedae adductī, primō nōn ita māgnō suōrum numerō circumsteterunt, ac, si sēsē² interficī nōllent, arma pōnere iussērunt. Cum illī, orbe factō, sēsē dēfenderent, celeriter ad clāmōrem hominum circiter milia sex convēnērunt. Quā rē nūntiātā, Caesar omnem ex castris equitātum suis auxiliō misit. Interim nostrī milītēs impetum hostium sustinuerunt, atque amplius hōrīs quattuor fortissimē pūgnāverunt, et paucīs vulneribus acceptīs complūrēs ex his occidērunt. Postea vērō quam equitātus noster in cōnspectum vēnit, hostēs abiectīs armīs terga vertērunt, māgnusque eōrum numerus est occīsus.

38. Caesar posterō diē T. Labiēnum lēgātum, cum iis legiōnibus quās ex Britannia redūxerat, in Morinōs, quī rebellīōnem

Special Study. — Direct and indirect reflexives.

¹ 379, 2: 257, b: 398, 2.

² 449: 198, a, 1: 520.

fēcerant, mīsit. Quī cum, propter siccitatēs palūdum, quō sē recipere¹ nōn habērent (quō superiōre annō perfugiō fuerant ūsi), omnēs ferē in potestātem Labiēni pervēnerunt. At Q. Titurius et L. Cotta lēgātī, quī in Menapiōrum finēs legiōnēs dūxerant, omnibus eōrum agris vāstātis, frūmentis succis, aedificiis incēnsis, quod Menapii sē omnēs in dēnsissimās silvās abdiderant, sē ad Caesarem recēpērunt. Caesar in Belgis omnium legiōnum hiberna cōstituit. Eō duae omninō civitatēs ex Britannia obsidēs mīserunt, reliquae neglēxerunt. His rēbus gestis, ex litteris Caesaris diērum viginti supplicatio ā senātū dēcrēta est.

BOOK V.

Caesar's second expedition to Britain.

8. His rēbus gestis, Labiēnō in continente cum tribus legiōnibus et equitum milibus duobus relictō, ut portūs tuērētur et rem frūmentāriam prōvidēret, quaeque in Gallia gererentur cōgnōsceret, cōsiliūque prō tempore et prō rē caperet, ipse cum quinque legiōnibus, et parī numerō equitum, quem in continentī reliquerat, ad sōlis occāsum nāvēs solvit; et lēnī Āfricō prōvēctus; mediā circiter nocte ventō intermīssō, cursum nōn tenuit; et, longius delātus aestū, ortā lūce, sub sinistrā Britanniam relictam cōspēxit. Tum rūsus aestūs commūtatiōnem secūtus, rēmīs contendit ut eam partem insulae caperet, quā optimum esse ēgressum superiōre aestāte cōgnōverat. Quā in rē admodum fuit militum virtūs laudanda, quī vētōriis gravibusque nāvigiis,² nōn intermīssō rēmigandī labōre, longārum nāvium cursum adaequārun. Accessum est ad Britanniam omnibus nāvibus meridiānō ferē

B.C.
54.

Special Study. — Use of gerundive as predicate adjective.

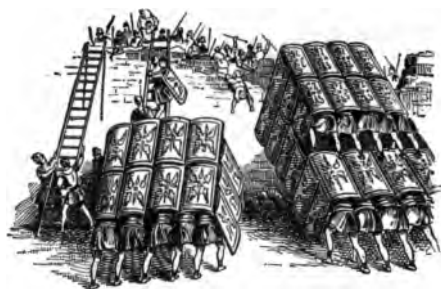
¹ 503, I: 320, a: 631, 2.

² 420: 248, c, 1: 401.

tempore, neque in eō locō hostis est vīsus; sed, ut postea Caesar ex captivīs cōgnōvit, cum māgnae manūs eō convēnissent, multitudine nāvium perterritae, quae cum annōtinīs privātisque, quās suī quisque commodi¹ fēcerat, amplius octingentae unō erant vīsae tempore, ā litore discesserant ac sē in superiōra loca abdiderant.

He defeats the Britons. Injury to the fleet.

9. Caesar expositō exercitū et locō castrīs idōneō captō, ubi ex captivīs cōgnōvit, quō in locō hostium cōpiaē cōnsēdissent, cohortibus decem ad mare relictīs et equitibus trecentīs, quī praesidiō nāvibus essent,² dē tertiā vigiliā ad hostēs contendit, eō minus veritus nāvibus, quod in litore mollī atque apertō dēligātās ad ancoram relinquebat, et praesidiō nāvibus Quīntum Atrium prae-fēcit. Ipse noctū prōgressus milia passuum circiter duodecim hostium cōpiās cōspicātus est. Illi equitātū atque essedis ad



TESTUDO.

flūmen prōgressī ex locō superiōre nostrōs prohibere et proelium committere coepērunt. Repulsī ab equitātū sē in silvās abdidērunt, locum nactī egregiē et nātūrā et opere mūnitum, quem domesticī belli, ut vidēbatur, causā iam ante prae-parāverant: nam crebrīs

arboribus succisīs omnēs introitūs erant praeclūsī. Ipsī ex silvīs rārī prōpugnābant nostrōsque intrā mūnitiōnēs ingredi pro-

Special Study. — The testudo.

¹ sc. causā.

² 437, 1: 317, 2: 630.

hibebant. At milites legionis septimae testudine facta et aggere ad munitiones adiecto locum cepērunt eosque ex silvis expulerunt paucis vulneribus acceptis. Sed eos fugientes longius Caesar prosequi vetuit, et quod loci naturam ignorabat, et quod magnā parte diēi cōsumptā munitioni castrorum tempus relinqui volebat.

10. Postridiē eius diēi, māne, tripartitō milites equitesque in expeditionem misit, ut eos qui fugerant persequerentur. His aliquantum itineris¹ progressis, cum iam extrēmī essent in prospectū, equites a Q. Atrio ad Caesarem vēerunt, qui nuntiarent superiōre nocte, maximā coortā tempestate, prope omnes naves afflictas atque in litore eiectas esse; quod neque ancorae funesque subsisterent, neque nautae gubernatōresque vim tempestatis pati possent. Itaque ex eo concursū navium magnum esse incommodum acceptum.

Rapid repairing of the ships.

11. His rebus cognitis, Caesar legiones equitatumque revocari atque in itinere desistere iubet; ipse ad naves revertitur: eadem ferē, quae ex nuntiis litterisque cognoverat, coram perspicit, sic ut, amissis circiter quadraginta navibus reliquae tamen refici posse magnō negotiō vidērentur. Itaque ex legionibus fabros deligit, et ex continentī alios arcessi iubet; Labienō scribit ut quam plurimās posset, iis legionibus² quae sunt apud eum, naves instituat. Ipse, etsi res erat multae operae ac laboris, tamen commodissimum esse statuit, omnes naves subduci et cum castris unā munitione coniungi. In his rebus circiter diēs decem cōsumit, ne nocturnis quidem temporibus ad laborem militum intermissis. Subductis navibus castrisque egregiē munitis, easdem

Special Study. — Persons considered as means.

¹ 397, 3: 216, 3: 371.

² 420: 248, c: 401, B. 1.

cōpiās quās ante praesidiō nāvibus reliquit; ipse eōdem unde redierat proficiscitur. Eō cum vēnisset, māiōrēs iam undique in eum locum cōpiae Britannōrum convēnerant; summa imperiī bellique administrandī, commūnī cōnsiliō, permissa Cassivellaunō, cūius finēs ā maritimīs civitātibus flūmen dīvidit, quod appellātur Tamesis, ā marī circiter mīlia passuum octōgintā. Huic superiōre tempore cum reliquīs civitātibus continentia bella intercesserant; sed nostrō adventū permōti Britannī hunc tōtī bellō¹ imperiōque praefēcerant.

Description of Britain and the Britons.

12. Britanniae pars interior ab iīs incolitur, quōs nātōs in insulā ipsī memoriā prōditum dicunt; maritima pars ab iīs quī praedae ac bellī inferendī causā ex Belgio trānsiērunt (quī omnēs ferē iīs nōminibus civitātum appellantur, quibus ortī ex civitātibus eō pervēnerunt) et bellō inlātō ibi permānsērunt atque agrōs colere coepērunt. Hominum est infīnita multitūdō crēberimaque aedificia ferē Gallicīs cōnsimilia, pecorum māgnus numerus. Ūtuntur aut aere aut nummō aureō aut tāleis ferreis ad certum pondus exāminātīs prō nummō. Nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterrāneīs regiōnibus, in maritimīs ferrum, sed eius exigua est cōpia; aere ūtuntur importātō. Māteria cūiusque generis, ut in Galliā, est praeter fāgum atque abietem. Leporem et gallinam et ānserem gustāre fās nōn putant; haec tamen alunt animī voluptātisque causā. Loca sunt temperātiōra quam in Galliā, remissiōribus frīgoribus.

13. Insula nātūrā triquetra, cūius ūnum latus est contrā Galliam. Hūius lateris alter angulus, quī est ad Cantium, quō ferē omnēs ex Galliā nāvēs appellantur, ad orientem sōlem, in-

Special Study. — Dative with compound verbs.

ferior ad meridiem spectat. Hōc pertinet circiter milia passuum quīngenta. Alterum vergit ad Hispāniam atque occidentem sōlem; quā ex parte est Hibernia, dīmidiō minor, ut existimātur, quam Britannia, sed parī spatiō¹ trāsmīssus atque ex Galliā est in Britanniam. In hōc mediō cursū est insula, quae appellātur Mona; complūrēs praetereā minōrēs subiectae insulae existimantur; dē quibus insulis nōnnūlli scripsērunt, diēs continuōs trīgintā sub brūmā esse noctem. Nōs nihil dē eō percontatiōnibus reperiēbāmus, nisi certīs ex aquā mēnsūrīs breviorēs esse quam in continētī noctēs vidēbāmus. Hūius est longitūdō lateris, ut fert illōrum opiniō, septingentōrum milium. Tertium est contrā septentrionēs; cui partī nulla est obiecta terra, sed eius angulus lateris māximē ad Germāniam spectat. Hōc milia passuum octingentā in longitudinem esse existimātur. Ita omnis insula est in circuitū vicīēs centēnū milium passuum.

Their customs.

14. Ex hīs omnibus longē sunt hūmānissimī, quī Cantium incolunt, quae regiō est maritima omnis, neque multum ā Gallicā differunt cōsuetūdine. Interiōrēs plērīque frūmenta nōn serunt, sed lacte et carne vivunt pellibusque sunt vestītī. Omnēs vērō sē Britanni vitrō inficiunt, quod caeruleum efficit colōrem, atque hōc horridiōrēs sunt in pūgnā aspectū; capillōque sunt prōmissō atque omni parte corporis rāsā praeter caput et labrum superius.

Skirmishing with the Britons.

15. Equitēs hostium essedāriīque ācriter proeliō cum equitatū nostrō in itinere cōnfixērunt, tamen ut nostrī omnibus partibus superiōrēs fuerint atque eōs in silvās collēsque compulerint;

Special Study. — Genitive and ablative of quality.

¹ 419, II: 251: 400.

sed complūribus interfectis cupidius Insecūtī, nōnnūllos ex suis amisērunt. At illi intermissō spatiō, imprudentibus nostris atque occupātis in mūnitiōne castrōrum, subitō sē ex silvis ēiēcērunt impetūque in eōs factō, quī erant in stationē prō castris conlocātī, ācriter pūgnāvērunt, duābusque missis subsidio cohortibus ā Caesare, atque his primis legiōnum duārum, cum hae perexiguō intermissō loci spatiō inter sē cōstitissent, novō genere pūgnae perterritis nostris per mediōs audācissimē perrūpērunt sēque inde incolumēs recēpērunt. Eō diē Quintus Laberius Dūrus tribūnus militum interficitur. Illi plūribus submissis cohortibus repelluntur.



GLADIUS.

16. Tōtō hōc in genere pūgnae, cum sub oculis omnium āc prō castris dimicārētur, intellēctum est nostrōs, propter gravitātem armōrum, quod neque Insequi cēdētēs possent neque ab signis discēdere audērent, minus aptōs esse ad hūius generis hostem; equitēs autem māgnō cum periculō dimicāre, proptereā quod illi etiam cōsultō plērumque cēderent, et cum paulum ab legiōnibus nostrōs remōvissent, ex essedis dēsili-
rent et pedibus dispari proeliō contenderent. Equestris autem proelii ratiō et cēdentibus et insequentibus pār atque idem periculum inferēbat. Accēdēbat hūc, ut numquam cōfertī sed rārī māgnisque intervāllis proeliārentur,¹ stationēsque dispositas haberent, atque aliōs aliī deinceps exciperent, integrique et recentēs dēfatigātis succēderent.

The enemy routed.

17. Posterō diē procul ā castris hostēs in collibus cōstitērunt, rārīque sē ostendere, et lēnius quam prīdiē nostrōs equitēs proeli-

Special Study. — *Se* used for reciprocal pronoun.

¹ 501, I, 1: 332, a, 2: 553, 3.

lacessere coeperunt. Sed meridiē, cum Caesar pābulandī causā trēs legiōnēs atque omnem equitātum cum C. Treboniō lēgātō mīsisset, repenti ex omnibus partibus ad pābulatōrēs advolāvērunt, sic uti ab signis legiōnibusque nōn absisterent. Nostri, acriter in eōs impetū factō, repulērunt, neque finem sequendi fecērunt, quoad subsidiō cōfisi equitēs, cum post sē legiōnēs vidērent, praecipitēs hostēs ēgērunt; māgnōque eōrum numerō interfectō, neque suī conligendi neque cōsistendi aut ex essedis dēsiliendi facultātem dedērunt. Ex hāc fugā prōtinus quae undique convēnerant auxilia discessērunt; neque post id tempus umquam summīs nobiscum cōpiis hostēs contendērunt.

Caesar marches to the Thames against Cassivellaunus, who declines battle.

18. Caesar, cōgnitō cōsiliō eōrum, ad flūmen Tamesim in finēs Cassivellaunī exercitum dūxit; quod flūmen ūnō omnīnō locō pedibus, atque hōc aegre, trānsiri potest. Eō cum vēnisset, animum advertit ad alteram flūminis ripam māgnās esse cōpiās hostium īnstrūctās; ripa autem erat acūtis sudibus praefixis mūnita, eiusdemque generis sub aquā dēfixae sudēs flūmine tegēbantur. His rēbus cōgnitis ā captivīs perfugisque, Caesar, praemissō equitātū, cōfestim legiōnēs subsequi iussit. Sed eā celeritāte atque eō impetū militēs iērunt, cum capite¹ sōlō ex aquā exstārent, ut hostēs impetum legiōnum atque equitum sustinēre nōn possent, ripasque dīmitterent ac sē fugae mandārent.

19. Cassivellaunus, ut suprā dēmōstrāvimus, omnī dēpositā spē contentiōnis, dīmīssis ampliōribus cōpiis, milibus circiter quattuor essedāriōrum relictis, itinera nostra servābat; paulumque ex viā excēdēbat, locisque impeditis ac silvestribus sēsē

Special Study. — Ablative of degree of difference.

occultābat, atque iis regiōnibus, quibus nōs iter factūrōs cōgnōverat, pecora atque hominēs ex agris in silvās compellēbat et, cum equitātus noster liberius praedandi vāstandique causā sē in agrōs ēiēcerat, omnibus viis sēmitisque essedāriōs ex silvis ēmittēbat et māgnō cum periculō nostrōrum equitum cum iis cōnfligēbat atque hōc metū lātius vagārī prohibēbat. Relinquēbātur, ut neque longius ab āgmine legiōnum discēdi Caesar paterētur,¹ et tantum in agris vāstandis incendiisque faciendis hostibus nocerētur,² quantum labōre atque itinere legiōnārii milites efficere poterant.

Several tribes surrender. Caesar captures a stronghold of the Britons.

20. Interim Trinobantēs, propē firmissima eārum regiōnum civitās, ex quā Mandubracius adulēscēns Caesaris fidem secūtus ad eum in continentem Galliam vēnerat, cuius pater in eā civitatē rēgnū obtinuerat interfectusque erat ā Cassivellaunō, ipse fugā mortem vitāverat, lēgātōs ad Caesarem mittunt pollicenturque, sēsē ei deditūros atque imperāta factūrōs; petunt, ut Mandubracium ab iniuriā Cassivellaunī dēfendat atque in civitatē mittat, quī praesit³ imperiūque obtineat. His Caesar imperat obsidēs quadrāgintā frūmentumque exercituī Mandubraciumque ad eos mittit. Illi imperāta celeriter fēcērunt, obsidēs ad numerum frūmentumque misērunt.

21. Trinobantibus dēfēnsis atque ab omni militum iniuriā prohibitis, Cenimāgnī, Segontiacī, Ancalitēs, Bibroci, Cassi lēgatiōnibus missis sēsē Caesarī dēdunt. Ab iis cōgnōscit, nōn longē ex eō locō oppidum Cassivellaunī abesse silvis palūdiбусque mūni—

Special Study. — Use of correlatives *tantum* — *quantum*.

¹ 501, I, 1: 332, a, 2: 553, 4.

² 301, 1: 230: 217.

³ 497, 1: 317, 2: 630.

tum, quō satis māgnus hominum pecorisque numerus convēnerit. Oppidum autem Britanni vocant, cum silvās impeditās vāllō atque fossā mūniērunt, quō incursiōnis hostium vitandae causā convenīre cōnsuērunt. Eō proficiscitur cum legiōnibus: locum reperit ēgregiē nātūrā atque opere mūnītum; tamen hunc duābus ex partibus oppugnāre contendit. Hostēs paulisper morātī militum nostrōrum impetum nōn tulērunt sēsēque aliā ex parte oppidi eiēcērunt. Māgnus ibi numerus pecoris repertus; multique in fugā sunt comprehēnsī atque interfectī.

Attack on the naval camp. The Britons submit and Caesar returns to Gaul.

22. Dum haec in hīs locīs geruntur, Cassivellaunus ad Cantium, quod esse ad mare suprā dēmōnstrāvimus, quibus regiōnibus quattuor rēgēs praeerant, Cingetorix, Carvilius, Taximagulus, Segovax, nūntiōs mittit, atque hīs imperat utī, coactīs omnibus cōpiis, castra nāvālia dē imprōvisō adorianur atque oppūgnent. Ii cum ad castra vēnissent, nostrī, ēruptione factā, multis eōrum interfectis, captō etiam nōbili duce Lugotorige, suōs incolumēs redūxērunt. Cassivellaunus, hōc proeliō nūntiātō, tot dētrīmentis acceptis, vāstātis finibus, māximē etiam permōtus dēfectiōne civitātum, lēgātōs per Atrebatem Commium dē dēditione ad Caesarem mittit. Caesar cum cōstituisset hiemare¹ in continentī propter repentinōs Galliae mōtūs, neque multum aestātis superesset, atque id facile extrahi posse intellexeret, obsidēs imperat; et quid in annōs singulōs vētīgālīs populō Rōmānō Britannia penderet cōstituit. Interdicīt atque imperat Cassivellaunō, nē Mandubraciō neu Trinobantibus bellum faciat.

23. Obsidibus acceptis, exercitum redūcit ad mare, nāvēs inve-

Special Study. — Infinitive with verbs of resolving.

¹ 498, 1, n. : 331, d : 546, n. 3.

nit refectās. His dēductis, quod et cāptivōrum māgnūm numerum habēbat, et nōnnullae tempestāte dēperierant nāvēs, duobus commeātibus exercitum reportāre instituit. Āc sic accedit, uti ex tantō nāvium numerō, tot nāvigātiōnibus, neque hōc neque supiōre annō ūlla omniū nāvis quae militēs portāret dēsiderārētur: at ex iis quae inānēs ex continentī ad eum remitterentur, et priōris commeātūs expositis militibus, et quās postea Labiēnus faciendās¹ cūrāverat numerō sexāgintā, perpaucae locum caperent; reliquae ferē omnēs reicerentur. Quās cum aliquamdiū Caesar frūstrā exspectāset, nē annī tempore ā nāvigātiōne excluderetur, quod aequinoctium suberat, necessariō angustius militēs conlocāvit ac, summā tranquillitāte cōsecūtā, secundā initā cum solvisset vigiliā, primā lucē terram attigit omnēque incolumēs nāvēs perduxit.

Two brave rivals.

44. Erant in eā legiōne fortissimī virī, centuriōnēs, quī primis ordinibus appropinquārent,² T. Puliō et L. Vorēnus. Hi perpetuās inter sē contrōversiās habēbant quīnam anteferrētur, omnibusque annis dē locis summis simultātibus contendebant. Ex his Puliō, cum ācerrimē ad mūnitiōnēs pūgnārētur, "Quid dubitās," inquit, "Vorēne? aut quem locum tuae probandae virtutis exspectās? hīc diēs dē nostris contrōversiis iudicābit." Haec cum dixisset, prōcēdit extrā mūnitiōnēs, quaque pars hostium cōnfertissima est vīsa, inrumpit. Nē Vorēnus quidem tum sēsē vāllō continet, sed omnium veritus existimātiōnem subsequitur. Mediocri spatiō relictō, Puliō pilum in hostes immittit, atque ūnum ex multitudine prōcurrentem trāicit; quō percussō et exanimātō, hunc scūtis prōtegunt, in hostem tela

Special Study. — Relative clauses of characteristic.

¹ 544, x. 2: 294 d: 430.

² 508, i.: 320: 631.

universi cōniciunt, neque dant regrediendī facultātem. Trānsfigitur scūtum Pulīōnī, et verūtum in balteō dēfigitur. Āvertit hīc cāsus vāginam, et gladium ēdūcere cōnantī dextram morātur manum, impeditumque hostēs circumsistunt. Succurrit inimicus illi Vorēnus et labōrantī subvenit. Ad hunc sē cōnfestim ā Pulīōne omnis multitūdō convertit; illum verūtō arbitrantur occisum. Gladiō commīnus rem gerit Vorēnus, atque unō interfectō reliquōs paulum prōpellit; dum cupidius instat, in locum dēiectus inferiōrem concidit. Huic rūsus circumventō fert subsidium Pulīō, atque ambō incolumēs, complūribus interfectis, summā cum laude sēsē intrā mūitionēs recipiunt. Sic fōrtūna in contentiōne et certāmine utrumque versāvit, ut alter alteri inimicus auxiliō salūtique esset, neque diiudicārī posset uter utri virtūte anteferendus vidērētur.

BOOK VI.

Customs of the Gauls. The classes of society: commons, priests, warriors.

13. In omni Galliā eōrum hominum quī aliquō sunt numerō¹ atque honóre genera sunt duo. Nam plēbēs paene servōrum habētur locō quae nihil audet per sē, et nullō adhibētur cōnsiliō. Plērīque, cum aut aere aliēnō aut māgnitūdine tribūtōrum aut iniuriā potentiōrum premuntur, sēsē in servitūtem dicant nobilibus. In hōs eadem omnia sunt iūra quae dominis in servōs. Sed dē hīs duōbus generibus alterum est Druidum, alterum Equitum. Illi rēbus divinis intersunt, sacrificia pūblica ac priāta prōcūrant, religiōnēs interpretantur. Ad eōs māgnus adulēscentium numerus disciplīnae causā concurrīt, māgnōque hī sunt

Special Study. — Ablative of characteristic.

¹ 419, II: 251: 402.

apud eos honore. Nam ferè de omnibus contròversiis publicis privatisque còstituunt; et, si quod est admissum facinus, si caedès facta, si de hereditate, de finibus contròversia est, iidem decernunt; praemia poenàsque còstituunt: si qui, aut privatus aut populus, eòrum decrètò nòn stetit, sacrificiis interdicunt. Haec poena apud eos est gravissima. Quibus¹ ita est interdictum,² hi numero impiòrum ac sceleratòrum habentur; his omnes decedunt, aditum sermonemque defugiant, nè quid ex contàgiòne incommodi accipiant: neque his petentibus ius redditur, neque honos ullus communicatur. His autem omnibus Druidibus praeest unus, qui summam inter eos habet auctoritatem. Hoc mortuò, si qui ex reliquis excellit dignitate, succedit; aut, si sunt plures pares, suffragiò Druidum, nonnumquam etiam armis de principatù contendunt. Hi certò anni tempore in finibus Carnutum, quae regio totius Galliae media habetur, cònsidunt in locò cònsecratò: huc omnes undique qui contròversiàs habent conveniunt, eòrumque decrètis iudiciisque parent. Disciplina in Britannia reperta atque inde in Galliam trāslata esse existimatur; et nunc, qui diligentius eam rem cògnoscere volunt, plerumque illò discendi causā proficiuntur.

The Druids and their teachings. The knights.

14. Druidēs à bellò abesse cònsuērunt neque tributa unā cum reliquis pendunt, militiae vacatiònem omniumque rerum habent immunitatem. Tantis excitati praemiis et suā sponte multi in disciplinam conveniunt et à parentibus propinquisque mittuntur. Magnum ibi numerum versuum ediscere dicuntur. Itaque annos nonnulli viginti in disciplinā permanent. Neque fas esse existimant ea litteris mandare, cum in reliquis ferè rebus, publicis

Special Study. — Indirect object.

¹ 384, 5: 225, d, n. 1: 390, 2, n. 3.

² 301, 1: 148, d: 217.

privātisque ratiōnibus, Graecis litteris ūtantur.¹ Id mihi duābus dē causis instituisse videntur, quod neque in vulgum disciplinam efferrī velint² neque eos, qui discunt, litteris cōfisōs minus memoriae studere; quod ferē plērisque accidit, ut praesidiō litterarū diligentiam in perdiscendō ac memoriam remittant. In primis hōc volunt persuādere, nōn interire³ animās, sed ab aliis post mortem trānsire ad aliōs, atque hōc māximē ad virtutem excitārī putant, metū mortis neglētō. Multa praetereā dē sideribus atque eōrum mōtū, dē mundi ac terrarū māgnitūdine, dē rerū nātūrā, dē deōrum immortalium vī ac potestāte disputant et iuventūti trādunt.

15. Alterum genus est equitum. Hī, cum est ūsus atque aliquod bellum incidit (quod ferē ante Caesaris adventum quotannis accidere solēbat, utī aut ipsī iniuriās inferrent aut inlātās prōpulsārent), omnēs in bellō versantur, atque eōrum ut quisque est genere cōpiisque amplissimus, ita plūrimōs circum sē ambactōs clientēsque habet. Hanc ūnam grātiā potentiamque nōvērunt.

Their superstitions and human sacrifices.

16. Nātiō est omnium Gallōrum admodum dēdita religiōnibus, atque ob eam causam, qui sunt adfecti graviōribus morbis quique in proeliis periculisque versantur, aut prō victimis hominēs immolant aut sē immolātūrōs vovent administrisque ad ea sacrificia Druidibus ūtantur,—quod, prō vitā hominis nisi hominis vitā reddatur, nōn posse deōrum immortalium nūmen placārī arbitrantur; publicēque eiusdem generis habent⁴ institūta sacrificia. Alii immānī māgnitūdine simulācra habent, quōrum contexta vīminibus membra vivis hominibus complent; quibus succēnsis,

Special Study. — *Persuadere* with infinitive or subjunctive.

¹ 515, III: 326: 587.

² 516, II: 321: 541.

³ 539, II: 270, n. 1: 546, n. 2.

⁴ 388, 1, n.: 292, c: 238.

circumventi flammā exanimantur hominēs. Supplicia eōrum qui in fūrtō aut in latrōciniō aut aliquā noxā sint¹ comprehēsi, grātiōra diis immortalibus esse arbitrantur; sed, cum eius generis cōpia dēfēcit, etiam ad innocentium supplicia dēscendunt.

Their gods. Measurement of time.

17. Deūm māximē Mercurium colunt: hūius sunt plūrima simulācra; hunc omnium inventōrem artium ferunt, hunc viarū atque itinerum ducem, hunc ad quaestūs pecūniae mercatūrāsque habēre vim māximam arbitrantur. Post hunc, Apollinem et Mārtē et Iovem et Minervam. Dē hīs eandem ferē quam reliquae gentēs habent opīniōnem: Apollinem morbōs dēpellere; Minervam operum atque artificiōrum initia trādere; Iovem imperium caelestium tenēre; Mārtē bella regere. Huic, cum proeliō dīmīcāre constituērunt, ea quae bellō cēperint² plērumque dēvōvent: cum superāvērunt, animālia capta immolant, reliquāsque rēs in ūnum locum cōnferunt. Multis in civitatibus hārum rerum exstrūctōs tumulōs locis cōnsecrātis cōnspicārī licet. Neque saepe accidit, ut neglēctā quispiam religiōne, aut capta apud sē occultāre aut posita tollere audēret; gravissimumque ei rei supplicium cum cruciātū cōstitutum est.

18. Galli sē omnēs ab Dīte patre prōgnātōs praedicant, idque ab Druidibus prōditum dicunt. Ob eam causam spatia omnis temporis nōn numerō diērum sed noctium finiunt; diēs nātālēs et mēnsium et annōrum initia sic observant, ut noctem diēs subsequātur. In reliquīs vitāe institūtis hōc ferē ab reliquīs differunt, quod suōs liberōs, nisi cum adolēvērunt, ut mūnus militiae sustinēre possint, palam ad sē adire nōn patiuntur; filiumque puerili aetate in cōspectū patris adsistere turpe dūcunt.

Special Study. — *Nisi and si non.*

¹ 524: 336, 2: 625, R. 1.

² 496, II: 286, R. (enā): 514.

Social customs of the Gauls.

19. Virī, quantās pecūniās ab uxōribus dōtis nōmine accēpērunt, tantās ex suis bonis aestimātiōne factā cum dōtibus comunicant. Hūius omnis pecūniae coniūctim ratiō habētur fructūsque servantur; uter eōrum vitā¹ superāvit, ad eum pars utriusque cum fructibus superiōrum temporum pervenit. Virī in uxōrēs, sicutī in liberōs, vitae necisque habent potestātem;



DYING GAUL.

et cum pater familiae inlūstriōre locō nātus dēcessit, eius propinquī conveniunt et, dē morte sī rēs in suspiciōnem venit, dē uxōribus in servilem modum quaestiōnem habent et, sī comperitum est, ignī atque omnibus tormentis excruciatās interficiunt. Fūnera sunt prō cultū Gallōrum māgnifica et sūmptuōsa; omniaque, quae vivīs² cordi fuisse arbitrantur, in ignem inferunt, etiam animalia, ac paulō suprā hanc memoriā servi et clientēs, quōs ab iis dilēctōs esse cōstābat, iūstis fūneribus cōfectis unā cremābantur.

Special Study. — Ablative of specification.

¹ 494: 263: 397.

² 390, 1: 233: 356.

20. Quae civitatēs commodius suam rem publicā administrāre existimantur, habent lēgibus sāctum,¹ sī quis quid dē rē publicā ā finitimīs rŭmōre aut fāmā accēperit, utī ad magistrātum dēferat nēve cum quō aliō communicet, quod saepe hominēs temerāriōs atque imperitōs falsis rŭmōribus terrēri et ad facinus impelli et dē summīs rēbus cōsiliū capere cōgnitum est. Magistrātūs, quae vīsa sunt, occultant, quaeque esse ex ūsū iūdicāverunt, multitudinī prōdunt. Dē rē publicā nisi per conciliū loquī non concēditur.

The customs of the Germans.

21. Germānī multum ab hāc cōsuētūdine differunt. Nam neque Druidēs habent, quī rēbus divīnīs praesint, neque sacrificiīs student. Deōrum numerō eōs sōlōs dūcunt, quōs cernant et quōrum apertē opibus iuvantur, Sōlem et Vulcānum et Lūnam, reliquōs nē fāmā quidem accēpērunt. Vīta omnis in vēnātiōnibus atque in studiis rei militāris cōsistit; ab parvulis labōrī ac dūritiae student.

Their habits of life.

22. Agricultūrae non student; māiorque pars eōrum vīctūs in lacte, caseō, carne cōsistit. Neque quisquam agrī modum certum aut finēs habet propriōs; sed magistrātūs ac prīncipēs in annōs singulōs gentibus cōgnātiōnibusque hominum, quī unā coierunt, quantum et quō locō vīsum est agrī attribuunt, atque annō post aliō trānsire cōgunt. Eius rei multās adferunt causās: nē, adsiduā cōsuētūdine captī, studium bellī gerendī agricultūrā³ commūtent; nē lātōs finēs parāre studeant, potentiōrēsque humiliōrēs possessiōnibus expellant; nē accūrātius ad frīgora atque aestūs vītandōs aedificent; nē qua oriātur pecūniae cupiditās, quā

Special Study. — Construction with *mutō* and compounds.

¹ 388, 1, n.: 292, c: 238.

² 498, 1: 331: 546.

³ 422, n. 2: 252, c: 404, n. 1.

ex rē factiōnēs dissēsiōnēsque nāscuntur; ut animī aequitāte plēbem contineant, cum suās quisque opēs cum potentissimis aequārī videat.

Their customs in war and social virtues.

23. Cīvitātibus māximā laus est, quam lātissimē circum sē vāstātis finibus sōlitūdines habēre. Hōc proprium virtūtis existimant, expulsōs agrīs finitimōs cēdere, neque quemquam prope audēre cōsistere: simul hōc sē fore tūtiōres arbitrantur, repētināe incursiōnis timōre sublātō. Cum bellum cīvitās aut inlātum dēfendit aut infert, magistrātūs quī eī bellō praesint,¹ ut vitāe necisque habeant potestātem, dēliguntur. In pāce nūllus est cōmūnis magistrātus, sed principēs regiōnum atque pāgōrum inter suōs iūs dicunt, contrōversiāsque minuunt. Latrōcinia nūllam habent infāmiam quae extrā finēs cūiusque cīvitātis fiunt, atque ea iuventūtis exercendae ac dēsidiāe minuendae causā fieri praedicant. Atque ubi quis ex principibus in conciliō dīxit, sē ducem fore, quī sequi velint, profiteantur,² cōnsurgunt iī, quī et causam et hominem probant, suumque auxilium pollicentur atque ab multitudine conlaudantur; quī ex hīs secūtī nōn sunt, in dēsertōrum ac prōditōrum numerō dūcuntur, omniumque hīs³ rerum postea fidēs dērogātur. Hospitem violāre fās nōn putant; quī quāque dē causā ad eōs vērunt, ab iniuriā prohibent, sāctōs habent, hīsque omnium domūs patent victusque cōmunicātur.

Comparison of Gauls and Germans.

24. Ac fuit antea tempus, cum Germanos Galli virtute superarent, ultrō bella inferrent, propter hominum multitudinem agrique

Special Study. — Conditional relative clauses.

¹ 497, 1: 317, 2: 630.

² 523, III: 339: 652.

³ 385, II, 2: 229: 345, R. 2.

inopiam trāns Rhēnum colōniās mitterent. Itaque ea, quae fertillissima Germāniae sunt, loca circum Hercyniam silvam, quam Eratosthenī et quibusdam Graecis fāmā nōtam esse videō, quam illi Orcyniam appellant, Volcae Tectosagēs occupāvērunt atque ibi cōnsēdērunt; quae gēns ad hōc tempus hīs sēdibus sēsē continet summamque habet iūstitiae et bellicae laudis opīnionem. Nunc, quod in eādē inopiā, egestātē, patientiā, quā ante, Germānī permanent, eōdem victū et cultū corporis ūtuntur, Gallis autem provinciārum propīnquitās et trānsmarinārum rērum nōtia multa ad cōpiam atque ūsūs largitur, paulātim adsuēfacti superārī multisque victi proeliis nē sē quidem ipsi cum illis virtūte comparant.

The Hercynian forest; the wild animals inhabiting it.

25. Hūius Hercyniae silvae, quae suprā dēmōnstrāta est, lātitudō novem diērum iter expeditō¹ patet; nōn enim aliter finīrī potest, neque mēnsūrās itinerum nōvērunt. Oritur ab Helvētiōrum et Nemētum et Rauricōrum finibus rēctāque flūminis Dānuvii regiōne pertinet ad finēs Dācōrum et Anartium; hinc sē flectit sinistrōrsus dīversis ab flūmine regiōnibus multārumque gentium finēs propter māgnitūdinem attingit; neque quisquam est hūius Germāniae, quī sē aut adisse ad initium eius silvae dicat² cum diērum iter sexāgintā prōcesserit, aut quō ex locō oriātur accēperit. Multaque in eā genera ferārum nāscī cōnstat, quae reliquis in locis vīsa nōn sint: ex quibus quae māximē differant ab cēteris et memoriae prōdenda videantur, haec sunt.

26. Est bōs, cervī figurā, cuius ā mediā frōnte inter aurēs ūnum cornū exsistit, excelsius magisque dīrēctum hīs quae nōbīs nōta

Special Study. — Dative of reference.

¹ 384, 4, n. 3: 235: 352.

² 503, 1: 320, a: 631, 2.

sunt cornibus. Ab eius summō sicut palmae rāmīque lātē diffunduntur. Eadem est fēminae marisque nātūra, eadem fōrma māgnitūdōque cornuum.

Method of capturing the elk.

27. Sunt item, quae appellantur alcēs. Hārum est cōsimilis capris figūra et varietās pellium; sed māgnitūdine paulō antecēdunt, mutilaeque sunt cornibus, et crūra sine nōdis articulisque habent; neque quiētis causā prōcumbunt, neque, sī quō adflictae cāsū conciderunt, erigere sēsē aut sublevāre possunt. His sunt arborēs prō cubilibus: ad eas sē applicant, atque ita paulum modo reclinātae quiētem capiunt. Quārum ex vestigiis cum est animadversum ā vēnātōribus quō sē recipere cōsuērint, omnēs eō locō aut ab rādīcibus subruunt, aut accidunt arborēs, tantum ut summa speciēs earum stantium relinquātur. Hūc cum sē cōsuētūdine reclināverunt, infirmās arborēs pondere adfligunt atque unā ipsae concidunt.

28. Tertium est genus eōrum quī ūrī appellantur. Hi sunt māgnitūdine paulō infā elephantōs; speciē et colōre et figūrā taurī. Māgna vīs eōrum est et māgna vėlōcitās; neque hominī neque ferae quam cōspēxērunt parcent. Hōs studiōsē foveis captōs interficiunt. Hōc sē labōre dūrant adulescentēs, atque hōc genere vēnātiōnis exercent; et quī plūrimōs ex his interfēcērunt, relātis in publicum cornibus, quae sint¹ testimōniō, māgnam ferunt laudem. Sed adsuēscere ad hominēs et mānsuēfieri nē parvuli quidem excepti possunt. Amplitūdō cornuum et figūra et speciēs multum ā nostrōrum boum cornibus differt. Haec studiōsē conquīsita ab labrīs argentō circumclūdunt atque in amplissimis epulis prō pōculis ūtuntur.

Special Study. — Relative clauses of purpose.

THE GERMAN MANNER OF FIGHTING.

(De Bello Gallico, I, 48.)

48. . . . Genus hōc erat pūgnae, quō sē Germānī exercuerant. Equitum mīlia erant sex, totidem numerō peditēs vėlōcissimī ac fortissimī, quōs ex omni cōpiā singulī singulōs suae salūtis causā dēlēgerant: cum hīs in proeliis versābantur. Ad eōs sē equitēs recipiēbant: hī, si quid erat dūrius, concurrēbant, si quī graviōre vulnere acceptō equō dēciderat, circumsistēbant; si quō erat longius prōdeundum aut celerius recipiendum, tanta erat hōrum exercitātiōne celeritās, ut iubīs equōrum sublevātī cursum adaequārent.

THE CUSTOMS OF THE SUEBI.

(De Bello Gallico, IV, 1-2.)

1. . . . Suēbōrum gēns est longē māxima et bellicōsissima Germānōrum omnium. Hī centum pāgōs habēre dīcuntur, ex quibus quotannis singula mīlia armātōrum bellandī causā ex finibus ēdūcunt. Reliquī, quī domī mānsērunt, sē atque illōs alunt. Hī rūsus invicem annō post in armīs sunt, illī domī remanent. Sic neque agricultūra nec ratiō atque ūsus belli intermittitur. Sed privātī ac sēparātī agrī apud eōs nihil est, neque longius annō remanēre ūnō in locō incolendī causā licet. Neque multum frūmentō, sed māximam partem¹ lacte atque pecore vivunt, multumque sunt in vēmātiōnibus; quae rēs et cibī genere et cotidiānā exercitātiōne et libertāte vitāe, cum ā puerīs nullō officiō aut disciplinā adsuēfactī nihil omnīnō contrā voluntātem faciant, et virēs alit, et immānī corporum māgnitūdine hominēs efficit. Atque in eam sē cōnsuetūdinem addūxērunt, ut locīs frigidissimīs neque vestītūs praeter pellēs habērent quicquam, quārum

Special Study. — Adverbial accusative.¹ 378, 2: 240, b: 334, R. 2.

propter exiguitatem magna est corporis pars aperta, et lavarentur in fluminibus.

2. Mercatoribus est aditus magis eo, ut quae bello ceperint quibus vendant habeant, quam quo¹ ullam rem ad se importari desiderent. Quin etiam iumentis, quibus maxime Galli delectantur, quaeque impenso parant pretio, Germani importatis non utuntur; sed quae sunt apud eos nata, parva atque deformia, haec cotidianam exercitatione summi ut sint laboris efficiunt. Equestribus proeliis saepe ex equis desiliunt ac pedibus proeliantur, equosque eodem remanere vestigio adsueticerunt, ad quos se celeriter, cum usus est, recipiunt; neque eorum moribus turpius quicquam aut inertius habetur quam ephippiis uti. Itaque ad quemvis numerum ephippiatorum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent. Vinum ad se omnino importari non sinunt, quod ea re ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines atque effeminari arbitrantur.

THE GAULS' LOVE OF GOSSIP.

(De Bello Gallico, IV, 5.)



HEAD OF GAUL.
(Rome.)

5. . . . Est autem hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, uti et viatores etiam invito consistere cogant et, quid quisque eorum de quaque re audierit aut cognoverit, quaerant, et mercatores in oppidis vulgus circumstat, quibusque ex regionibus veniant quasque ibi res cognoverint, pronuntiare cogant. His rebus atque auditionibus permoti de summis saepe rebus consilia ineunt, quorum eos in vestigio paenitere necesse est, cum incertis rumoribus serviant et plerique ad voluntatem eorum ficta respondeant.

Special Study. — Genitive with verbs.

¹ quo = eo quod.

AULUS GELLIUS.

NOCTES ATTICAE.

BOOK I.

Fabricius and the Samnite Gold.

14. Iūlius Hygīnus in librō *Dē Vītā Rēbusque Inlūstriū Virō-*
Cos. rum sextō lēgātōs dīcit ā Samnītibus ad C. Fabricium, imperātō-
B.C. 282. rem populī Rōmānī, vēnisse et memorātīs multīs māgnisque rēbus,
quae bene ac benevolē post redditam pācem Samnītibus fēcisset,
obtulisse dōnō¹ grandem pecūniam ōrāsseque, utī acciperet ūte-
rēturque, atque id facere Samnītēs dixisse, quod vidērent multa
ad splendōrem domūs atque victūs dēfierī neque prō amplitūdine
dīgnitāteque lautum parātum esse. Tum Fabricium plānās
manūs ab auribus ad oculōs et infrā deinceps ad nārēs et ad ōs et
ad gulam atque inde porrō ad ventrem imum dēdūxisse et lēgātīs
ita respondisse: *dum illis omnibus membrīs, quae attigisset, ob-*
sistere atque imperāre posset, numquam quicquam dēfutūrum;
proptereā sē pecūniam, quā² nihil sibi esset ūsus, ab his, quibus¹
eam scīret ūsui¹ esse, nōn accipere.

Special Study. — Construction of *usus*.

¹ 390, II: 233, a: 356.

² 414, IV: 243, c: 406.

Socrates and Xanthippe.

SOCRATES. (Rome.)

17. Xanthippē, Sōcratis philosophi uxor, mōrōsa admodum fuisse fertur et iūrgiōsā, irārumque¹ et molestiārum muliebrium per diem perque noctem scatēbat. Hās eius intemperies in maritum Alcibiadēs dēmīrātus, interrogāvit Sōcratēn, quāenam ratiō esset, cur mulierem tam acerbam domō nōn exigeret. “Quoniam,” inquit Sōcratēs, “cum illam domī tālem perpetior, insuēscō et exerceor, ut cēterōrum quoque foris petulantiam et iniūriam facilius feram.”

The Sibylline Books.

19. In antiquis annalibus memoria super libris Sibyllinis haec B.O. 584-510. prōdita est. Anus hospita atque incōgnita ad Tarquinium Superbum rēgem adiit, novem librōs ferēns, quōs esse dicēbat divīna ōrācula; eōs velle vēnumdare. Tarquinius pretium percontātus est. Mulier nimium atque immēsum poposcit; rēx, quasi anus aetāte dēsiperet,² dērisit. Tum illa foculum cōram cum igni appōnit, trēs librōs ex novem deūrit et, ecquid reliquōs sex eōdem pretiō emere vellet, rēgem interrogāvit. Sed enim Tarquinius id multō rīsit magis dixitque anum iam procul dubiō³ delīrāre. Mulier ibidem statim trēs aliōs librōs exussit atque id ipsum dēnuō placidē rogat, ut trēs reliquōs eōdem illō pretiō emat.

Special Study. — Poetical use of genitive with adjectives.

¹ 410, V, 1: 223: 333, 1.

² 513, II: 312: 602.

³ 437, 2: 261, b, n.: 417, 11.

Tarquinius ore iam serio atque attentiore animo fit, eam constantiam confidentiamque non insuper habendam intellegit, libros tres reliquos mercatur nihilominore pretio quam quod erat petatum pro omnibus. Sed eam mulierem tunc a Tarquinio digressam postea nusquam loci visam¹ constitit. Libri tres, in sacrarium conditi, Sibyllini appellati; ad eos quasi ad oraculum quindecimviri adeunt, cum di immortales publice consulendi sunt.

Papirius Praetextatus.

- B.C. 23. Historia de Papirio Praetextato dicta scriptaque est a M.
 149. Catone in oratione, qua usus est ad milites contra Galbam, cum multa quidem venustate atque luce atque munditia verborum. Ea Catonis verba huic prorsus commentario indidissem, si libri copia fuisset id temporis, cum haec dictavi.² Quod si non virtutes dignitatesque verborum, sed rem ipsam scire quaeris, res ferme ad hunc modum est: Mos antea senatoribus Romae fuit, in curiam cum praetextatis filiis introire. Tum, cum in senatu res maior quaequam consultata eaque in diem posterum prolata est placuitque, ut eam rem, super qua tractavissent, ne quis enuntiaret priusquam decreta esset, mater Papirii pueri, qui cum parente suo in curia fuerat, percontata est filium, quidnam in senatu patres egissent. Puer respondit, tacendum esse neque id dici licere. Mulier fit audiendi cupidior; secretum rei et silentium pueri animum eius ad inquirendum everberat: quaerit igitur compressius violentiusque. Tum puer matre urgente lepidi atque festivi mendacii consilium capit. Actum in senatu dixit, utrum videretur utilius exque re publica esse, unusne ut duas uxores haberet, an ut una apud duos nupta esset. Hoc illa ubi audivit, animus compavescit, domo trepidans egreditur, ad ceteras matronas adfert. Pervenit ad senatum postridie matrum familias

Special Study. — Tenses in letters.

¹ sc. esse.

² 472, 1: 282: 252.

erva. Lacrimantēs atque obsecrantēs orant, ūna potius ut ōibus nūpta fieret quam ut ūnī duae. Senātōrēs ingredientēs in iām, quae illa mulierum intemperies et quid sibi postulatio nec vellet, mirābantur. Puer Papīrius in medium cūriae prōssus, quid māter audire institisset, quid ipse mātři dīxisset, sicut fuerat, dēnarrat. Senātus fidem atque ingenium pueri isculātur, cōsultum facit, utī posthāc puerī cum patribus in iām nē introeant, praeter ille ūnus Papīrius, atque puerō postea nōmentum honoris grātiā inditum ‘Praetextātus’ ob tacendi uendique in aetate praetextae prūdentiam.

BOOK II.

The Difference.

i. Favorinus dē Lysiā et Platōne solitus dicere est: “Sī Platōnis” inquit “ōratiōne verbum aliquod dēmās mūtēsve ne id commodatissimē faciās, dē elegantiā tamen detrāxeris; ex Lysiae, dē sententiā.”

BOOK III.

The Meaning of the Palm.

i. Per hercle rem mirandam Aristotelēs in septimō *Problēmāum* et Plutarchus in octāvō *Symposiacōrum* dicit. “Sī super mae,” inquit, “arboris lignum māgna pondera impōnās¹ ac a graviter urgeās onerēsque, ut māgnitūdō oneris sustinēri nōn eat, nōn deorsum palma cēdit nec intrā flectitur, sed adversus idus resurgit et sūrsūm nītitur recurvāturque”; “propterea,” inquit Plutarchus, “in certāminibus palmam sīgnū esse placuit tōriae, quoniam ingenium ligni eiusmodi est, ut urgentibus primentibusque nōn cēdat.”

Special Study. — Subjunctive in conditions to express general truths.

¹ 508, 5, 2): 309, a: 595, 3.

Pyrrhus and the Poisoner.

8. Cum Pyrrhus rēx in terrā Ītaliā esset et ūnam atque alteram pūgnās prōsperē pūgnāset satisque agerent Rōmānī et plēraque Ītalia ad rēgem dēscivisset, tum Ambraciēnsis quispiam Timocharēs, rēgis Pyrrhī amicus, ad C. Fabricium cōsulem fūrtim vēnit ac prāemium petivit et, si dē prāemiō convenīret, prōmīsit rēgem venēnīs necāre,¹ idque facile esse factū dīxit, quoniam filius suus pōcula in convīviō rēgī ministrāret. Eam rem Fabricius ad senātum scrīpsit. Senātus ad rēgem lēgātōs mīsit mandavitque, ut dē Timochare nihil prōderent, sed monērent, uti rēx circumspectius ageret atque ā proximōrum insidiīs salūtem tūtāretur. Hōc ita, uti dīximus, in Valeriī Antiātis historiā scrīptum est. Quadrigārius autem in librō tertiō nōn Timocharem, sed Niciam adisse ad cōsulem scrīpsit, neque lēgātōs ā senātū missōs, sed ā cōsulibus, et Pyrrhum populō Rōmānō laudēs atque grātiās scrīpsisse captīvōsque omnēs, quōs tum habuit, vestīvisse et reddidisse.

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Cōsulēs tum fuērunt C. Fabricius et Q. Aemilius. Litterās, quās ad rēgem Pyrrhum super eā causā mīserunt, Claudius Quadrigārius scrīpsit fuisse hōc exemplō: "Cōsulēs Rōmānī salūtem dicunt Pyrrhō rēgī. Nōs prō tuīs iniūriīs continuīs animō tenuis commōtī inimiciter tēcum bellāre studēmus. Sed commūnis exempli et fidei ergō vīsum,² ut tē salvum velīmus, ut esset, quem armīs vincere possēmus.³ Ad nōs vēnit Nicīās familiāris tuus, quī sibi prāemium ā nōbīs peteret, si tē clam interfēcisset. Id nōs negāvimus velle, nēve ob eam rem quicquam commodi exspectāret, et simul vīsum est, ut tē certiōrem facerēmus, nē quid ēiusmodī, sī accidisset, nostrō cōsiliō cīvitatēs putārent

Special Study. — Use of the latter supine.

¹ 537, n. 1): 330, f, n.: 531, n. 4.

² sc. est.

³ 503, l.: 320: 631, 1.

factum, et quod nobis non placet pretio aut praemio aut dolis pugnare. Tū, nisi cavēs, iacebis."

Book IV.

Scipio's Haughty Spirit.

18. Scipio Africanus antiquior quantā virtutum gloriā praestiterit et quam fuerit altus animi¹ atque magnificus et quā sui conscientia subnixus, plurimis rebus, quae dixit quaeque fecit, declaratum est. Ex quibus sunt haec duo exempla eius fiduciae atque exsuperantiae ingentis:

Cum M. Naevius tribunus plebis accusaret eum ad populum diceretque, accepisse a rege Antiocho pecuniam, ut condicionibus gratiosus et mollibus pax cum eo populi Romani nomine fieret, et quaedam item alia crimini² daret indigna tali viro, tum Scipio pauca praefatus, quae dignitas vitae suae atque gloria postulabat, "memoria," inquit "Quiritēs, repetō, diem esse hodiernum, quō Hannibalem Poenum imperio vestro inimicissimum magnō proelio³ vici in terrā Africā pacemque et victoriā vobis peperī specabilem. Non igitur simus adversum deos ingrati et, censeō, relinquāmus nebulonem hunc, eāmus hinc protinus Iovi optimo maximo gratulatum."³ Id cum dixisset, avertit et ire ad Capitolium coepit. Tum cōtentiō ūniversa, quae ad sententiam de Scipione ferendam convenerat, relicto tribunō Scipionem in Capitolium comitata atque inde ad aedēs eius cum laetitia et gratulatione sollemnī prosecuta est. Fertur etiam oratio, quae videtur habita eo diē a Scipione, et qui dicunt eam non veram, non eunt infitias,⁴ quin haec quidem verba fuerint, quae dixi, Scipionis.

Special Study. — Dative of purpose.

¹ 399, III, 1: 218, c, R.: 374, 6.

² 546: 302: 435.

³ 390: 233 a: 356.

⁴ 380, 2, 3): 258, b, R.: 333, 2, R.

B.C. 187. Item aliud est factum eius praeclārum. Petiliū quidam tri-
būnī plēbis ā M., ut aiunt, Catōne, inimicō Scīpiōnis, comparātī
in eum atque immīssī, dēsīderābant in senātū instantissimē, ut
pecūniae Antiochīnae praedaeque in eō bellō captae ratiōnem
redderet: fuerat enim L. Scīpiōnī Asiaticō, frātrī suō, imperātōrī
in eā prōvinciā lēgātus. Ibi Scīpiō exsurgit et, prōlātō ē sinū
togae librō, ratiōnēs in eō scrīptās esse dīxit omnis pecūniae
omnisque praedae; adlātum, ut palam recitārētur et ad aerārium
dēferrētur. "Sed enim id iam nōn faciam" inquit "nec mē ipse
adfaciam contumeliā," eumque librum statim cōram discīdit suis
manibus et conserpsit, aegrē passus, quod, cū salūs imperiī ac
reīpūblicae accepta ferrī dēberet, ratiōnem¹ pecūniae praedatāe
poscerētur.

BOOK V.

Bucephalus.

2. Equus Alexandrī rēgis et capite et nōmine 'Būcephalas'
fuit. Ēmptum Charēs scrīpsit talentīs tredecim et rēgī Philippō
dōnātum; hōc autem aeris nostrī summa est sēstertia trecenta
duodecim. Super hōc equō dignum memoriā vīsum, quod, ubi
ōrnātus erat armātusque ad proelium, haud umquam īscendī
sēsē ab aliō, nisi ab rēge, passus sit. Id etiam dē istō equō memo-
rātum est, quod, cum īsīdēs in eō Alexander bellō Indicō et
facinora faciēs fortia, in hostium cuneum nōn satis sibi prōvi-
dēs immīssisset coniectisque undique in Alexandrum telīs, vul-
neribus altīs in cervīce atque in latere equus perfossus esset,
moribundus tamen ac prope iam exsanguis ē mediīs hostibus
rēgem vivācissimō cursū rettulit atque, ubi eum extrā tela extule-
rat, ilicō concidit et, domini iam superstitis sēcūrus, quasi cum

Special Study. — Construction of *posco*.

¹ 374, 1: 239, c. r.: 339, x. 4.

sēnsūs hūmānī sōlāciō animam expīrāvit. Tum rēx Alexander, partā ēius bellī victōriā, oppidum in isdem locīs condidit idque ob equī honōrēs 'Bucephalon' appellāvit.

Hannibal's Witty Answer.

5. In librīs veterum memoriārum scrīptum est, Hannibalem Carthāginiēsem apud rēgem Antiochum facētissimē cavillātum esse. Ea cavillātiō hūiuscemodī fuit: Ostendēbat eī Antiochus in campō cōpiās ingentēs, quās bellum populō Rōmānō factūrus¹ comparāverat, convertēbatque exercitum insīgnibus argenteīs et aureīs flōrentem; inducēbat etiam currūs cum faleibus et elephantōs cum turribus equitātumque frēnīs, ephippiīs, monilibus, phalerīs praefulgentem. Atque ibi rēx, contemplātiōne tantī ac tam ōrnātī exercitūs glōriābundus, Hannibalem aspicit et "putāsne," inquit, "cōferri posse ac satis esse Rōmānīs haec omnia?" Tum Poenus, elūdēns ignāviam inbelliamque mīlitum ēius pretiōsē armātōrum: "Satis, plānē satis esse crēdō Rōmānīs haec omnia, etiamsī avārissimī sunt." Nihil prōrsus neque tam lepidē neque tam acerbē dīcī potest: rēx dē numerō exercitūs suī ac dē aestimandā aequiperātiōne quaesīverat, respondit Hannibal dē praedā.

The Roman Crowns.

6. Militārēs corōnae multae, variae sunt. Quārum quae nōbilissimae sunt, hās fermē esse accēpimus: triumphālem, obsidiōnālem, cīvicam, mūrālem, castrēsem, nāvālem. Est ea quoque corōna, quae 'ovālis' dīcitur, est item postrēma 'oleāginea,' quā ūtī solent, quī in proeliō nōn fuērunt, sed triumphum prōcūrant.

Special Study. — Future participle denoting purpose.

¹ 549, 3: 293, b. 2: 438, n.

Triumphālēs corōnae sunt aureae, quae imperātōribus ob honōrem triumphī mittuntur. Id vulgō dicitur ‘aurum corōnārium.’

Haec antiquitus ē laurū erant, post fieri ex aurō coeptae.¹



TRIUMPHAL CROWN.

Obsidiōnālis est, quam ii, quī liberāti obsidiōne sunt, dant ei duci, quī liberāvit. Ea corōna grāminea est, observārique solitum, ut fieret ē grāmīne, quod in eō locō nātum esset,² intrā quem clausi erant, quī obsidebantur. Hanc corōnam grāmīneam senātus populusque Rōmānus Q. Fabiō Māximō dedit bellō Poenōrum secundō, quod

urbem Rōmam obsidiōne hostium liberāset.

Civica corōna appellātur, quam civis civi, ā quō in proeliō servātus est, testem vitāe salutisque perceptae dat. Ea fit ē frōnde querneā, quoniam cibus victusque antiquissimus quercus capi solitus; fuit etiam ex ilice, quod genus superiōri proximum est, sicuti scriptum est in quādam cōmoediā Caeciliī: “Advehuntur,” inquit, “cum iligēā corōnā.” Masurius autem Sabīnus in undecimō librōrum *Memorialium* civicam corōnam tum dari



CIVIC CROWN.

solitam dicit, cum is, quī civem servāverat, eodem tempore etiam hostem occiderat neque locum in eā pūgnā reliquerat; aliter iūs civicae corōnae negat concessum. Tiberium tamen Caesarem cōsultum, an civicam corōnam capere posset quī civem in proeliō servāset et hostēs ibidem duōs interfēcisset, sed locum, in quō pūgnābat, nōn retinuisset eoque locō hostēs potiti essent, rescrip-

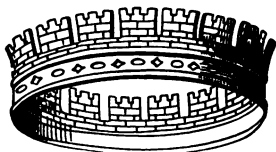
Special Study. — Subjunctive of integral part.

¹ 297, 1: 143, a: 423, n. 3.

² 529, II: 342: 663, 1.

sisse dicit, eum quoque civicā dignum vidērī, quod apparēret, & tam iniquo loco civem ab eō servātum, ut etiam ā fortiter pugnātibz retinērī nōn quiverit. Hāc coronā¹ civicā L. Gellius, vir cēnsōrius, in senātū Cicerōnem cōsulem dōnārī ā rēpublicā cēnsuit, quod eius operā esset atrōcissima illa Catilīnae coniūratiō dētēcta vindicātaque.

Mūrālis est coronā, quā dōnātur ab imperātōre quī prīmus mūrū subiit inque oppidum hostium per vim ascendit; idcirco



MURAL CROWN.



NAVAL CROWN.

quasi mūrī pinnis decorāta est. Castrēnsis est coronā, quā dōnat imperātōr eum, quī prīmus hostium castra pugnāns introiit; ea coronā insigne vālli habet. Nāvālis est, quā dōnārī solet maritimō proeliō quī prīmus in hostium nāvem vī armātus trānsiluit; ea quasi nāvium rōstris insignīta est. Et mūrālis autem et castrēnsis et nāvālis fieri ex aurō solent.

Ovālis coronā murtea est; eā utēbantur imperātōrēs, quī ovantēs urbem introibant.

Ovandī ac nōn triumphandī causa est, cum aut bella nōn rīte indicta neque cum iūstō hoste gesta sunt, aut hostium nōmen humile et nōn idōneum est, ut servōrum pirātārumque, aut, dēditione repentē factā, impulverea, ut dīcī solet, incruentaque vīctōria obvēnit. Cui facilitāti aptam esse Veneris frōndem crēdiderunt, quod nōn Mārtius, sed quasi Venerius quidam triumphus foret. Ac murteam coronā M. Crassus, cum bellō fugitivōrum

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71.

Special Study. — Construction of *dono*.

¹ 384, II, 2: 225, d: 348, R. 1.

cōfectō ovāns redīret, insolenter āspērnatūs est senātūsque cōsultum faciendum per grātiam cūrāvit, ut laurō, nōn murtō, corōnārētur.

Mārcus Catō obicit M. Fulviō Nōbiliōrī, quod milītēs per ambitum corōnis dē levissimīs causīs dōnāasset. Dē quā rē verba ipsa apposuit Catōnis: "Iam prīncipiō quis vidit corōnā dōnārī quemquam, cum oppidum captum nōn esset aut castra hostium nōn incēnsa essent?" Fulvius autem, in quem hōc ā Catōne dictum est, corōnis dōnāverat milītēs, quia vāllum cūrāverant, aut quī puteum strēnuē fōderant.

Praetereundum nōn est, quod ad ovātiōnēs attinet, super quō dissēnsisse veterēs scriptōrēs accipiō. Partim enim scripserunt, quī ovāret, introīre solitum equō vehentem¹; sed Sabīnus Masurius pedibus ingredī ovantēs dīcit, sequentibus eōs nōn milītibus, sed ūniversō senātū.



BOOK VI.

The Sacredness of Roman Oaths.

18. Iūsiūrandum apud Rōmānōs inviolatē sānctēque habitum servātumque est. Id et mōribus lēgibusque multis ostenditur,

Special Study. — *Quasi* with words and phrases.

¹ See Vocabulary.

et hōc, quod dicēmus, ei rei nōn tenue argūmentum esse potest. Post proelium Cannēnse Hannibal, Carthāginiēnsium imperātor, ^{B.C. 216.} ex captivīs nostrīs ēlēctōs decem Rōmam mīsit mandāvitque eis pactusque est, ut, si populō Rōmānō vidērētur, permūtatiō fieret captivōrum et prō his, quōs alteri¹ plūrēs acciperent, darent argentī pondō libram et sēlibram. Hōc priusquam proficiscerentur iūsiūrandum eōs adēgit, reditūrōs esse in castra Poenica, si Rōmānī captivōs nōn permūtārent.

Veniunt Rōmam decem captivī. Mandātum Poenī imperātoris in senātū expōnunt. Permūtatiō senātui nōn placita. Parentēs, cōgnātī adfinēsque captivōrum amplexī eōs postliminiō in patriam redisse dicēbant statumque eōrum integrum incolumemque esse, ac nē ad hostēs redire vellent orābant. Tum octō ex hīs postliminium iūstum nōn esse sibi respondērunt, quoniam dēiuriō vinctī forent, statimque, utī iūrātī erant, ad Hannibalem profectī sunt. Duo reliquī Rōmae mānsērunt solūtōsque esse sē ac liberātōs religiōne dicēbant, quoniam, cum ēgressī castra hostium fuissent, commentīciō cōnsiliō regressī eōdem, tamquam si ob aliquam fōrtuitam causam, issent atque ita iūreiūrandō satisfactō rūrsum iniūrātī abissent. Haec eōrum fraudulenta calliditās tam esse turpis existimāta est, ut contemptī vulgō discerptīque sint cēnsōrēsque eōs postea omnium notārum et damnīs et ignōminiīs adfēcērint, quoniam, quod factūrōs dēierāverant, nōn fēcissent.

Cornēlius autem Nepōs in librō exemplōrum quīntō id quoque litterīs mandāvit, multīs in senātū placuisse, ut hī, quī redire nōllent, datīs custōdibus ad Hannibalem dēdūcerentur, sed eam sententiam numerō plūrium, quibus id nōn vidērētur, superātam; eōs tamen, quī ad Hannibalem nōn redissent, usque adeō intestābiles invīsōsque fuisse, ut taedium vitāe cēperint necemque sibi cōnsciverint.

Special Study. — Tenses after verbs of *swearing*.

¹ *alterutri* = either one of the two parties.

BOOK VII.

A Snake Story.

B. C.
256-
255.



BALLISTA.

3. Tūberō in historiis scriptum reliquit, bellō primō Poenico Atilium Rēgulum cōsulem in Āfricā, castris apud Bagrađam flūmen positīs, proelium grande atque ācre fēcisse adversus ūnum serpentem in illis locis stabulantem invisitātae immānitātis, eumque māgnā tōtius exercitūs cōfliktione ballistis atque catapultis diū oppugnātum, eiusque interfecti¹ corium longum pedēs centum et vīginti Rōmam mīsisse.

Some Early Libraries.

17. Librōs Athēnis disciplinārum liberāliū publicē ad legendum prae bendōs² prīmus posuisse dicitur Pīsistratus tyrannus. Deinceps studiōsius accūrātiusque ipsī Athēniēnsēs auxērunt; sed omnem illam postea librōrum cōpiam Xerxēs, Athēnārum³ potītus, urbe ipsā praeter arcem incēnsā, abstulit asportāvitque in Persās. Eōs porrō librōs ūniversōs multīs post tempestātibus Seleucus rēx, quī Nicātor appellātus est, referendōs² Athēnās cūrāvit.

Special Study. — Gerund and gerundive denoting purpose.

¹ 549, 5: 292, R.: 664, R. 1.

² 544, 2, R. 2: 294, d: 430.

³ 410, V, 3: 223, a: 407, R. 1, b.

Ingēns postea numerus librōrum in Aegyptō ab Ptolemaeis ^{n.c.} rēgibus vel conquisitus vel cōfectus est ad milia fermē volumi- ^{47.} num septingenta; sed ea omnia bellō priore Alexandrinō, dum diripitur ea civitas, nōn sponte neque operā cōsultā, sed ā milibus fōrte auxiliāriis incēnsa sunt.

BOOK IX.

Some Barbarous Superstitions.

4. . . . Erant igitur in illis libris scripta huiusmodi¹: Scythās illōs penitissimōs, quī sub ipsis septentrionibus aetātem agunt, corporibus hominum vesci eiusque victūs alimentō vitam dūcere et anthrōpophagōs nōminārī; item esse hominēs sub eādē regiōne



THE CYCLOPS BLINDED BY ULYSSES.

caeli ūnum oculum in frōntis mediō habentēs, quī appellantur Arimaspi, quā fuisse faciē Cyclōpas poētae ferunt; aliōs item esse hominēs apud eandem caeli plagam singulāriae vēlōcitātis, vestigia pedum habentēs retrō porrēcta, nōn, ut cēterōrum hominum; praeter-

eā trāditum esse memorātumque, in ūltimā quādam terrā, quae 'Albānia' dīcitur, gignī hominēs, quī in pueritiā cānēscant et plūs cernant oculis per noctem quam interdiū; item esse cōpertum et crēditum, Sauromatās, quī ultrā Borysthenēn fluvium longē colunt, cibum capere semper diēbus tertiis, mediō abstinēre.

Id etiā in isdem libris scriptum offendimus, quod postea

Special Study. — Force of enclitic *ce*.

¹ 186, 1: 101, footnote: 104, n. 1.

in librō quoque Pliniī Secundī *Nātūrālis Historiae* septimō lēgi, esse quāsdam in terrā Āfricā hominum familiās vōce atque linguā effascinantium, quī sī impēsius fōrte laudāverint pulchrās arborēs, segetēs laetiōrēs, infantēs amoeniōrēs, ēgregiōs equōs, pecudēs pāstū atque cultū opīmās, ēmorianantur repentē haec omnia, nullī aliae causae obnoxia. Oculīs quoque exitiālem fascinatīōnem fierī in isdem libris scrīptum est, trāditurque esse hominēs in Īllyriīs, quī interimant videndō quōs diūtius irātī viderint, eōsque ipsōs marēs fēmināsque, quī visū ita nocentī sunt, pūpilās in singulis oculīs bīnās habēre. Item esse in mōntibus terrae Indiae hominēs caninīs capitibus et lātrantibus eōsque vescī avium et ferārū vērātibus; atque esse item alia apud ūltimās orientis terrās mirācula hominēs, quī ‘monocolī’ appellantur, singulis crūrībus saltātīm currentēs, vīvācissimae pernīcītātis; quōsdam etiam esse nullīs cervīcibus, oculōs in humerīs habentēs. Iam vērō hōc ēgreditur omnem modum admirātīōnis, quod idem illi scrīptōrēs gentem esse aiunt apud extrēma Indiae, corporibus hīrtīs et avium rītū plūmantibus, nullō cibātū vescentem, sed spīritū flōrum nārībus haustō vīctitantem; Pygmaeōs quoque haud longē ab hīs nascī, quōrum quī longissimī sint, nōn longiōrēs esse quam pedēs duo et quadrantem.

How Corvinus got his Name.

11. Dē Māximō Valeriō, quī Corvinus appellātus est ob auxilium prōpugnātīōnemque corvī ālitis, haud quisquam est nōbilium scrīptōrum, quī secus dixerit.¹ Ea rēs prōrsus miranda sic profectō est in libris annālībus memorāta: Adulēscēns tālī genere
B.C. 349. editus, L. Furiō, Claudiō Appiō cōsulibus fit tribūnus militāris. Atque in eō tempore cōpia Gallōrum ingentēs agrum Pomptinū

Special Study. — Genitive and ablative of quality.

¹ 503, 1: 320, a: 631, 2.

insēderant instruēbanturque aciēs ā cōsulibus dē vī ac multitudine hostium satis agentibus. Dux intereā Gallōrum, vāstā et arduā prōcēritātē armisque aurō praeſulgentibus, grandia¹ ingreditens et manū tēlum reciprocāns incēdēbat perque contemptum et superbiam circumspectiēns dēspiciēnsque omnia, venīre iubet et congregī, sī quis pūgnāre sēcum ex omnī Rōmānō exercitū auderet. Tum Valerius tribūnus, cēteris inter metum pudōremque ambiguis, impetrātō² prius ā cōsulibus, ut in Gallum tam ināniter adrogantem pūgnāre sēsē permitterent, prōgreditur intrepidē modestēque obviam; et congregiuntur et cōsistunt et cōserēbantur iam manūs. Atque ibi vīs quaedam divīna fit: corvus repentē imprōvisus advolat et super galeam tribūnī insistit atque inde in adversārī ōs atque oculōs pūgnāre incipit; insilibat, obturbābat et unguibus manum lauiābat et prōspectum ālis arcēbat atque, ubi satis saevierat, revolābat in galeam tribūnī. Sic tribūnus, spectante utrōque exercitū, et suā virtūte nixus et operā ālitis prōpūgnātus, ducem hostium ferōcissimum vicit interfecitque atque ob hanc causam cōgnōmen habuit Corvīnus. Id factum est annīs quadringentīs quīnque post Rōmam conditam.

Statuam Corvīnō istī dīvus Augustus in forō suō statuendam cūrāvit. In ēius statuæ capite corvī simulācrum est, rei pūgnaeque, quam diximus, monumentum.

Book X.

Claudia's Impudence.

6. Nōn in facta modo, sed in vōces etiam petulantiōrēs publicē vindicātum est; ita enim dēbēre esse vīsa est Rōmānae disciplīnae

Special Study. — Cognate accusative.

¹ 371, II: 238: 333, 1.

² 431, N. 1: 255, b: 410, N. 4.

dignitās inviolābilis. Appiī namque illius Caeci filia, ā lūdīs quōs spectāverat exiēns, turbā undique cōfluentis fluctuantisque populi iactāta est. Atque inde ēgressa, cum sē male habitam diceret: “quid mē¹ nunc factum esset,” inquit, “quantōque artius pres-
 B.C.
 249.
 siusque cōfliktāta essem, sī P. Claudius, frāter meus, nāvālī proeliō classem nāvium cum ingentī cīvium numerō nōn perdidisset? Certē quidem māiōre nunc cōpiā populi oppressa intercidissem. Sed utinam,” inquit, “reviviscat frāter aliamque classem in Siciliam dūcat atque istam multitudinem perditum² eat, quae mē nunc male miseram convēxavit!” Ob haec mulieris verba tam improba ac tam incivilia C. Fundanius et Ti. Semprōnius, aedilēs plēbei, multam dixerunt ei aeris gravis vīgintī quīnque milia.

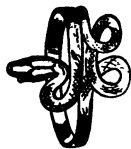
The Ring Finger.



ANULUS.

10. Veterēs Graecōs ānulum habuisse in digitō accēpimus sinistrae manūs, quī minimō est proximus. Rōmānōs quoque hominēs aiunt sic plērumque ānulis ūsitātōs. Causam esse hūius rei Apion in librīs Aegyptiacis hanc dicit, quod insectis apertisque hūmānis corporibus, ut mōs in Aegyptō fuit, quās³ Graeci ‘anatomās’

appellant, repertum est, nervum quendam tenuissimum ab eō ūnō digitō, dē quō diximus, ad cor hominis pergere ac pervenire; propterea nōn insectum vīsum esse, eum pōtissimum digitum tālī honōre decorandum, quī continēns et quasi cōnexus esse cum principātū cordis vidērētur.



ANULUS.

Special Study. — Concord of relative pronoun.

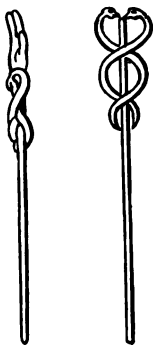
¹ 415, III, N. 1: 244, d.: 401, N. 7.

² 548, 2: 302, R.: 435, N. 3.

³ 445, 4: 199: 614, R. 3, b.

War or Peace?

27. In litteris veteribus memoria exstat, quod pār quondam fuit vigor et acritūdō amplitūdōque populī Rōmānī atque Poenī.



CADUCEUS.

Neque immeritō aestimātum. Cum aliīs quidem populis dē ūnīuscūiusque rēpublicā, cum Poenīs autem dē omnium terrārum imperiō dēcertātum.

Ēius rei specimen est in illō utriusque populī verbō factōque: Q. Fabius, imperātor Rōmānus, dedit ad Carthāginiēnsēs epistulam. Ibi scriptum fuit, populum Rōmānum mīsisse ad eōs^{B.C. 219.} hastam et cādūceum, sīgna duo bellī aut pācis, ex quīs¹ utrum vellent ēligerent;² quod ēlēgissent, id ūnum ut esse mīssum existimārent.² Carthāginiēnsēs respondērunt, neutrum sēsē ēligere, sed posse, quī attulissent, utrum māllent

relinquere; quod reliquissent, id sibi prō ēlēctō futūrum.

M. autem Varrō nōn hastam ipsam neque ipsum cādūceum mīssa dīcit, sed duās tesserulās, in quārum alterā cādūceum, in alterā hastae simulācra fuerint incīsa.

The Ages of Man.

28. Tūberō in *Historiārum* primō scrīpsit, Servium Tullium rēgem, populī Rōmānī cum illās quīnque classēs seniōrum et iūniōrum cēnsūs faciendī grātiā institueret, ‘puerōs’ esse exīstimāsse, quī minōrēs essent annīs septem decem, atque inde ab annō septimō decimō, quō idōneōs iam esse reīpublicae arbitrārētur, milītēs scrīpsisse, eōsque ad annum quadrāgēsimum sextum ‘iūniōrēs’ suprāque eum annum ‘seniōrēs’ appellāsse.

Special Study. — Relative clauses of purpose.

¹ 187, footnote 5 (end): 104, d: 105, n. 2.

² 487: 317: 630.

Eam rem propterea notavi, ut discrimina, quae fuerint iudicio moribusque maiorum 'pueritiae,' 'iuventae,' 'senectae,' ex ista censione Servii Tullii, prudentissimi regis, noscerentur.

BOOK XV.

A Strange Death.

B.C. 522. 16. Milo Crotoniensis, athleta inlustris, quem in chronicis scriptum est Olympiade sexagesima secunda primum coronatum esse, exitum habuit e vita miserandum et mirandum. Cum iam natu grandis artem athleticam desisset iterque faceret forte solus in locis Italiae silvestribus, quercum vidit proximam viam patulis in parte media rimis hiantem. Tum experiri, credo, etiam tunc volens, an illae sibi reliquae vires adessent, immissis in cavernas arboris digitis, diducere et rescindere quercum conatus est. Ac mediam quidem partem discidit divellitque; quercus autem in duas diducta partes, cum ille, quasi perfectus¹ quod erat conixus, manus laxasset, cessante vi rediit in naturam manibusque eius retentis inclusisque stricta denovo et cohaesa, dilacerandum hominem feris praebuit.

Second Sight.

B.C. 48. 18. Quo C. Caesar et Cn. Pompeius die per civile bellum signis conlatis in Thessalia conflixerunt, res accidit Patavii in Transpadana Italia memorari² digna. Cornelius quidam sacerdos, et nobilis et sacerdotii religionibus venerandus et castitate vitae sanctus, repente mota mente conspici se procul dixit, pugnam acerrimam pugnari, ac deinde alios cedere, alios urgere, caedem, fugam, tela volantia, instaurationem pugnae, impressionem, gemi-

Special Study. — Ablative absolute with a clause.

¹ 431, N. 1: 255, b: 410, N. 4.

² 503, II, 2: 320, f. n.: 552, n. 2.

tūs, vulnera, proinde ut sī ipse in proeliō versārētur, cōram vidēre sēsē vōciferātus est ac postea subitō exclāmavit, Caesarem vicisse.

Ea Corneliī sacerdotīs hariolātiō levis tum quidem vīsa est et vēcors. Māgnae mox admirātiōnī fuit, quoniam nōn modo pūgnae diēs, quae in Thessaliā pūgnāta est, neque proeliī exitus, quī erat praedictus, idem fuit, sed omnēs quoque pūgnandī reciprocae vicēs et ipsa exercitiū duōrum cōfliktātiō vāticinantis mōtū atque verbis repraesentāta est.

The White Deer.

22. Sertōrius, vir ācer ēgregiusque dux, et ūtendī regendīque exercitūs peritus fuit. Is in temporibus difficillimīs et mentiēbātur ad militēs sī mendācium prōdesset,¹ et litterās compositās prō vērīs legēbat et somnium simulābat et falsās religiōnēs cōnferēbat, sī quid istae rēs eum apud militum animōs adiuvābant. Illud adeō Sertōrii nobile est: Cerva alba eximiae pulchritūdinis et vivācissimae celeritātis ā Lūsitanō eī quōdam dōnō data est. Hanc sibi oblātam divinitus et instinctam Diānae nūmine conloquī sēcum monēreque et docēre, quae ūtilia factū essent, persuādere omnibus institit ac, sī quid dūrius vidēbātur, quod imperandum militibus foret, ā cervā sēsē monitum praedicābat. Id cum dixerat, ūniversī, tamquam sī deō, libentēs pārēbant. Ea cerva quōdam diē, cum incursiō esset hostium nūntiāta, festinātiōne ac tumultū cōsternāta in fugam sē prōrūpit atque in palūde proximā delituit et postea requisita perisse crēdita est. Neque multis diēbus post inventam esse cervam Sertōriō nūntiātur. Tum, quī nūntiāverat, iussit tacēre ac, nē cui palam diceret, interminātus est praecēpitque, ut eam posterō diē repentē in eum locum, in quō ipse cum amīcīs esset, immitteret. Admissīs de-

B. C.
82-
72.

Special Study. — Force of imperfect tense.

¹ 528, 1: 341: 663, 2.

inde amicis postridiē, vīsum sibi esse ait in quiete cervam, quae perisset, ad sē revertī et, ut prius cōsuērat, quod opus esset factō praedicere; tum servō quod imperāverat significat, cervam ēmissa in cubiculum Sertōrii intrōrūpit, clāmor factus et orta admirātiō est.

Eaque hominum barbarōrum crēdulitās Sertōriō in māgnis rēbus māgnō ūsui fuit. Memoria prōdita est, ex hīs nātiōnibus, quae cum Sertōriō faciēbant, cum multis proeliis superātus esset, nēminem umquam ab eō dēscivisse, quamquam id genus hominum esset mōbilissimum.



REMAINS OF ROMAN CAMP.

MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO.

DE NATURA DEORUM.

Book II.

The gods appear to men.



CICERO.
(Rome.)

2. Videmus ceteras opinionēs fictas atque vānās diūturnitāte extābuisse. Quis enim hippocentaurum fuisse aut chimaeram putat? quaeve anus tam excors inveniri potest, quae illa, quae quondam crēdebantur, apud inferos portenta extimēscat¹? opīniōnis enim commenta dēlet diēs, nātūrae iūdicia cōfirmat. Itaque et in nostrō populō et in cēteris deōrum cultus religiōnumque sānctitātēs exis-

it in diēs māiōrēs atque meliōrēs. Idque ēvenit nōn temerē : cāsū, sed quod et praesentēs saepe dī vim suam dēclārant, ut

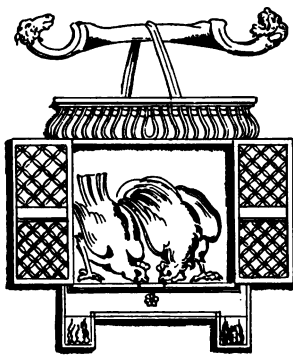
Special Study. — Relative clause of characteristic.

¹ 500: 319, 2: 631, 1.

n.c. et apud Rēgillum bellō Latīnōrum, cum A. Postumius dictātor
 498. cum Octāviō Mamiliō Tūsculanō proeliō dīmicāret, in nostrā acie
 Castor et Pollūx ex equis pūgnāre vīsi sunt; et recentiore memo-
 riā idem Tyndaridae Persē victum nūntiāverunt. P. enim
 Vatīnius, cum Rōmam venientī noctū duo iuvenēs cum equis albis
 n.c. dixissent rēgem Persē illō diē captum, senātuīque nūntiāvisset,
 168. primō quasi temerē dē rēpublicā locūtus in carcerem coniectus
 est, post ā Paulō litteris adlātis, cum idem diēs cōstitisset, et
 agrō ā senātū et vacātiōne dōnātus est. Atque etiam cum ad
 fluvium Sagram Crotōniātās Locri māximō proeliō dēvicissent, eō
 ipsō diē auditam esse eam pūgnam lūdis Olympiae memoriae
 prōditum est.

Other proofs of divine existences.

Saepe Faunōrum vōcēs exaudītae, saepe vīsaе fōrmae deōrum
 quemvis nōn aut hebetem aut impium deōs praesentēs esse cōfi-
 tēri coēgērunt. 3. . . Praedictiōnēs
 vērō et praesēnsiōnēs rērum futūrārum
 quid aliud dēclārant nisi hominibus¹ ea
 ostendī, mōnstrārī, portendī, praedici?
 ex quō illa ostenta, mōnstra, portenta,
 prōdigia dicuntur. Quod sī ea ficta
 crēdimus licentiā fābulārum, nē do-
 mesticis quidem exemplis doctī nūmen
 deōrum comprobābimus? nihil nōs P.
 Claudii bellō Pūnicō primō temeritās
 movēbit, quī etiam per iocum deōs
 inrīdēns, cum caveā liberātī pulli nōn
 pāscerentur, mergi eōs in aquam iussit, ut biberent, quoniam ēsse
 nōllent? quī risūs classe dēvictā multās ipsī lacrimās, māgnam



SACRED CHICKENS.

Special Study. — Force and position of *ne* — *quidem*.

¹ sc. divinitus.

populō Rōmānō clādem attulit. Quid? conlēga ēius Iūnius eōdem bellō nōnne tempestāte classem āmīsit, cum auspiciis nōn pārui-^{B.C. 249.} set? Itaque Claudius ā populō condemnātus est, Iūnius necem sibi ipse cōnscīvit; C. Flāminium Caelius religiōne neglēctā cecidisse apud Trasumēnum scribit cum māgnō reipublicae vulnere: quōrum exitiō intellegī potest, eōrum imperiis repūblicam amplificātam, quī religiōnibus pāruiissent. Et sī cōferre volumus nostra cum externis, cēteris rēbus aut parēs aut etiam inferiōrēs reperiemur, religiōne, id est cultū deōrum, multō superiōrēs.

The chief deities.

25. Sātūrnū eum esse voluērunt, quī cursū et cōversīōnem spatiōrum ac temporū continēret: Sātūrnus autem est appellātus, quod saturārētur annis; ex sē enim nātōs comēsse fingitur solitus, quia cōsumit aetās temporū spatia annisque praeteritis insaturābiliter explētur. Vincit autem ā Iove, nē immoderātōs cursū habēret atque ut eum sīderū vinculis adligāret.

Sed ipse Iuppiter, id est *Iuvāns Pater*, ā poētis ‘pater divūm-que hominūque’ dicitur, ā māiōribus autem nostris ‘optimus māximus.’ Hunc igitur Ennius, ut suprā dixī, nūcupat ita dicēns:

“Aspice hōc sublīme candēns, quem invocant omnēs Iovem.”

Hunc etiam augurēs¹ nostrī, cum dicunt ‘Iove fulgente, tonante’; dicunt enim ‘*caelō* fulgente, tonante.’

26. Āēr autem interiectus inter mare et caelum Iūnōnis nōmine cōnsecrātur, quae est soror et coniūnx Iovis. Effēmīnāvunt autem eum Iūnōnique tribuērunt, quod nihil est eō mollius. Sed Iūnōnem ā iuvandō crēdō nōminātam.

Special Study.—Etymology of *Saturnus*, *Iuppiter*, *Iuno*.

¹ sc. *nuncupant*.

Aqua restābat et terra, ut essent ex fābulis tria rēgna dīvisa: datum est igitur Neptūnō, alterī Iovis frātrī, maritimum omne rēgnum, nōmenque prōductum, ut Portūnus ā portū, sic Neptūnus ā nandō, paulum primīs litteris immūtātis.

Terrēna autem vīs omnis atque nātūra Dītī patrī dēdicāta est, quī Dīves,¹ ut apud Graecōs ‘*Plūtōn*,’ quia et recidunt omnia in terrās et oriuntur ē terrīs. Cui nūptam dicunt Prōserpinam; ea est quam frūgum sēmen esse volunt absconditamque quaerī ā mātře fingunt. Māter autem est ā gerendīs frūgibus Cerēs, tamquam ‘*Gerēs*,’ cāsūque primā litterā itidem immūtātā.

Iam quī māgna verteret Māvors;¹ Minerva¹ autem, quae vel minueret vel minārētur.

27. Cumque in omnibus rēbus vim habērent māximam primā et extrēma, prīncipem in sacrificandō Iānum esse voluērunt, ex quō forēs in liminibus profānārū aedium iānuae nōminantur. Iam Vestae nōmen ā Graecīs est, — ea est enim, quae ab illis ‘*Hestia*’ dīcitur, — vīs autem eius ad ārās et focōs pertinet. Nec longē absunt ab hāc vī dī Penātēs. Iam Apollinis nōmen est Graecum, quem Sōlem esse volunt; Diānam autem et Lūnam eandem esse putant. Quae autem dea ad rēs omnēs venīret Venerem nostrī nōmināvērunt, atque ex eā potius ‘*venustās*’ quam ‘*Venus*’ ex venustāte.

The earth a witness.

39. Āc prīncipiō terra ūniversa cernātur, locāta in mediā sēde mundī, solida et globōsa et undique ipsa in sēsē nūtibz suis conglobāta, vestīta flōribz, herbīs, arboribz, frūgibz, quōrum omnium incrēdibilis multītūdō īnsatiābilī varietāte dīstīnguitur.

Special Study. — Etymology of *Neptunus*, *Ceres*, etc.

¹ sc. appellatus (u) est.

Adde hūc fōntium gelidās perennitātēs, liquōrēs perlucidōs amnium, rīpārū vestītūs viridissimōs, spēluncārū concāvās amplitūdīnēs, saxōrū asperitātēs, impendentium mōntium altitūdīnēs, immēnsitātēsque campōrū; adde etiam reconditās aurī argētiq̄ue vērās infīnitamque vim marmoris. Quae vērō et quam varia genera bēstiārū vel cicurū vel ferārū! quī voluerim lapsūs atque cantūs! quī pecudum pāstūs! quae vīta silvestriū! Quid iam dē hominū genere dicam? ¹ quī quasi cultōrēs terrae cōstitūti nōn patiuntur eam nec immānitāte bēluārū efferārī nec stirpiū asperitāte vāstārī, quōrumque operibus agrī, insulae litoraue conlūcent distincta tēctis et urbibus. Quae sī, ut animīs, sic oculīs vidēre possēmus, nēmō cūctam intuēns terram dē dīvinā ratiōne dubitāret. At vērō quanta maris est pulchritūdō! quae speciēs ūniversī! ² quae multītūdō et varietās insulārū! quae amoenitātēs ōrārū ac litorū! quot genera quamque disparia, partim submersārū, partim fluitantium et innantium bēluārū, partim ad saxa nātīvīs testīs inhaerentium!

The wonders of the heavens.

40. Restat ūltimus et ā domiciliīs nostrīs altissimus omnia cingēs et coērcēs caelī complexus, quī idem aethēr vocātur, extrēma ōra et dēterminātiō mundi, in quō cum admirābilitāte māximā igneae fōrmae cursūs ōrdinātōs dēfīniunt. E quibus sōl, cuius māgnitūdine multis partibus terra superātur, circum eam ipsam volvitur, isque oriēs et occidēs diem noctemque cōfcit et modo accēdēs, tum autem recēdēs, binās in singulis annīs reversionēs ab extrēmō contrāriās facit, quārum in intervāllō tum quasi tristitiā quādam contrahit terram, tum vicissim laetificat, ut cum caelō hilarāta videātur. Lūna autem, quae est, ut ostendunt

Special Study. — Deliberative subjunctive.

¹ 484, V: 268: 465-6.

² sc. maria.

mathēmaticī, māior quam dīmidia pars terrae, isdem spatiis vagātur, quibus sōl, sed tum congregiēns cum sōle, tum dēgrediēns, et eam lūcem, quam ā sōle accēpit, mittit in terrās et variās ipsa lūcis mūtātiōnēs habet, atque etiam tum subiecta atque opposita sōli radiōs eius et lūmen obscurat, tum ipsa incidēns in umbram terrae, cum est ē regiōne sōlis, interpositū interiectūque terrae repentē dēficit. Īsdemque spatiis eae stellae, quās vagās dīcimus, circum terram feruntur eōdemque modō oriuntur et occidunt, quārum mōtus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, saepe etiam insistent; quō spectāculō nihil potest admirābilius esse, nihil pulchrius. Sequitur stellārum inerrantium māximā multitudō, quārum ita dēscripta distinctiō est, ut ex nōtārum figūrārum similitūdine nōmina invēnerint.

BOOK III.

The gods do not always punish the wicked.

34. Diogenēs quidem Cynicus dīcere solēbat Harpalum, qui temporibus illis praedō fēlix habēbātur, contrā deōs testimōnium dīcere, quod in illā fōrtūnā tam diū vīveret.

B. C. 480-367. Dionysius, de quo ante dixi, cum fānum Prōserpinae expilāvisset, nāvigābat Syrācūsās, isque cum secundissimō ventō cursum tenēret, rīdēns ‘vidētisne,’ inquit ‘amicī, quam bona ā dis immortalibus nāvigātiō sacrilegīs dētur?’ Idque homō acūtus cum bene plānēque percēpisset, in eādē sententiā perseverābat: quī cum in fānum vēnisset Iovis Olympiī, aureum ei¹ dētrāxit amiculum grandī pondere, quō Iovem ornārat ē manubiīs Carthāginiēnsium tyrannus Gelō, atque in eō etiam cavillātus est aestāte grave esse aureum amiculum, hieme frīgidum, eiūque lāneum pallium

Special Study. — Ablative of quality.

iniēcit, cum id esse ad omne annī tempus aptum diceret. Idem-que Aesculāpiī Epidaurī barbam auream dēmi iussit: neque enim convenīre barbātum esse filium, cum in omnibus fānis pater¹ imberbis esset. Etiam mēnsās argenteās dē omnibus dēlūbris iussit auferri, in quibus cum mōre veteris Graeciae inscriptum esset **BONŌRVN DEŌRVN**, ūtī sē eōrum bonitāte velle dīcēbat. Hunc igitur nec Olympius Iuppiter fulmine percussit nec Aesculāpius miserō diūturnōque morbō tābēscentem interēmit, atque in suō lectulō mortuus in rogum inlātus est, eamque potestātem, quam ipse per scelus erat nactus, quasi iūstam et lēgitimam hērēditātis locō filiō trādīdit.

DE DIVINATIONE.

Book I.

Natural and artificial divination. Thunderbolts.

6. Duo sunt enim dīvinandī genera, quōrum alterum artis² est, alterum nātūrae.² Quae est autem gēns aut quae cīvītās, quae nōn aut extispicum aut mōnstra aut fulgora interpretantium aut augurum aut astrologōrum aut sortium — ea enim ferē artis sunt — aut somniōrum aut vāticinātiōnum — haec enim duo nātūrālia putantur — praedictiōne moveātur?

10. Quid? de fulgurum vī dubitāre num possumus? nōne cum multa alia mirābilia, tum illud in prīmīs: cum Summānus in fastigiō Iovis optimī māximī, quī tum erat fictilis, ē caelō ictus esset nec usquam dīus simulācrī caput invenīrētur, harūspicēs in Tiberim id depulsum esse dīxērunt, idque inventum est eō locō, quī est ab harūspicibus dēmōnstrātus.

Special Study. — Predicate genitive.

¹ sc. *Apollo*.

² 401: 214, c.: 366.

13. Cāsū, inquis. Itane vērō? Quattuor tāli iacti cāsū Venerium efficiunt: num etiam centum Veneriōs, sī quadringentōs tālōs iēceris, cāsū futurōs putās? Aspersa temerē pigmenta in tabulā ōris lineāmenta efficere possunt: num etiam Veneris Cōae pulchritūdinem effici posse aspersione fōrtuitā putās? Sūs rōstrō sī hūmī A litteram impresserit, num propterea suspicārī poteris Andromacham Ennī ab eā posse dēscribī? Fingēbat Carneadēs in Chiōrum lapiidinis saxō diffissō caput exstitisse Pānisci: crēdō aliquam nōn dissimilem figūrā, sed certē nōn tālem, ut eam factam ā Scopā dīcerēs. Sīc enim sē profectō rēs habet, ut numquam perfectē vērītatem cāsus imitētur.

Augury. Attus Navius.

16. Quis veterum scriptōrum nōn loquitur, quae sint ab Attō Naviō per lituum facta? Cum vicinī omnēs ad eum dē rēbus suis referrent, erat in māgnō nōmine et glōriā. Ex quō factum est ut eum ad sē rēx Priscus arcesseret; cuius cum temptāret scientiam augurātūs, dixit ei cōgitāre sē quiddam; id possetne fieri cōsultuit: ille, auguriō āctō, posse respondit. Tarquinius autem dixit sē cōgitāsse cōtem novāculā posse praecīdī; tum Attum iussisse¹ experīri: ita cōtem in comitium adlātā inspectante et rēge et populō novāculā esse discissam. Ex eō ēvēnit ut et Tarquinius augure Attō Naviō ūterētur et populus dē suis rēbus ad eum referret. Cōtem autem illam et novāculam dēfossam in comitiō supràque impositum puteal accēpimus.

Portents. Dreams.

18. Ti. Gracchus, Pūblii filius, qui bis cōsul et cēnsor fuit itemque et summus augur et vir sapiēns civisque praestāns,

Special Study. — Future perfect in protasis.

¹ sc. scriptum est.

nōne, ut C. Gracchus, filius eius, scriptum reliquit, duōbus anguibz domī comprehēnsīs harūspicēs convocāvit? quī cum respondissent, sī marem emīsisset, uxōri¹ brevī tempore esse moriendum, sī fēminam, ipsī, aequius esse cēnsuit sē mātūrum oppetere mortem quam P. Āfricānī filiam adulēscētem: fēminam emīsit, ipse paucīs post diēbus est mortuus.

24. Redeāmus ad somnia. Hannibalem Caelius scribit, cum columnam auream, quae esset in fānō Iūnōnis Lacīniae, auferre vellet dubitāretque, utrum ea solida esset an extrīnsecus inaurāta, perterebrāvisse, cumque solidam invēnisset statuisset tollere; eī secundum quīetē visam esse Iūnōnem praedicere nē id faceret minārique, sī fēcisset, sē cūrātūrā ut eum quoque oculum, quō bene vidēret, amitteret, idque ab homine acūtō nōn esse neglēctum: itaque ex eō aurō, quod exterebrātum esset, būculam cūrāsse faciendam et eam in summā columnā conlocāvisse. Hōc item in Silēnī Graecā historiā est: Hannibalem, cum cēpisset Saguntum, vīsum esse in somnīs ā Iove in deōrum concilium vocārī; quō cum vēnisset, Iovem imperāvisse ut Ītalīae bellum inferret ducemque eī ūnum ē conciliō datum, quō illum² ūntem cum exercitū prōgredi coepisse; tum eī² ducem illum praecēpisse nē respiceret, illum² autem id diūtius facere nōn potuisse elātumque cupiditāte respēxisse; tum vīsam bēluam vāstā et immānem circumplicātam serpentibus quācumque incēderet omnia arbusta, virgulta, tēcta pervertere, et eum² admīrātum quaesisse dē deō, quodnam illud esset tāle mōnstrum, et deum respondisse *Vāstītātem esse Ītalīae*, praecēpisseque ut pergeret prōtinus; quid retrō atque ā tergō fieret nē laborāret.

Special Study. — Disjunctive indirect questions.

¹ 388: 232: 355.

² = Hannibalem.

TITUS LIVIUS.

HISTORIAE.

BOOK I.

Kings of Alba Longa.

3. Inter Lavīnium et Albam Longam dēductam¹ colōniam trīgintā fermē interfuēre annī. Tantum tamen opēs crēverant, mākīmē fūsis Etrūscīs, ut nē morte quidem Aenēae movēre arma aut Mezentius Etrūscīque aut ūllī aliī accolae ausī sint. Pāx ita convēnerat, ut Etrūscīs Latīnisque fluvius Albula, quem nunc Tiberim vocant, finis esset. Silvius deinde rēgnat, Ascaniī filius, cāsū quōdam in silvīs nātus. Is Aenēam Silvium creat; is deinde Latīnum Silvium. Ab eō colōniae aliquot dēductae, Prīscī Latīnī appellātī. Mānsit Silvīis² postea omnibus cōgnōmen, quī Albae rēgnāverunt. Latīnō Alba ortus, Albā Atys, Atye Capys, Capye Capetus, Capetō Tiberīnus, quī in trāiectū Albulae amnis submersus celebre ad posterōs nōmen flūminī dedit. Agrippa inde Tiberīnī filius, post Agrippam Rōmulus Silvius ā patre acceptō imperiō rēgnat. Aventīnō fulmine ipse ictus rēgnum per manūs trādīdit. Is sepultus in eō colle, quī nunc pars Rōmānae est urbis, cōgnōmen collī fēcīt. Proca deinde rēgnat. Is Numitōrem atque Amūlium prōcreat; Numitōrī, quī stirpis mākīmus erat, rēgnum

Special Study. — Dative with *nomen est* and similar expressions.

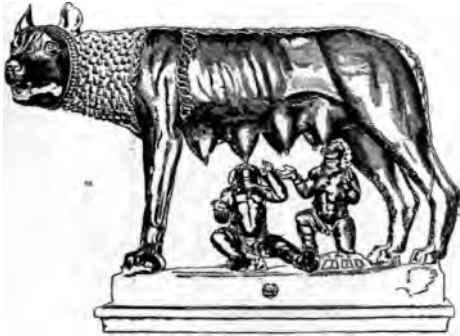
¹ 549, 5, n. 2: 292, a: 664, 2.

² 387, n. 1: 231, b: 349, 5.

vetustum Silviae gentis lēgat. Plūs tamen vis potuit quam voluntās patris aut verēcundia aetātis. Pulsō frātre Amūlius rēgnat. Addit scelerī scelus: stirpem frātris virilem interimit; frātris filiae¹ Rhēae Silviae per speciem honōris, cum Vestālem eam lēgisset, perpetuā virginitāte spem partūs adimit.

Birth and exposure of Romulus and Remus.

4. Sed debēbatur, ut opinor, fātis tantae origō urbis. Vestālis cum geminum partum ēdidisset, Mārtem incertae stirpis patrem nūcupat. Sed nec diī nec hominēs aut ipsam aut stirpem ā crūdēlitāte rēgiā vindicant; sacerdos vineta in custōdiam datur, puerōs in prōfluentem aquam mittī iubet.



BRONZE WOLF.
(Rome.)

Fōrte quādam divīnitus super ripās Tiberis effusus lēnibus stāgnīs nec adiri usquam ad iūstī cursum poterat

amnis, et posse² quamvis languidā mergi aquā infāntēs² spem ferentibus dabat. Ita velut defūctī rēgis imperiō³ in proximā adluviē, ubi nunc ficus Rūmīnālis est — Rōmulārem vocātam ferunt — puerōs expōnunt. Vāstae tum in his locis solitūdīnēs erant. Tenet fāma, cum fluitantem alveum, quō expositi erant puerī, tenuis in siccō aqua dēstituisset, lupam sitientem ex

Special Study. — Present infinitive with expressions of hoping.

¹ 385, II, 2: 229: 345, R. 1.

² 535, I, 3: 272: 531, 4.

³ 491, 1: 249: 407.

mōntibus quī circā sunt ad puerilem vāgītum cursum flēxisse; eam submissās infantibus adeō mītem prae buisse mammās, ut linguā lambentem puerōs magister rēgī pecoris invēnerit. Faustulō¹ fuisse nōmen ferunt. Ab eō ad stabula Lārentiae uxōrī educandōs² datōs.

Ita genitī itaque educātī, cum primum adolēvit aetās, nec in stabulis nec ad pecora sēgnēs vēnandō peragrāre³ saltūs. Hinc rōbore corporibus animisque sūptō iam nōn ferās tantum subsistere, sed in latrōnēs praedā onustōs impetūs facere, pāstōribusque rapta dīvidere, et cum hīs, crēscēte in diēs grege iuvenum, sēria ac iocōs celebrāre.

They recover their kingdom.

5. Iam tum in Palātiō mōnte Lupercal hōc fuisse lūdium ferunt. Ibi Euandrum, quī ex eō genere Arcadum multīs ante tempestātibus tenuerit loca, sollemne adlātum ex Arcadiā instituisse, ut nūdī iuvenēs Lycaeam Pāna venerantēs per lūsum atque lascīviam current. Huic dēditis⁴ lūdiorō, cum sollemne nōtum esset, insidiātōs ob iram praedae āmissae latrōnēs, cum Rōmulus vī sē dēfendisset, Remum cēpisse, captum rēgī Amūliō trādidisse ultrō accūsantēs. Crīmīnī⁵ māximē dabant in Numitōris agrōs ab iīs impetum fierī; inde eōs conlētā iuvenum manū hostilem in modum praedās agere. Sic Numitōrī ad supplicium Remus dēditur.

Iam inde ab initio Faustulō spēs fuerat rēgiam stirpem apud sē educārī: nam et expositōs iussū rēgis infantēs sciēbat, et tempus, quō ipse eōs sustulisset, ad id ipsum congruere; sed rem immātūram nisi aut per occāsiōnem aut per necessitātem aperīre

Special Study. — Historical infinitive.

¹ 387, n. 1: 231, b: 349, 5.

³ 536, 1: 275: 647.

² 544, n. 2: 294, d: 430.

⁴ 386: 228: 347.

⁵ 390: 233, a: 356.

oluerat. Necessitās prior vēnit. Ita metū subāctus Rōmulō aperit. Fōrte et Numitōrī,¹ cum in custōdiā Remum habēret, dīssētque geminōs esse frātrēs, comparandō et aetātem eōrum ipsam minimē servilem indolem tetigerat animum memoria pōtū; scīscitandōque eōdem pervēnit, ut haud procul esset, in Remum āgnōsceret.² Ita undique rēgī dolus nectitur. Rōulus nōn cum globō iuvenum, nec enim erat ad vim apertam pār, l aliis aliō itinere iūssīs certō tempore ad rēgiam venīre pāsibus ad rēgem impetum facit, et ā domō Numitōris aliā nparatā manū adiuvat Remus. Ita rēgem obtruncant.

3. Numitor inter prīmum tumultum hostēs invāsisse urbem que adortōs rēgiam dictitāns, cum pūbem Albānam in arcem esidiō armisque obtinendam³ āvocāssēt, postquam iuvenēs perarātā caede pergere ad sē grātulantēs vidit, extemplō advocātō iciliō scelera in sē frātris, originem nepōtum, ut genitī, ut icātī, ut cōgnitī essent,⁴ caedem deinceps tyrannī sēque eius ctōrem ostendit. Iuvenēs per mediam cōntiōnem āgmine inssi cum avum rēgem salūtāssent, secūta ex omnī multitudine sentiēns vōx ratum nōmen imperiumque rēgī efficit.

The city begun. Death of Remus.

[Ita Numitōrī Albānā rē permīssā Rōmulum Remumque pīdō cēpit in hīs locīs ubi expositī ubique educātī erant, urbis idendae. Et supererat multītūdō Albānōrum Latīnōrumque; id pāstōrēs quoque accesserant, quī omnēs facile spem facit⁵ parvam Albam, parvum Lavīnium prae eā urbe, quae cōtētur, fore. Intervēnit deinde hīs cōgitātiōnibus avītum malum, mī cupīdō, atque inde foedum certāmen coortum ā satis mītī

Special Study.—Use of *quin*.

¹ 384, 4, n. 2: 235, a: 350, 1.

³ 544, 1: 300: 427.

² 504: 319, d: 555, 2.

⁴ 529, 1: 334: 467.

⁵ 500, 1: 319, 2: 631.

prīncipiō. Quoniam geminī essent,¹ nec aetātis verēcundia discrīmen facere posset,¹ ut diī, quōrum tūtēlae ea loca essent, auguriīs legerent, quī nōmen novae urbī daret,² quī conditam imperiō regeret,² Palātium Rōmulus, Remus Aventīnum ad inaugurandum templa capiunt.

7. Priōrī Remō augurium vēnisse fertur sex vulturēs, iamque nūntiātō auguriō cum duplex numerus Rōmulō sēsē ostendisset, utrumque rēgem sua multitūdō cōnsalūtāverat. Tempore illi praeceptō, at hī numerō avium rēgnum trahēbant. Inde cum altercātiōne congressī certāmine irārū ad caedem vertuntur. Ibi in turbā ictus Remus cecidit. Vulgātior fāma est lūdibriō frātris Remum novōs trānsiluisse mūrōs; inde ab irātō Rōmulō, cum verbīs quoque increpitāns adiēcisset “sic deinde quicumque alius trānsiliet moenia mea!” interfectum. Ita sōlus potitus imperiō Rōmulus; condita urbs conditōris nōmine appellāta.

Hercules and Cacus.

B.C.
758. Palātium prīmum, in quō ipse erat ēducātus, mūniit. Sacra diīs aliīs Albānō ritū,³ Graecō Herculi, ut ab Euandrō institūta erant, facit. Herculem in ea loca Gēryōne interēptō bovēs mirā speciē abēgisse memorant, ac prope Tiberim fluvium, quā prae sē armentum agēns nandō trāiēcērat, locō herbidō, ut quietē et pābulō laetō reficeret bovēs, et ipsum fessum viā prōcubuisse. Ibi cum eum cibō vīnōque gravātum sopor oppressisset, pāstōr accola eius locī nōmine Cācus, ferōx vīribus, captus pulchritūdine boum cum āvertere eam praedam vellet, quia, sī agendō armentum in spēluncam compulisset,⁴ ipsa vestigia quaerentem dominum eō dēductūra⁵ erant, āversōs bovēs, eximium quemque pulchritūdine,

Special Study.—Future participle in unreal conditions.

¹ 516: 321: 541.

³ 424: 253, n.: 397.

² 497, 1: 317, 2: 630.

⁴ 510: 308: 597.

⁵ 511, 2: 308, d: 597, 3.

caudis in speluncam traxit. Herculēs ad primam auroram somnō excitus cum gregem perlustrasset oculis et partem abesse numerō sēnsisset, pergit ad proximam speluncam, si forte eō vestigia ferrent.¹ Quae ubi omnia forās versa vidit nec in partem aliam ferre, cōfusus atque incertus animi ex locō infestō agere porrō armentum occēpit. Inde cum āctae bovēs quaedam ad dēsiderium, ut fit, relictārum mūgissent, reddita inclūsārum ex speluncā boum vōx Herculem convertit. Quem cum vādentem ad speluncam Cacus vī prohibēre cōnātus esset, ictus clāvā fidem pāstorū nēquiquam invocāns morte occubuit.

The death of Romulus.

16. His immortalibus editis operibus cum ad exercitum recēsendum cōtiōnem in campō ad Caprae paludem habēret, subito coorta tempestās cum māgnō fragōre tonitribusque tam dēnsō rēgem operuit nimbō, ut cōspectum eius cōtiōnī abstulerit. Nec deinde in terris Rōmulus fuit. Rōmāna pūbēs sēdātō tandem pavōre, postquam ex tam turbidō diē serēna et tranquilla lūx rediit, ubi vacuam sēdem rēgiam vidit, etsi satis crēdebat patribus, quī proximī steterant, sublimem raptum procellā, tamen velut orbitātis metū icta maestum aliquamdiū silentium obtinuit. Deinde ā paucis initiō factō deum² deō nātum, rēgem² parentemque urbis Rōmānae salvēre ūniversī Rōmulum² iubent; pācem precibus exposcunt, uti volēns propitiū suam semper sōspitet prōgeniem. Fuisse crēdō tum quoque aliquōs, quī discerptum rēgem patrum manibus tacitī arguerent³—mānāvit enim haec quoque sed perobscura fāma—; illam alteram admirātiō virī et pavor praesēns nōbilitāvit. Et cōsiliō etiam ūnius hominis

Special Study. — Verbs governing two accusatives.

¹ 529, II, 1, n. 1: 334, f, n.: 460, 1, b.

² 373: 239, 1, a: 340.

³ 503, 1: 320: 631, 2.

addita rei dicitur fides. Namque Proculus Iulius, sollicita civitate desiderio regis et infensa patribus, gravis, ut traditur, quamvis magnae rei auctor in contionem prodit. "Römulus," inquit, "Quiritës, parëns urbis huius, primä hodiernä luce caelö repentë delapsus së mihi obvium dedit. Cum perfusus horröre veneräbundus adstissem, petëns precibus, ut conträ intuëri fäs esset, 'abi, nüntiä,' inquit, 'Römänis, caelestës ita velle, ut mea Röma caput orbis terrarum sit: proinde rem militärem colant,¹ sciantque et ita posteris tradant nullas opës humanäs armis Römänis resistere posse.' Haec," inquit, "locutus sublimis abiit." Mirum² quantum illi virö nüntianti haec fides fuerit, quamque desiderium Römulï apud plëbem exercitumque factä fidë immortalitatis lenitum sit.

Reign of Numa. The temple of Janus.

B.C. 19. Qui³ regnö ita potitus urbem novam, conditam vi et armis,
715. iure eam legibusque ac moribus de integro condere parat. Quibus cum inter bella adsuescere vidëret non posse, quippe efferari militiä animös, mitigandum⁴ ferocem populum armorum desuetudine ratus Ianum ad infimum Argiletum indicem pacis bellicae fecit, apertus ut in armis esse civitatem, clausus pacatos circa omnes populos significaret. Bis deinde post Numae regnum clausus fuit, semel T. Manliö consule post Punicum primum perfectum bellum, iterum, (quod nostrae aetati dii dedērunt ut vidēremus), post bellum Actiacum ab imperatore Caesare Augusto pace terrä marique partä. Clauso eö cum omnium circa finitimorum societate ac foederibus iunxisset animös, positis externorum periculorum curis, ne luxuriarent otio animi, quos metus hostium dis-

Special Study. — Hortatory subjunctive.

¹ 484, II: 266: 263, 3.

² 305, N. 4: 334, e: 467, 2, N. (end).

³ i.e. Numa.

⁴ 234: 234, b: 251.

ciplīnaque militāris continuerat, omnium primum deōrum metum iniciendum ratus est. Quī cum dēscendere ad animōs sine aliquō commentō mirāculi nōn posset, simulat sibi cum deā Ēgeriā congressūs nocturnōs esse; eius sē monitū, quae acceptissima diis essent, sacra instituere, sacerdōtēs suōs cuique deōrum praeficere.

Reform of the calendar. The Vestal Virgins.

Atque omnium primum ad cursū lūnae in duodecim mēnsēs



VESTAL VIRGIN.

dēscribit annum; quem, quia tricēnōs diēs singulīs mēnsibus lūna nōn explet, dēsuntque diēs solidō annō, quī sōlstitiālī circumagitur orbe, intercalāriis mēnsibus interpōnendis¹ ita dispēnsāvit, ut vicēsimō annō ad mētā eandem sōlis, unde ōrsi essent, plēnis omnium annōrum spatiis diēs congruerent. Īdem nefāstōs diēs fāstōsque fēcit, quia aliquandō nihil cum populō agī² ūtile futūrum erat.

20. Tum sacerdōtibus creandis³ animum adiēcit, quamquam ipse plūrima sacra obībat, ea māximē quae nunc ad Diālem flāminem pertinent. Sed quia in civitāte bellicōsā plūrēs Rōmulī quam Numae similēs rēgēs putābat fore, itūrōsque ipsōs ad

Special Study. — Ablative of gerund and gerundive.

¹ 542, IV, 544: 301, 1: 431.

² 538: 270: 422.

³ 544, 2: 299, a: 429.

bella, nē sacra rēgiae vicis dēsererentur, flāminem Iovī adsiduum sacerdotem creāvit, insignique eum veste et curūlī rēgiā sellā adōrnāvit. Huic duōs flāminēs adiēcit, Mārtī ūnum, alterum Quirīnō; virginēsq̄ Vestae lēgit, Albā oriundum sacerdotium et gentī conditōris haud aliēnum. Iis, ut adsiduae templī antistitēs essent, stipendium dē publicō statuit, virginitāte aliisq̄ caerimōniis venerābilēs ac sāctās fēcit.

Book II.

Horatius at the bridge.

10. Cum hostēs adessent, prō sē quisque in urbem ex agris dēmigrant, urbem ipsam saepiunt praesidiis. Alia mūrīs, alia Tiberī obiectō vidēbantur tūta. Pōns Sublicius iter paene hostibus dedit,¹ nī ūnus vir fuisset Horātius Cocles: id mūnimentum illō diē fōrtūna urbis Rōmānae habuit. Quī positus fōrte in statīōne pōntis, cum captum repentinō impetū Iāniculum atque inde citātōs dēcurrere hostēs vidisset, trepidamque turbam suorum arma ordinēsque relinquere, reprehēnsāns singulōs, obsistēns obtestānsque deū et hominum fidem testābatur, nēquiquam dēsertō praesidiō eōs fugere. Si trānsitum pōntem ā tergō reliquisent,² iam plūs hostium in Palātiō Capitoliōque quam in Iāniculō fore. Itaque monēre praedicere, ut pōntem ferrō ignī, quācumque vī possint, interrumpant: sē impetum hostium, quantum corpore ūnō posset obsistī, exceptūrum. Vādīt inde in prīmum aditum pōntis, insignisque inter cōspecta cēdentium pūgnae³ terga, obversis comminus ad ineundum proelium armīs, ipsō mīrāculō audāciae obstupefēcit hostēs. Duōs tamen cum eō pudor tenuit, Sp. Larcium ac T. Herminium, ambōs clārōs genere factisque. Cum hīs

Special Study. — Indicative in unreal conditions.

¹ 511, 1: 308, b: 597, r. 3.

² 509, n. 3: 307, f: 596, 2.

³ 385, 4, 2: 229, c: 345, r. 1.

prīmam periculi procellam et quod tumultuosissimum pugnae erat parumper sustinuit. Deinde eos quoque ipsos, exigua parte pontis relictā, revocantibus qui rescindebant, cedere in tutum coegit. Circumferens inde truces minaciter oculos ad proceres Etruscorum nunc singulos provocare,¹ nunc increpare omnes, servitia regum superborum, suae libertatis immemores alienam oppugnatum² venire. Cunctati aliquamdiu sunt, dum alius alium, ut proelium incipiant, circumspectant. Pudor deinde commovit aciem, et clamore sublato undique in unum hostem tela coniciunt. Quae cum in obiecto cuncta scuto haesissent, neque ille minus obstinatus ingenti pontem obtineret gradu, iam impetu conabantur detrudere virum, cum simul fragor rupti pontis simul clamor Romanorum, alacritate perfecti operis sublatus, pavore subito impetum sustinuit. Tum Cocles "Tiberine pater," inquit, "te, sancte, precor, haec arma et hunc militem propitio flumine accipias!" Ita sic armatus in Tiberim desiluit, multisque superincidentibus telis incolumis ad suos tranavit, rem ausus plus fama habituram ad posteros quam fidei. Grata erga tantam virtutem civitas fuit: statua in comitio posita, agri quantum uno die circumaravit datum. Privata quoque inter publicos honores studia eminebant: nam in magna inopia pro domesticis copiis unus quisque ei aliquid fraudans se ipse victu suo contulit.

BOOK V.

The Gauls at Rome: the Capitol saved by geese.

47. Dum haec Veii agerantur, interim arx Romanae Capitolium-^{B.C.}
que in ingenti periculo fuit. Namque Galli animadverso ad^{890.}
Carmentis saxo ascensu aequo, nocte sublustri, cum primo iner-

Special Study. — Genitive with adjectives.

¹ 586, 1: 276: 647.

² 548: 302: 435.

nem, quī temptāret¹ viam, praemisissent, trādentēs inde arma, ubi quid inīquī esset, alternī innīxī sublevantēsque in vicem et trahentēs aliī aliōs, prout postulāret locus, tantō silentiō in summum ēvāsere, ut nōn custōdēs solum fallerent, sed nē canēs quidem, sollicitum animal ad nocturnōs strepitūs, excitārent. Anserēs nōn fefellere, quibus² sacrīs Iūnōnis in summā inopiā cibī tamen abstinēbātur.³ Quae rēs salutī⁴ fuit: namque clangōre eōrum ālārūque crepitū excitus M. Mānlius, quī trienniō ante cōsul fuerat, vir bellō ēgregius, armīs arreptīs simul ad arma cēterōs ciēns vādīt, et dum cēterī trepidant, Gallum, quī iam in summō cōstitērat, umbōne ictum dēturbat. Cūius cāsus prōlapsī cum proximōs sterneret, trepidantēs aliōs armīsque omīssīs saxa, quibus adhaerēbant, manibus amplexōs trucidat. Iamque et aliī congregātī tēlis mīssilibusque saxīs prōturbāre hostēs, ruīnāque tōta prōlapsa aciēs in praeceps dēferri. Sēdātō deinde tumultū reliquum noctis, quantum in turbātīs mentibus poterat, quiētī datum est. Lūce ortā vocātīs classicō ad concilium militibus ad tribūnōs, cum et rēctē et perperam factō pretium dēbērētur, Mānlius prīmum ob virtūtem laudātus dōnātusque nōn ab tribūnīs solum militum sed cōsēnsū etiam militārī; cūī universī sēlībrās farris et quartāriōs vīnī ad aedēs eius, quae in arce erant, contulērunt — rem dictū parvam, cēterum inopia fēcērat eam argūmentum ingēns cāritātis. Tum vigilēs eius locī, quā fefelle-rat ascendēs hostis, citātī; et cum in omnēs mōre militārī sē animadversūrum Q. Sulpicius tribūnus militum prōnūntiāset, cōsentiēte clāmōre militum in unum vigilem cōniciēntium culpam dēterritus ā cēterīs abstīnuit, reum haud dubium eius noxae approbantibus cūctīs dē saxō dēiēcīt. Inde intentiōrēs utrimque custōdiae esse, et apud Gallōs, quia vulgātum erat inter Veiōs

Special Study. — Ablative of separation.

¹ 497, 1: 317, 2: 630.

² 414: 243: 390, 2.

³ 301: 146, d: 208, 2.

⁴ 380, 11, n. 2: 233, a: 356.

Rōmamque nūntiōs commeāre, et apud Rōmānōs ab nocturni periculī memoriā.

The Romans are weakened by famine.

48. Sed ante omnia obsidiōnis bellique mala famēs utrumque exercitum urgēbat, Gallōs pestilentia etiam, cum¹ locō iacente inter tumultōs castra habentēs tum¹ ab incendiis torridō et vapōris plēnō. Quōrum intolerantissima gēns ūmōrique ac frigori adsuēta, cum aestū et angōre vēxāta vulgātis velut in pecua morbis morentur, iam pigritiā singulōs sepeliendī prōmiscuē acervātōs cumulōs hominum ūrēbant; būstōrumque inde Gallicōrum nōmine insīgnem locum fēcēre. Indūtiae deinde cum Rōmānīs factae et conloquia permīssū imperātōrum habita; in quibus cum identidem Galli famem obicerent, eāque necessitāte ad dēditionem vocārent, dicitur āvertendae eius opīniōnis causā multis locis pānis dē Capitoliō iactātus esse in hostium statiōnēs. Sed iam neque dissimulārī neque ferrī ūltrā famēs poterat.

They buy peace. The insolence of the Gauls.

Itaque dum dictātōr dīlēctum per sē Ardeae habet, magistrum equitum L. Valerium ā Vēiīs abdūcere exercitum iubet, interim Capitoliū exercitus statiōnibus vigiliis fessus, superātis tamen hūmānis omnibus malis cum famem ūnam nātūra vincī nō sineret, diem dē diē prōspectāns, ecquod auxilium ab dictātōre appāreret, postrēmō spē quoque iam nō solum cibō dēficiente et, cum statiōnēs prōcēderent, prope obruentibus infirmū corpus armīs, vel dēdī vel redimī sē quācumque pactione possent iussit, iactantibus nō obscurē Gallis, haud māgnā mercēde² sē addūcī posse, ut obsidiōnem relinquant. Tum senātus habitus tribūnīs-

Special Study. — Force of *cum* — *tum*.

¹ 554, I, 5: 107: 588.

² 422: 252: 404.

que militum negotium datum, ut paciscerentur. Inde inter Q. Sulpicium tribunum militum et Brennum regulum Gallorum conloquio transacta res est et mille pondō auri pretium populi gentibus mox imperatūri factum. Rei foedissimae per se adiecta indignitas est: pondera ab Gallis adlata iniqua, et tribunō recūsante, additus ab insolente Gallō ponderi gladius, auditaque intoleranda Rōmānis vōx: vae victis.

Camillus rejects the disgraceful terms.

49. Sed diique et hominēs prohibuere redēptōs vivere¹ Rōmānōs. Nam forte quādam, priusquam infanda mercēs perficeretur² per altercātiōnem nōndum omnī aurō appēnsō, dictātor intervēnit, auferrique aurum dē mediō et Gallōs submovēri iubet. Cum illi renitentēs pactōs dicerent sēsē, negat eam pactiōnem ratam esse, quae, postquam ipse dictātor creātus esset, iniūssū suō ab inferiōris iūris magistrātū facta esset; dēnūtiatque Gallis, ut sē ad proelium expediant. Suōs in acervum cōnicere sarcinās et arma aptāre ferroque, nōn aurō, recuperāre patriam iubet, in cōspectū habentēs fāna deūm et coniugēs et liberōs et solum patriae dēfōrme bellī malis et omnia, quae dēfendī repeti que et ulcisci fās sit. Instruit deinde aciem, ut loci nātūra patiebātur in sēmirutae solō urbis et nātūrā inaequālī, et omnia, quae arte bellī secunda suis eligi praeparāre poterant, prōvidit.

The Gauls are routed.

Galli novā rē trepidi arma capiunt, irāque magis quam cōsiliō in Rōmānōs incurrunt. Iam verterat fōrtūna, iam deōrum opēs hūmanaque cōsilia rem Rōmānam adiuvābant. Igitur primō concursū haud māiōre momentō fūsi Galli sunt, quam ad Alliam

Special Study. — Temporal clauses.

¹ 555, II, footnote: 381, e, 2: 549, n. 1.

² 520: 327: 577.

vicerant. Iūstiōre alterō deinde proeliō ad octāvum lapidem Gabīnā viā, quō sē ex fugā contulerant, eiusdem ductū auspiciō-
que Camillī vincuntur. Ibi caedēs omnia obtinuit. Castra
capiuntur, et nē nūntius quidem clādis relictus. Dictātor re-
cuperātā ex hostibus patriā triumphāns in urbem redit, interque
iocōs militārēs, quōs inconditōs iaciunt, Rōmulus ac parēns
patriae conditorque alter urbis haud vānīs laudibus appellābātur.
Servātā deinde bellō patriam iterum in pāce haud dubiē servā-
vit, cum prohibuit migrārī Veiōs et tribūnīs rem intentius agen-
tibus post incēnsam urbem et per sē inclinātā magis plēbē ad
id cōsiliū. Eaque causa fuit nōn abdicandae post triumphum
dictātūrae, senātū obsecrante, nē rem pūblicam in incertō relin-
queret statū.

LITERATURE.

THE following works, and those mentioned in the introductions to the Notes, embrace only a limited selection from the vast amount of useful literature on the matters treated. With the student, reference to too many authorities defeats its own end, and the teacher can easily extend the bibliography at his pleasure. The volumes starred should be readily accessible to the student, either in his own possession or in the school library.

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*Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries, and

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*Early Rome (Epochs of History). W. Ihne. Longmans, Green & Co. Invaluable in the study of the early traditions of Rome.

*Roman Antiquities (History Primer Series). Wilkins. American Book Co.

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*Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities. Murray.

*Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology. Murray.

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Das Alte Rom, a photographic reproduction of the painting by Bühlmann and Wagner, gives an excellent panoramic view of Rome at the time of Constantine,

NOTES.



EUTROPIUS.

OF the life of Eutropius little or nothing is known with certainty. The single statement which he makes regarding himself occurs in the account of the invasion of Persia by the Emperor Julian, A.D. 363: "In which expedition I also took part." His history is dedicated to the Emperor Valens, and professes to be written at his command; it ends with the death of Jovian, A.D. 364. A Byzantine writer nearly a thousand years later states that Eutropius was a secretary (*epistolographos*) under Constantine the Great (who died A.D. 337). If this is correct, then his life must fall within the limits of the fourth century. It was a period of great change. Constantine had transferred the seat of empire from Italy to Byzantium, which he had rebuilt and called by his own name. Rome was swiftly yielding to the advance of Christianity. More and more the empire was becoming a Greek Christian state, and the history of the eternal city was fading from the memory of those who called themselves by its name. What the religion of Eutropius was cannot certainly be determined. He makes no comments on the paganism he describes; Claudius' and Flamininus' disregard of the omens is recorded precisely as it might have been by Livy, and various emperors are said to have been deservedly enrolled among the gods. A very late historian, indeed, pronounces him a Hellen (*i.e.* pagan), and considers his testimony regarding Constantine of peculiar value. The same writer calls Eutropius a contemporary and a partisan of Julian, whose departure from the Christian faith has won for him the name of Apostate. Yet Eutropius calls the latter too violent a persecutor (*nimius insectator*) of the Christian faith, the only passage in which he mentions what had become in his time the state religion.

The history compend, *Breviarium*, is the only extant work of Eutropius. In ten short books he rapidly narrates the events from the founding of Rome to the accession of Valens: "so that Your Serenity's divine mind may rejoice to know that it has imitated the deeds of illustrious men, before it learned them by reading," as the preface states. It was abridged from Livy, Suetonius, and later writers; though the only authority mentioned is Caelius Antipater, a con-

temporary of the Gracchi. In style it is extremely plain and direct; there is no straining after effect, little or no attempt at rhetorical ornament. There are some blunders in matters of fact, but none of any moment. For the age in which it was written, the diction is remarkably good; it is not to be wondered at that the book soon became, and long remained, a favorite manual. It was early translated into Greek; one version of it, by Paeanius, written about 380, is still extant. Other historians made extracts from it, and in the eighth century Paul the Deacon made it the basis of a new history. He had sent the book to his pupil, Adelperga, the Duchess of Beneventum (then a Lombard capital), who seems to have found it too dry and too pagan for her taste. This version of Paul's has often been confounded with the real work of Eutropius. Since the revival of learning, there have been many editions of Eutropius. The edition by H. Verheyk (Leyden, 1793) contains a collection of Latin notes by various scholars, as well as the Greek translation. There are several modern critical editions; one of the most usable perhaps is that by O. Eichert (Hanover, 1871), with German notes. There is a Lexicon to Eutropius by the same writer, and a selection for sight reading, edited by Professor Greenough.

BREVIARIUM.

BOOK I.

13. § 1. ūllum ferē: sc. *imperium*, with which *minus* and *amplius* agree.

filius: appos. with *qui*.

quantum putātus est: 'as was supposed'; note gender of participle.

octōdecim annōs nātus: 'eighteen years old'; commonly *duo de viginti*. Cf. VII, 1. For less common ways of stating age, see II, 6, *annorum trium et viginti*; III, 7, *annum agens vicesimum aetatis*. Nepos, Atticus 7, *cum haberet annos circiter LX*. For the numeral, cf. II, 21.

urbem exiguam: on the Palatine there are still remains which are ordinarily referred to this earliest settlement.

XI Kal. Māiās: what is the date in our reckoning? In the Roman

calendar it coincided with the Palilia or the feast of Pales, the guardian divinity of shepherds, but it came to be celebrated more and more as the *dies natalitius* ('birthday') of Rome.

Olympiadis sextae annō tertio: B.C. 754. The dates given by Eutropius do not always correspond with the received chronology given in the margin (from Smith's Classical Dictionary). According to Varro (see Vocabulary) Rome was founded B.C. 753. There were many legends concerning that event, but Eutropius follows the one which was most widely believed. It is related in greater detail by Livy I, 4-6. Cf. also Plutarch, *Romulus*.

§ 2. conditā civitāte: 'when the city had been founded'; *civitas* = urbs.

Rōmam vocāvit: it is much more likely that the name Romulus was made from the name of the city. See Lanciani, *Ancient Rome*, p. 37.

centum ex senīōribus: 'a hundred of the elders'; *ex* with *abl.* is regularly used with numerals instead of the part. gen. The number of senators was afterwards increased; see § 6. For several centuries it was fixed at 300. Julius Caesar increased it to 900. Augustus diminished it to about 800, and fixed the senatorial age at twenty-five.

14. raptārum: *sc. virginum*; obj. gen. The chief idea is in the participle: 'the stealing of the maidens,' not 'the stolen maidens.' For the story, cf. Ihne, pp. 33 and 69.

cingunt: 'surround'; they were on the north chiefly.

ortā tempestāte: what is denoted by the *abl. abs.*?

nōn compāruisset: 'he had disappeared'; see definition of Litotes, 637, VIII: 209, c: 700. Cf. Ihne, p. 61.

per quīnōs diēs: '(each) for five days'; cf. *binorum hostium*, II, 13. When are the distributive numerals used? 174, 2: 95: 97, r. 2, 3. For *per*, cf. § 8, *annis*.

§ 3. putābantur: note use of *imp. tense*.

decem mēnsēs: *twelve* according to Livy I, 19.

sine aliqūā: = *sine ulla*; for correct use of *aliquis*, cf. Livy I, 19.

Rōmae: why not *in Roma*?

sacra ac templa: there was a tendency to refer all religious institutions to *Numā*, just as among the ancient

Hebrews all laws were ascribed to Moses.

morbō dēcessit: *i.e.* he did not meet with a violent death as so many of the kings did. Cf. *morbo mortuo*, I, 10; *fataliter mortuus*, I, 11; *morte communi*, VII, 8.

§ 4. miliariō: cf. *in octavo decimo miliario*, I, 8. Which expression accords with the rule for this use of the *abl.*? When paved roads were built leading from Rome (see II, 9), mile-stones at the side marked the distance from the gates of the city. This phrase means then 'twelve miles from Rome.' For another name for the same object, see Nepos, Atticus XXII, 4, *ad quintum lapidem*; Livy V, 49, *ad octavum lapidem*.

alii . . . alii: more accurately *alteri . . . alteri*. Why? Cf. Cicero, *De. Div.* I, 6.

adiectō Caeliō mōnte: translate 'by annexing the Caelian hill.'

15. § 5. cīvitātem suprā mare: Ostia, the port of Rome.

§ 6. circum: the Circus Maximus, between the Palatine and the Aventine hills. It was restored and ornamented many times, until finally, under the emperors, it was a sumptuous inclosure capable of seating 260,000 people (Pliny).

lūdōs Rōmānōs: called also *magni* or *circenses*. They were celebrated each year, Sept. 4-12, in honor of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, and consisted of chariot racing, sham battles, and athletic contests.

ad nostram memoriā: cf. note on § 12; they were abolished by the Goths, A.D. 410.

triumphāns: for a good description of a triumph, see Plutarch, *Aemilius Paulus*.

cloācās: see Lanciani, *Ancient Rome*, p. 53 ff. The Cloaca Maxima (see cut), "built twenty-five centuries ago, on unstable ground, under enormous practical difficulties, which still answers well its purpose, is a work to be classed among the greatest triumphs of engineering."

nōn parum: cf. *non comparuisset*, § 2.

per Ancī filiōs: in classical prose the acc. with *per* is used when a person is considered as a means or instrument (cf. *per quos*, § 13; *per legatos*, III, 7); but Eutropius occasionally substitutes it for the abl. or dat. of agent; cf. *per se*, § 16; *per Hannibalem*, III, 7; *per hos*, VII, 2. The difference between the two phrases is well shown in IV, 10, *per eum multa a consulibus prospere gesta sunt*.

§ 7. **fossās circā mūrum**: Livy I, 44, *aggere et fossis et muro circumdat urbem*. The Servian wall was the chief defense of Rome for many centuries. Portions of it, as well as of the rampart (*agger*), are still to be traced.

cēnsus: not a mere counting of the citizens, but an enrollment according to property for purposes of taxation and military service.

orbem terrārum: the usual Latin expression for 'the world,' cf. VI, 21; *orbe* alone, I, 1; VI, 25.

incōgnitus erat: the constitution of Solon at Athens was essentially a census, and dates from this same period.

capitum: cf. *capita*, II, 18.

16. § 8. **Gabiōs civitātem**: 'the city Gabii'; notice that an appositive agrees in case only.

Capitōliō: in § 6 it meant the temple; here the hill on which the temple stood. The building was dedicated by the consul Horatius Pulvillus.

optignāns: 'while he was besieging.' Such circumstances are commonly expressed in Latin by subordinate clauses with *dum* or *cum*. Cf. *dum* . . . *optat*, VII, 7.

et ipse: 'also, likewise'; cf. *parens et ipse*, below, and note on § 20. The explanation would have been more helpful in the case of Collatinus (cf. § 9). The word *iunior* was probably added in a mistaken effort to make the matter clearer. Cf. *Africanus iunior*, IV, 12.

stuprāssset: 'had offered violence to,' 'had dishonored.'

maritō et patrī: see §§ 9, 10.

questa fuisset: 'had complained.' Cf. II, 9, *datus fuisset*, 'had been given.' Except in these two places Eutropius (in these selections) employs *esset*, etc., not *fuisset* in the plup. pass. subj. On the other hand, in the plup. ind. he ordinarily has *fuera*t, etc., not *erat*. See I, 10, *fuera*t *expulsus*; I, 20, *datum fuera*t, etc. (but II, 6, *subacti era*nt). In the perfect *fui*, etc., do not occur. For the classical usage of such forms, cf. Caesar IV, 38; Livy I, 19; Gellius VI, 18.

parēns et ipse: 'a relative likewise', i.e. as well as Collatinus. According to Livy he was the son of Tarquinia, the sister of Tarquinius Superbus.

eum, qui: a misleading arrangement; *eum* is the king, while the antecedent of *qui* is *exercitus*.

veniēnsque: cf. *oppugnans*, above.

rēgnātum est: 'there was a regal form of government.' On the mythical character of these stories of the kings, cf. Ihne, pp. 66-91.

annis: strictly speaking, the abl. denotes the time within which, but, even in classical prose, it may include both extremities, and thus replace the acc. of duration. It is common in Eutropius and other late writers. In II, 9, *per annos*; I, 10, *per annum*; what is expressed by *per*?

§ 9. coepere: cf. references on *coepa sunt*, Nepos, Hannibal 11.

eum: the object of *coerceret*: why placed here?

civilis: cf. VII, 8, *civillissime vixit* (said of the Emperor Augustus), and note.

17. ab expulsis regibus: abl. of separation; for the participle, cf. *rap-tarum*, § 2; for the meaning of the phrase, cf. *post reges exactos*, § 11; *post reges electos*, § 15.

māximē egerat ut: 'had done most to.'

nē quisquam: why not *ut nemo*?

§ 10. fuerat expulsus: cf. *questa fuisset*, § 8.

in vicem sē: what is the literal translation? The Latin had no reciprocal pronoun and various awkward expressions were used instead, commonly *inter se*. Cf. Caesar III, 6; Nepos, Arist. I. Cf. also *alius alium circumspectant*, Livy II, 10.

per annum: cf. *annis*, § 8; and *annum luxerunt*, § 11.

quō morbo mortuō: 'and when he had died.' The Latin relative is very often best translated by *and* together with a personal pronoun. For *morbo* cf. *morbo decessit*, § 3.

18. § 11. Porsena: king of Clusium in Etruria. The Tarquins were said to have come from Tarquinii in Etruria.

Tusciae: these traditions are thought to disguise the fact that Rome was conquered by the Etruscans. See Ihne, p. 89. "They were far advanced in civilization, in architecture and the other arts, in trade, navigation, and manufactures, when the Romans were still half barbarians."

Rōmam paene cēpit: see the story of Horatius Cocles, Livy II, 10; Macaulay's *Lays of Early Rome*.

dē his: 'over them'; *de* is regularly used with *triumpho*. Cf. *de Samnitibus* II, 9.

fātāliter mortuus est: 'died a natural death.' Cf. *morbo decessit*, § 3.

habuerit: see footnote; a favorite sequence in Nepos and late writers.

§ 12. gener Tarquinii: Mamilius Octavius of Tusculum. For an anecdote of this war, cf. Cicero, *De Nat. Deor.* II, 2.

socerī: objective genitive.

ad iniūriam vindicandam: 'to avenge the wrong'; notice that the noun is *not* the object of the verb in Latin.

dictātūra: this office had existed in other Latin tribes before this time. At Rome it was a device for lodging supreme power (except over the treasury) in the hands of one man. It was generally resorted to in times of ex-

treme danger ; yet a dictator might be appointed to perform certain duties when no such crisis existed. The office was created for six months, but was often resigned before that term had expired.

magister equitum : his functions are not clearly understood.

Tranquillitas Vestra : 'Your Serene Highness.' Eutropius addressed his history to Valens, Emperor of the East, who reigned A.D. 364-378.

sub dictatūrae nōmine : after holding the office several times, Caesar was finally (B.C. 45) made dictator for life. Augustus, however, declined the title. Cf. note on VII, 2.

§ 13. **tamquam . . . premeretur** : 'as though it were oppressed.' Eutropius does not mean to question the fact ; in late Latin *tamquam* is used in the sense of *quod*. Cf. also *quasi*, § 20.

tribūnōs : these officers should be distinguished from the *tribuni militum*, who were military officers in command of legions. The civil magistrates here referred to were specially charged with the protection of their fellow plebeians against the patricians. Their power of vetoing any legislative action was of immense importance. This First Secession, as it was called, was the first act in a long struggle which was ended only by granting complete political equality to the plebeians.

19. **per quōs** : = *ut per eos*.

§ 15. **Q. Mārcius** : surnamed Coriolanus from the city which he had conquered. For his story, see Plutarch, *Coriolanus* ; Shakespeare's *Coriolanus*.

oppugnātūrus . . . nisi vēnissent : 'would have attacked . . . if they had

not come' ; this use of the fut. part. is late.

secundus post Tarquinium : i.e. he was the second and Tarquin was the first. In giving rank in a series, the Latin usually (not always) included the starting point.

§ 16. **cōsulibus** : the Romans regularly dated events by giving the name of the consuls for the year. Later they reckoned from the founding of the city. See I, 18 ; II, 18 ; V, 4. In IV, 10 ; VI, 15, both are used.

Vēientēs : the powerful city of Veii in Etruria, about twelve miles from Rome, was finally conquered by Camillus B.C. 396 ; see § 20.

implendum : sc. *esse*. The construction is doubtful. Verbs of promising regularly take fut. infin. Cf. II, 14 ; Caesar IV, 21. In late Latin the gerundive is used as a fut. pass. part. ; in that case *implendum esse* takes the place of *impletum iri* (cf. Nepos, Atticus 13, *visum iri*) or *futurum ut + subj.* (cf. Caesar II, 17). For the regular gerundive construction (with dat. of agent), see Caesar II, 20.

ūnus : the later Fabii, a powerful gens at Rome, were said to be descendants of this youth. A Fabius appears on the list of consuls ten years after this event, and on that account, if for nothing else, the story is suspected. Why ?

§ 17. **Sequenti annō** : i.e. after the census.

obsideretur exercitus : the Aequians had attacked the Roman camp.

agrum : 'called the Quintian Meadow,' Livy III, 26.

togam praetextam: for the garment, see Vocab., and cf. Gellius I, 23. Cincinnatus had laid aside his robe, as was commonly done in any active employment, but puts it on out of respect to the messengers of the Senate. Eutropius speaks as though they had brought him an official robe.

20. § 18. alterō: often used for *secundo*.

ab urbe conditā: 'from the founding of the city'; cf. *urbis conditae*, V, 4.

decemvirī: on the demand of the plebeians ten commissioners were appointed, after a long struggle, to revise the laws and reduce them to writing. Their work, the celebrated code known as the Twelve Tables, was the foundation of Roman law for a thousand years.

cum: concessive.

Virginī: gen. limiting *filiam*.

honestis iam stipendiis: 'already (in) honorable campaigns.' Cf. Nepos, Cato 1, *stipendium meruit*.

quam: = *et eam*. Cf. *quo*, § 10.

§ 20. Vēientānī: cf. *Veientes*, § 16.

ipse: Eutropius frequently uses *ipse* for *is*.

dīū obsidēns: ten years, according to the legend.

et Faliscōs: in good prose *etiam*; cf. *hic etiam*, VI, 23; for *Falisci*, see the interesting story of the treacherous schoolmaster in Plutarch, *Camillus*.

quasi . . . dīvisisset: cf. *tamquam*, § 13.

21. victōs Rōmānōs: why does the writer not use an abl. abs.?

ā Rōmā: in expressions of distance the preposition with names of towns is regular.

apud flūmen Alliam: one of the memorable defeats in Roman history. July 16, *dies Alliensis*, was henceforth an unlucky day in the calendar.

datum fuerat: cf. *questa fuisset*, § 10. For the events, see Livy V, 47-49.

et ipse: 'likewise'; 'is used when a new subject [*Camillus*] takes an old predicate [*conditor*].' Cf. § 8.

BOOK II.

§ 6. quī modus: 'a force which.'

quae: = *et eae (legiones)*.

tribūnus militum: cf. note on *tribunos*, I, 13.

nē . . . posset: note that the miraculous raven had a *purpose*.

Corvus: or *Corvinus*; see the same story, Gellius IX, 11.

22. annōrum: gen. of quality; cf. note on *annos natus*, I, 1. By a law passed B.C. 181, the legal age for the consulship was fixed at forty-three. For exceptions, see IV, 12; VII, 2.

§ 9. dēdecore vicērunt: at the famous Caudine Forks, a mountain pass east of Campania.

ipsīs: = *eis*; cf. I, 20.

facta fuerat: cf. *questa fuisset*, I, 8.

aquam Claudiām: better *aqua Appia* to distinguish it from one built by the Emperor Claudius; between seven and eight miles long, chiefly under ground. It was the beginning of the magnificent water-supply system of Rome. See Lanciani, *Ancient Rome*, p. 58.

viam Appiam: see p. 75; the first and most famous of the Roman roads.

Q. Fabium Māximum: the son of the general mentioned, § 8.

23. § 11. Tarentīns: one of several rich and powerful cities founded by the Greeks in southern Italy, a region often called *Magna Graecia*.

originem trahēbat: royal families commonly claimed descent from mythical heroes or from the gods.

incōgnitōs expavērunt: contact with the Carthaginians (cf. III, 8) and eastern nations made these animals well known to the Romans. Augustus boasts in an inscription that 3500 were killed in the arena in his reign.

iacēre: the subject is *quos*: verbs of perception (seeing, etc.) may also take the present participle.

sibi . . . contigissent: 'had fallen to his lot.'

24. § 12. dē redimendiscaptivīs: 'concerning the ransom of the captives'; cf. I, 12, *ad iniuriam vindicandam*.

voluerit: for tense, cf. *habuerit*, I, 11.

contemptusque: *que* or *et* is used (often after a negative) where the adversative conjunction seems more appropriate in English. Cf. *neque occisus (est)*, VII, 3; *monuitque*, Nepos, Them. 8. For Fabricius, see Gellius I, 14.

ita ut: 'on condition that.'

§ 13. veterem statum: cf. *Romanum esse*, II, 25; Gellius VI, 18.

bīnōrum: 'two apiece'; cf. *quīnos*, I, 2.

25. § 14. occisūrum: verbs of promising regularly take the future infinitive. Cf. I, 16; but also Caesar IV, 21. For this anecdote, cf. Gellius III, 8.

si . . . aliquid: 'if something'; probably used for the less emphatic *si quid*.

ā Tarentō: cf. Nepos, Hannibal 2, *proficiscens Carthagine*; which is according to the rule?

occisus est: for full account, cf. Plutarch, *Pyrrhus*. He was a formidable enemy, but the feeling of the Romans toward him was in curious contrast to their hatred of Hannibal.

§ 18. annō: sc. *ab urbe condita*.

extrā Italiam: the Roman power was now dominant throughout the peninsula; the valley of the Po, however, was still reckoned a part of Gaul.

capita: lit. 'heads'; *civium capita*, a technical term, may be translated 'persons,' 'souls.' Men in full citizenship are meant, whether they lived in Rome or not. Cf. I, 7, *qui in agris erant*. See *Census* in Dict. of Antiq.

contrā Afrōs: i.e. Carthaginians. Cf. *Africa* in Vocab. Carthage had long been an ally of Rome, but the growing commerce of the latter made their interests hostile, and at length brought on the conflict known as the Punic Wars. See *Carthage and the Carthaginians*, by R. Bosworth-Smith (Longmans).

rēge Sicillae: i.e. of Syracuse and its dependencies. Carthage had extensive possessions in the western part of the island. Cf. Nepos, *Hamilcar* 1.

26. § 21. primam Clypeam: 'the first (city was) Clypea.'

in dēditōnem . . . accēpērunt: 'accepted the surrender of.'

decem et octō: generally *duodeviginti*, sometimes *octodecim*.

Rēgulus mānsit: cf. Gellius VII, 3.

in fidem accēpit: 'took under his protection,' a euphemism common in Caesar.

ā Lacedaemoniis: the Spartans were famous for their military qualities. In much the same way Syracuse was delivered from the Athenians B.C. 412.

§ 25. haec mala: Paulus and Metellus had defeated the Carthaginians after the capture of Regulus.

illā diē: in the singular the gender is 'common.' Cf. *illo die*, VI, 20.

Rōmānum esse dēsiisse: 'had ceased to be a Roman.' By Roman law a citizen captured in war (and thereby made a slave) lost all his civil rights (*status*) at Rome. Theoretically (cf. *uxorem a complexu*) even his marriage was dissolved. Cf. *Caput* in Dict. of Antiq.; Gellius VI, 18, and note on *postliminium*. For a special arrangement concerning returned captives, cf. II, 13.

et senem: 'an old man too.' Cf. *et Faliscos*, I, 20.

27. capti fuerant: since explanations about past events are apt to use the pluperfect tense (cf. Nepos, Them. 5, *quem fecerat*), there is apparently a mechanical tendency in Eutropius to leave that tense unassimilated in clauses depending on an infinitive or subjunctive. Cf. V, 5.

nūllus admīsit: 'did not admit (to the senate),' i.e. would not listen to them.

offerentibusque . . . ut: the implied notion of persuasion causes the subjunctive instead of the regular infinitive.

negāvit . . . mānsūrum: 'said that he would not remain'; in such cases the quoting verb in Latin has the negative. Cf. Nepos, Them. 6, *negarent oportere*. Distinguish between *negavit* (= *dixit . . . non*), and *non dixit*.

§ 27. nāvem . . . ascendit: cf. Nepos, Them. 8, *in navem escendit*; Hannibal 7, *navem ascendit*. The usual verb is *conscendere*. Caesar IV, 23.

tenēbant: 'were (still) holding.' Cf. *servierat*, § 25, and notice mode of *tenerentur* below.

ut redīrent: *iubeo* is regularly followed by a pass. infin. (*dari*), but "it takes *ut* when it is applied to decrees of the senate."

Book III.

28. § 7. nāvibus: dat. of disadvantage; 'committing piracy on the ships.'

Hannibalem: for his life, see Nepos XXIII, p. 58. For the use of *per*, cf. I, 6.

CL mīlium: sc. *militum*; gen. of measure. For the disposition of these armies, see Nepos, Hannibal 3.

admittere: cf. *nullus admisit*, II, 25.

dūra respōsa: cf. Gellius X, 27.

§ 8. Gracchus: a mistake; see Vocab. *Longus*, and Nepos, Hannibal 4.

§ 9. P. Cornēlius Scipiō: father of Africanus; killed with his brother in Spain; cf. § 15.

29. *et ipse*: cf. I, 20.

multi . . . *dēdidērunt*: Hannibal's hope was to destroy Rome by encouraging the subject peoples in Italy to revolt.

Flāminium interēmīt: at the famous battle of Lake Trasimenus. Cf. Cic. De Nat. Deor. II, 3.

differendō: lit. 'by postponing,' i.e. by avoiding a pitched battle. From his 'Fabian policy' he was called *Cunctator*, and he was credited with the salvation of the Roman state.

§ 10. *abiēns*: 'retiring'; he had been dictator, the last holder of the office for more than a century.

monuit . . . *ut*: with the infinitive *moneo* is a verb of saying ('warn that'); with the (regular) subjunctive it means 'warn to.' The two are mingled here; the advice is more prominent than the prediction. *non* belongs to *aliter*.

callidum: 'skillful'; cf. Nepos' judgment, Hannibal 1. *calidum*, 'fiery,' would agree better with the other adjective.

accepti: 'handled,' an ironical sense of *received*, *entertained*.

nōbilēs viri: descendants of men who had held certain high offices, which, in the later days, it was difficult to obtain without wealth. Distinguish them from *patricians*.

§ 11. *multae* . . . *civitatēs*: cf. § 9. Chiefly the Samnites, and other south Italian states. The Greek cities held to Rome, and "not one Roman citizen, nor one Latin community, had joined Hannibal" (Mommsen).

obtulit ut: cf. II, 25.

Anulōrum: on the custom of wearing rings, cf. Gellius X, 10.

30. § 15. *duobus Scipionibus*: the father and the uncle of Africanus. *P. Cornelio (Scipioni)*, § 7, was their cousin.

ferē primus: for the regard in which he was held, cf. § 20, and Gellius IV, 18.

Carthāginem Hispāniae: called *Carthago Nova*.

parentibus: cf. I, 8.

§ 18. *dēspērāns*: "giving up the hope."

apud Sēnam: one of the critical battles of the world's history. The elder Cato rendered good service here; cf. Nepos, Cato 1.

31. § 21. *his condiciōnibus*: abl. of specification (respect); the subjunctives are final.

pondō: 'by weight'; sc. *librarum*, cf. Gellius VI, 18. The terms were not accepted, and peace was not declared until the year 201 B.C.; cf. Nepos, Hannibal 6-7.

Book IV.

§ 10. *Scipiō*: the son of Aemilius Paulus, but adopted into the Scipio family.

32. *Hūius*: objective genitive.

per eum: cf. I, 6.

committere: sc. *pugnam* or *proelium*; the omission is a rare and late usage.

§ 11. *per idem tempus*: an equivalent for the abl. of time within which; contrast it with *per annos*, below.

§ 12. *iūvenis*: for meaning, cf. Gellius X, 28; for legal age of consul, cf. II, 6. Scipio was about thirty-seven.

septingentēsimō: traditions agreed in making Carthage older than Rome, but there was a wide diversity in the dates assigned.

Book V.

§ 4. **urbis conditae**: cf. I, 16, 18; for a similar use of the gen., cf. the common phrase *Anno Domini*.

C. Marius: for the story of his remarkable career, cf. Plutarch, *Marius*, *Sulla*.

Achāiam: the Roman province included the states of Greece south of Thessaly. Cf. Rom. xv. 26, 'them of Macedonia and Achaia.'

belli socialiis: the Social War, B.C. 90-88, was the last effort of the Samnites and other subject races in Italy to assert their independence.

33. adfectāvit ut: the infinitive is commonly used with this verb.

§ 5. **Pontī rēx**: Pontus, south of the Black Sea, was his ancestral kingdom, but he extended his dominions widely. He is said to have been able to transact business in their own languages with twenty-five peoples.

mandāvit: equivalent to a verb of saying.

respōnsum est . . . quod: the use of *quod* is late. For the usual construction, cf. III, 11; for an added notion of advising, cf. *respondit ut*, Nepos, Them. 2.

litterās misit ut: 'gave order by letters'; cf. *scribentem ut*, Nepos, Arist. 1.

civēs Rōmānōs: 80,000 are said to have perished

Book VI.

§ 12. **dum . . . geruntur**: cf. Nepos, Hannibal 2, *dum conficiebatur*.

pīratāe: a Greek word. Cf. *maritimos praedones*, Nepos, Them. 2.

tūta nōn esset: for this extraordinary state of affairs, cf. Plutarch, *Caesar*, *Pompey*; Cicero, *Leg. Manil.* 12.

bellum: known as the Third Mithridatic War; it had been carried on for some eight years by Lucullus.

34. Pharnacis: limits *milites*. He had conspired against M., and his accomplices had been put to death (*in suos saeviret*).

Bosporum: the kingdom north of the Black Sea.

annis quadrāgintā: it was not more than twenty-five.

§ 15. **Catilīna**: cf. Sallust's *Catiline*, and Cicero's famous orations. For a departure from the traditional view, see Beesley's *Catiline*, *Clodius*, and *Tiberius*.

strangulātī: for another method of public execution, cf. Livy V, 47.

§ 16. **pompa triumphī**: 'triumphal procession.' Cf. I, 6.

35. § 17. imperāvit: 'was emperor'; a late use.

dēcrēta: for num. and gen., see 439: 187, a, 1: 285-6.

Helvētiōs . . . Sēquanī: quite distinct in Caesar's time. See Vocab. Under late emperors they were included in one province.

Britannīs: cf. pp. 91-110.

quadrīngentiēs: sc. *centena milia sestertium*. Cf. Vocab. *sestertius*.

stīpendiārīōs: "the Britons suffered more than the Romans gained,"

for there was nothing worth taking from a people who were so poor and lived in so much wretchedness" (Plutarch, *Caesar*).

Germanōs: Caesar made two expeditions across the Rhine (B.C. 55, 53), but fought no battles there. He inflicted some terrible defeats on Germans who had crossed into Gaul.

§ 19. **fōrtūna mūtāta est**: i.e. from the republic to the empire.

ita, ut: 'with such effect that'; i.e. by bribery, it is charged.

ab Ariminō: for the prep., cf. II, 14. "For a proconsul to pass beyond the boundary of his province was high treason to the state, and the boundary here was the little river Rubicon. The moment of crossing was therefore the turning point of his life" (Warde-Fowler). Cf. also Plutarch, *Caesar* 29.

36. § 20. **dictātōrem**: with the exception of Sulla there had been no dictator since the time of the Second Punic War.

Prīmō proeliō: at Dyrrachium in Illyria.

scīre vincere: 'know (how) to conquer.'

illō tantum diē: i.e. "that was the only day when Pompey had a chance" (Greenough). Possibly, 'that was the only chance he need have had.'

Palaeopharsālum: usually known as the battle of Pharsalus (the town) or Pharsalia (the district).

§ 21. **ārēge**: Ptolemy: while nominally independent, Egypt was 'occupied' by the Romans. It was made a province by Augustus; cf. VII, 7.

Quō cōspectō: 'and when C. had seen it.'

tantī virī: modern critics are not inclined to rate Pompey as high as his contemporaries did. Cf. Cicero, *Leg. Manil.*

generī: when the first triumvirate was formed B.C. 60, Pompey married Julia, the only child of Caesar.

37. § 22. **Cleopatrae**: the famous queen whose fate is the subject of Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*.

Pompēiō in auxilium: the construction with two datives is more common.

vicit acīē: cf. Plutarch, *Caesar*: "In the account which he gave . . . he made use of these words only: *veni, vidi, vici*. Their having all the same form and termination in the Roman language adds grace to their conciseness."

§ 23. **tertiō**: even Cicero was in doubt whether to use *tertio* or *tertium*, and advised Pompey to abbreviate it **TER**.

ante annum: not acc. of duration; for another phrase, cf. *ante XII annis*, VII, 8; see also *post annum*, § 24.

hīc etiam: i.e. as well as Caesar. Cf. *generi*, § 21.

victor fuit: at the battle of Thapsus. **Catō**: see Plutarch, *Cato the Younger*; Addison's *Cato, a Tragedy*.

38. § 25. **Insolentius**: for the comparative, 444, 1: 93, a: 297, 2. Note the etymology of the word. It was the unconstitutionality of his acts that made them offensive. "Never in any civil war has victory been used with such clemency, or enormous strength wielded so gently" (Warde-Fowler).

honōrēs: 'offices.'

39. tyrannica: 'like a usurper.' *Tyrannus* was the Greek word for a ruler who had set aside the constitution. The meaning 'tyrannical' was not necessarily attached to it at first.

senātūs diēs: 'on the day of the senate'; i.e. when it assembled. It was the Ides of March.

cūriam: the regular senate house was on the north of the Forum. The senate frequently convened in temples elsewhere, and on this occasion assembled in a *curia* which Pompey had attached to his theater in the Campus Martius.

BOOK VII.

§ 1. Caesaris nepōs: the grandson of Caesar's sister.

nōmen . . . iusserat: cf. *fuera* *adoptatus*, § 2. See Vocab. *Caesar* and *Augustus*.

rērum potītus: a common phrase. Cf. *Alexandrea potītus*, VI, 22.

morentur: they were wounded 'in battle, but their death was so favorable to Augustus' interests that he was accused of murdering them.

40. § 2. pācem fēcīt: the second triumvirate, an agreement to share the power of the state among them.

vīcēsīmō annō: cf. II, 6.

Senātum prōscripsit: 300 senators and 2000 knights were included in the *proscriptio*, or list of enemies to be killed.

armīs tenēre: no new office of emperor was created for Augustus, as for Napoleon. Augustus had tribunitial power (cf. I, 13); he was *princeps*

senatus, chief of the senate; after B.C. 13 he became *pontifex maximus*. But his real power came from the *imperium* or military command, given him for life; hence the old title *imperator* acquired a new sense in the case of himself and his successors. Theoretically Augustus was only the 'leading citizen,' practically he was an autocrat.

§ 3. neque occīsus: cf. note on *contemptusque*, II, 12.

§ 6. Pompēius: Sextus; he escaped from Spain (VI, 24), collected a fleet, and made himself master of the Mediterranean.

41. prō victō: 'for conquered,' 'as good as conquered.'

§ 7. dum . . . optat: = *optans*, 'because she hoped.' Cf. note on *oppugnans*, I, 8. Augustus and Antony would doubtless have quarreled without Cleopatra's influence.

ex quā: what is the gender of Epirus?

§ 8. bellīs . . . cōfectīs: cf. Livy I, 19.

annīs: abl. of measure; or cf. I, 8. **prīncipatūs:** 'leadership'; afterwards the 'sovereignty' of the emperors.

morte commūnī: 'a natural death.' Cf. I, 3, 11.

ex mājīmā parte: 'in very many respects.'

cīvilissimē: 'in a manner becoming a citizen.' Cf. VII, 2; I, 9.

aequāret fastīgiō: sc. *eos*; *cum* with the abl. is also used, instead of the dative.

42. § 10. quās . . . nōmīnārent: *quas* = *ut eas*; the compliment was in the name.

Tiberiſ: the son of Livia, Augustus' wife, by her first husband Ti. Claudius Nero. In 11 B.C. he married Julia, the daughter of Augustus and

the widow of Agrippa. On the death of C. and L. Caesar, the sons of Agrippa, Tiberius was adopted as the successor of Augustus.

NEPOS.

CORNELIUS NEPOS (his praenomen is unknown) was born about 100 B.C. in Cisalpine Gaul. The little village of Ostiglia, near Mantua, long claimed the honor of being his birthplace, and in 1868 a statue was erected there to his memory. It has been shown, however, by a modern scholar that in all probability Pavia (ancient *Ticinum*) was the scene of his birth. Nepos was educated in Rome, where he passed the greater part of his life in literary pursuits. Of its details we are not informed. He was an intimate friend of Cicero, Catullus, Atticus, and other literary men of the period, but apparently made no effort to enter the troubled political life of his day, and held no office, either civil or military. He died about 24 B.C.

His fame as an author rested upon his historical works, of which he produced a not inconsiderable number. The first, apparently, and the one mentioned in the dedicatory poem of Catullus, was an outline of universal history, under the title *Chronica*; it is quoted by Gellius and other later writers. A second work, also quoted by Gellius, was entitled *Exempla*, and is thought to have been a 'history of morals,' illustrated by anecdotes from the lives of famous men. Nepos also wrote a biography of his friend Cicero, and, at the request of Atticus, a life of the elder Cato. Of all these works only the merest fragments now survive. There is extant only a portion of his last and longest work, which seems to have been entitled *De Viris Illustribus*. In this he treated briefly of the lives of famous men, not merely of Rome, but also of Greece and other foreign nations. These biographies were arranged in classes, and in each class the kings, generals, historians, or grammarians of Rome were intended to contrast with those of foreign nations, though no formal comparison was added, as in the case of Plutarch's famous *Lives*. Of the sixteen books of this work we possess what is thought to be the third, *De Excellentibus Ducibus Exterarum Gentium*, from which most of the following selections have been made, and two biographies from the twelfth, *De Historicis Latinis*.

The inaccuracies which are to be found in the work of Nepos may be explained partly by the difficulty of compiling such a work at that age, and partly by the haste with which it was composed. The historian has the great merit of *impartiality*, and usually does full justice to his subject, of whatever party or

nation. Noticeable, too, is his desire to make his work morally profitable to his countrymen by holding up to admiration the noble deeds and sentiments of those whose history he is narrating. The style of Nepos is usually clear and simple, though sometimes marred by archaisms and inaccuracies.

The popular interest in the subject matter of Nepos has led to a great number of editions of his work. For some time after the revival of learning the parts now extant were mistakenly credited to Aemilius Probus. The edition of Lambinus in 1569 was the first to ascribe them to Nepos. Of modern editions may be mentioned those of Nipperdey (a revision for school use by Lupus) and Siebelis, both with German notes; there is an English edition by Browning and Inge (Clarendon Press, 1888), and an American edition by Lindsay (American Book Co.). A special (German) lexicon to Nepos, by A. Haacke, may also be mentioned.

DE VIRIS INLUSTRIBUS.

MILTIADES.

43. § 4. Dāršus: Darius had made an expedition against the Scythians beyond the Danube about 508 B.C.

causam interserēns: more commonly *interponens*, as in Them. 7.

Sardis: acc. plur. The Ionians with the help of the Athenians and Eretrians captured and burned the city 499 B.C.

oppidō: Athens. Cf. the use of *astu*, Them. 4.

44. hēmerodromoe: a Greek word from two words meaning 'day' and 'course.' For this incident see Browning's *Pheidippides*.

creant: historical present; notice tense of the dependent verb.

decem praetōrēs: 'ten generals'; they were elected each year at Athens.

primō tempore: 'on the first occasion,' 'as soon as possible.'

eōrum virtūte: *sua* would be more in accord with good usage.

dēspērārī: like *auderi*, *dimicari*, impersonal.

§ 5. Plataeōnsēs: the Latin often speaks of the inhabitants of a town or country where the English prefers the town or country name. In the next sentence *ea* is used (i.e. *ea civitas*) as though *Plataea* had preceded.

mille: seldom used as a noun; *milia* is regularly a noun.

Quō factum est ut: 'wherefore it came to pass that,' a frequent formula in Nepos. See Them. 1, 3, 6; Arist. 3. *Quo* is abl. of cause or means; *valeret* is sub. of result in a substantive clause.

aciē . . . instructā: 'having drawn up their forces.' Notice the artificial arrangement of nouns and adjectives.

nōn aequum: 'disadvantageous': a predicate adjective to *locum*.

eōque magis, quod: 'and the more because'; *eo* is abl. to denote degree of difference, or cause.

THEMISTOCLES.

45. § 1. anteferatur: notice the tense, a common and natural exception to the rule of sequence.

est ordiendum: impersonal: 'one should begin,' or use the editorial 'we.'

probatus: here an adj. 'satisfactory,' governing the dative.

amicis famaëque: political friends and reputation are meant.

maior: 'of greater importance,' i.e. than ordinary. The English is content with the positive. See note on *insolentius*, Eutrop. VI, 25.

opus: here the thing needed, *quæ*, is in the nom. as the subject of *erant*; for another construction see Milt. 4.

excogitandis: sc. *in rebus*.

§ 2. bellō Corcyraeō: Nepos is in error regarding this war and the war with the pirates. See Plutarch, *Themistocles*.

46. ex metallis redibat: 'accrued from the mines'; silver mines on the promontory of Sunium, the southern extremity of Attica. They were worked by gangs of slaves, and the revenue, it is said, was distributed among the citizens.

cum . . . tum: 'not only' . . . , 'but also.'

Nam cum Xerxes: the principal verb is *miserunt*; the words from *huius enim to fuerunt* are parenthetical, and a new dependent clause begins with *cuius de adventu*.

septingentā: sc. *millia*. Herodotus gives the number as 1,700,000. The total number of persons in the expedi-

tions is estimated to have been more than five million.

respondit ut: just as a verb of warning may take the inf. when it is considered a verb of saying, so the reverse may take place. See notes on Eutrop. II, 25; III, 10; and compare *persuasit* with infin. below.

id respōsum: this episode is told at length by Herodotus VII, 140 foll.

quō valeret: the subject is *respōsum*; *quo* is an adverb of place: 'in which direction it had force,' i.e. to what it tended, what it meant.

persuāsit: regularly is followed by an *ut* clause. Why is the infinitive used here? Cf. *respondit* above.

47. arcem: the famous Acropolis. See cut on p. 46, which shows it as adorned toward the end of the fifth century.

§ 3. nōn paterentur: subj. in a relative clause of purpose. The negative and the verb are closely united; 'to prevent.' Hence the use of *que* . . . *non* instead of *neve*. Cf. use of *neque* . . . *parcerent*, § 6.

eōque: for the adversative force of *que* see Eutrop. II, 12.

pari proeliō: 'drawn battle.' The subject of the following verbs is, of course, the Greeks.

48. § 4. accessit astū: the verb is not used with the acc. without a preposition in the most careful writers. Cf. *ad ephoros accessit*, § 7. Possibly *astu* is felt as acc. of end of motion; cf. Alcibiades 6, *astu venit*, and see below *domos suas*, 'to their homes'; also *Africam accessit*, Hannibal 8.

aiēbat: notice the tense of this and the following verbs. *Universos* and

dispersos are contrasted; they agree with the subjects (*eos*) of *esse* and *perituros* (*esse*).

Eurybiadī, rēgī: he was general, but not 'king.' The Spartans had the leadership (hegemony) of Greece at this period. Cf. Arist. 2.

vellet: subj. by attraction.

dē servis suis: abl. instead of the part. gen. Cf. *proximus de iis*, § 9. Translate 'the most faithful servant that he had.' He was a Persian captive named Sicinnus.

suis verbis: 'in his (Themistocles) words,' 'from him.'

cōfectūrum . . . oppressūrum: the subject *eum* (Xerxes) would be expressed by a more careful writer.

49, § 5. male rem gesserat: 'had suffered a reverse.'

eōdem: Themistocles.

gradū dēpulsus: 'he was forced from his position.' A *gradus* in the language of the arena is the position taken by a fighter. Cf. *manus dedissent*, Hamilcar I.

id agī ut: 'it was planned to.' The dependent verbs are in the subj. of purpose. For mood of *fecerat*, cf. Eutrop. II, 25.

quā . . . eādem: adverbs; probably *viā* was to be supplied. Literally 'by what (road),' . . . 'by the same (road).'

mēnsibus . . . diēbus: abl. of time within which; *minus* is not necessarily followed by the abl. 417, n. 2: 247, c: 296, 4.

50, § 6. triplex . . . portus: there were three basins or harbors surrounded with fortifications and connected by the 'long walls' with Athens about four and a half miles distant.

causam quā negārent oportere: 'a reason for saying that no city ought.' For the use of *nego*, cf. Eutrop. II, 25.

Athēniēnsēs: the object of *prohibere*, which regularly takes the infin. (sometimes *ne* with subj.). The participle here denotes that the action had already begun.

51. principātū: 'leadership'; see note on *Eurybiadī*, § 4, and *Aristides*, § 2.

sibi: dat. of possess. with *fore* (= *futurum esse*), of which *certamen* is the subject.

neque illō locō: dat., obj. of *parcerent*. *Neque* is used instead of *neve* (*neu*). Cf. *neu perturbarentur*, Caesar II, 21, and *non paterentur*, § 3.

§ 7. ephorōs: the *magistratus* above. They were a board of five men who had full power over all other officers of the state.

illōs: the ephors.

quibus fidēs habērētur: 'in whom they had confidence,' a clause of characteristic.

gestus est ei mōs: 'his suggestion was followed'; the expression often means to humor, gratify one's whim.

52. ut nō: is found frequently instead of *ne*; the negative force is felt especially with *prius*.

quō: = *ut eo*; it is little used except to introduce a clause of purpose containing a comparative. Cf. *quo maiore*, § 8; *quo facilius*, Caesar II, 17.

in eo: 'in doing so.' *eo* like *quod* above refers to the clause *Athenienses . . . saepissime*.

oppositum: takes its gender from *propugnaculum*.

fēcisse: why not subj.? 524, I, 1. 336, 2, c: 635.

quī . . . **intuērentur**: a causal relative.

§ 8. **testulārum suffragiis**: 'ostracism' (see Webster's Dict.).

Argōs habitātum: the acc. supine with an object is not very common. Cf. Hannibal 6, *patriam defensum*; Livy II, 10, *alienum oppugnatum*.

prōditiōnis: for gen., see 409, II: 220: 378.

Corcȳram: the names of small islands are used like names of towns. Cf. *Nazum*, below.

sē . . . **iis**: strictly speaking we should have *eum* and *sibi*, but the pronouns are selected not with reference to the subject of *timere*, but of *animadvertisset*.

hospitium: distinguish between this word and *amicitia*. Nepos is mistaken in the fact, according to Thucydides.

in praesentiā: adv. 'for a time'; also explained as neut. plur. Cf. *impraesentiarum*, Hannibal 6.

receptum: part. agreeing with *se*; translate by a verb co-ordinate with *tueretur*.

53. **in fidem**: 'under his protection.'

tūtō: adv. 'safely.' Cf. *in tuto*, § 9.

esset praesidiī: the subj. represents the thought of Admetus; *praesidiū* is the part. gen. with *quod*.

ēscendit: see note on Eutrop. II, 27.

grātiām rettulit: 'requite.' Cf. *gratias agerent*, Hannibal 7, 'express thanks.'

§ 9. **proximus dē iis**: cf. *centum ex senioribus*, Eutrop. I, 2; for date of Thucydides, see Vocab.

vēnī: epistolary tense, 472, 1: 282: 252.

omnium Grāiōrum: join with *qui*. **quam diū**: 'as long as.'

idem: agrees with the subject of *feci*; for meaning, see p. 16, footnote 3.

ipse: sc. *esse coepi*.

54. **quās**: object of *conloqui*, which, however, seldom has any object except a neuter pronoun; *de quibus* would be more nearly correct.

§ 10. **ērudītus est**: for *se erudit*.

verba fēcisse: 'to have made a speech.'

illud: often used to point out a quotation either direct or indirect.

illum: the king.

mūneribus dōnātus: cf. *urbem ei donarat* below; for the constructions possible with *dono*, see note 3, p. 62.

pānem praebēret: it was the custom of oriental rulers thus to assign the revenues from certain districts to members of their families or court. Thus the Ten Thousand Greeks (Anab. I, 4, 9) find certain villages given to the Persian queen 'for her girdle.' Cf. our 'pin-money.'

est sepultus: 'was buried.'

neque negat: 'but he admits'; see note on *non comparuisset*, Eutrop. I, 2; for the adversative sense of *-que*, cf. Eutrop. II, 12.

ossa . . . **sepulta**: sc. *esse*; the clause is the object of *prodidit*.

ARISTIDES.

55. § 1. **Themistoclēs**: dat. or gen. with *aequalis*: 391, II, 4: 284, d: 359, R. 1.

inter sē: cf. Eutrop. I, 10, *in vicem se*.

antistaret: although a general truth, notice that it follows the rule for sequence of tenses.

quem quidem nōs: 'of whom at least we'; *de quo* might have been expected.

testulā illā: 'the famous vote,' i.e. method of voting; see note on *testularum suffragiis*, Them. 8.

exalliō: ablative of price; regularly used with *multo*. Cf. Eutrop. II, 8, *capitis damnatus*, and footnote.

scribentem ut: cf. Eutrop. V, 5, *litteras misit ut*. These verbs regularly take the infin.; but when the notion of commanding, urging, etc., is prominent, they are followed by the subj. Cf. *respondit ut*, Them. 2.

§ 2. **liberārētur**: i.e. before the vote to recall him was passed. He joined the Athenians the night before the battle.

praetor: see on *decem praetores*, Milt. 4.

hūius in rē militārī: 'in his military career.'

inlūstre factum: 'famous deed.' Translate *quam*, 'except.'

quod . . . factum est: 'that it was brought about.' For this use of *quod*, 540, IV: 333: 524. The clause *ut . . . transferretur* depends upon *factum est*.

56. **summa imperiī maritimī**: this occurred at Byzantium, B.C. 477. The alliance referred to below was known as the Confederacy of Delos. See Plutarch, *Aristides*.

HAMILCAR.

§ 1. **male rēs gererentur**: see Them. 5, *male rem gesserat*.

saepeque ē contrāriō: 'but often on the other hand.' For force of *que*, cf. Eutrop. II, 12.

ā C. Lutātiō: sc. *Catulo*; for details, see Eutrop. II, 27.

sed ita: refers to *paci serviundum putavit*.

dōnicum: an archaic word; 'till that.'

manūs dedissent: to raise the hand (*manum tollere*) was in athletic contests a signal of defeat. Cf. Them. 5, *gradu depulsus*.

negāret . . . compositūrum: sc. *se*; cf. Them. 4, *oppressurum*; for *negaret*, cf. Eutrop. II, 25.

57. § 2. **sē habentem cōgnōvit**: 'found that it was.' Cf. Caesar II, 19, *aliter se habebat*. The participle (instead of infinitive) emphasizes the actuality.

eō compulit: 'brought them to such a pass'; *eo* is an adv.

nūllum . . . bellum: an exaggerated way of speaking; cf. the same expression in § 1.

§ 3. **imperātor**: 'as commander.'

HANNIBAL.

58. § 1. **vērū est . . . ut**: the inf. usually follows *verum est*.

cum eō: i.e. *populus Romanus*.

Quod: acc. of specification, 'in regard to which.' Translate 'if then he had not.'

59. **quī . . . dēstiterit**: 'since he'; a rel. causal giving the reason for the preceding statement.

§ 2. **cum . . . vēnissent . . . fēcissent . . . comperisset**: are coordinate; the principal verb is *addit*.

Iovī optimō māximō: Hamilcar, of course, sacrificed to a Phoenician god, probably Baal. *Optimus maximus* are very frequently joined thus in dedications and inscriptions. Cf. Cic. *De Nat. Deorum*, III, 10; Gellius IV, 18.

dum cōficiēbātur: cf. Eutrop. VI, 12, *dum haec geruntur*.

dederis: note tense; 'will have given.' The Latin is often more accurate than the English in sequence of future tenses. Cf. *feceris, celaris, posueris* below.

iūrāre . . . fore: verbs of swearing like verbs of promising (Eutrop. I, 16) take the fut. inf. of ind. disc.

60. § 3. imperātōre: pred. abl., 'having been elected commander.'

minor . . . annis . . . nātus: usually *annos* in spite of the rule.

foederatam: i.e. with the Romans.

itinerā mūnīit: 'built roads,' the usual expression.

61. § 5. Rōmam profectus est: in 211 B.C., Hannibal appeared before the gates of Rome. Nepos confuses events in this chapter.

dedit verba: a colloquialism; 'fooled,' i.e. gave words merely.

obductā nocte: 'in the darkness of night'; sc. *caelo*.

iterum . . . quinquies: a mistake in each instance; *bis . . . quintum* would be correct.

62. § 6. patriam dēfēnsūm: the supine in -um rarely has an object. Cf. Eutrop. VII, 3, *ad defendendam Italiam*.

impraesentiārum: = *in praesentia rerum*, a colloquial adverb. Cf. *in praesentia*, Them. 8.

mīlia passuum trecenta: the real distance was about half as great.

§ 7. ad . . . cōsulēs: 'until the consulship of.' The persons were lost sight of: *his magistratibus* means practically 'in this year.' So Eutropius uses *quibus* (sc. *consulibus*) in the sense of 'when.'

grātiās agerent: cf. Them. 8, *gratiam rettulit*.

corōnā aureā: see Gellius V, 6.

nōn remissūrōs: should subject *se* (*Romanos*) be expressed?

63. senātus darētur: 'a hearing was given.'

§ 8. interfectum eum scriptum: sc. *esse* with *interfectum*, of which *eum* is the subject. *scriptum* is the object of *reliquerunt*, 'have left a written account that.' Cf. Gellius VII, 3.

64. propius Tiberī: usually acc.

Thermopylis: loc. abl. Antiochus was defeated here, 191 B.C. For an anecdote of this king, see Gellius V, 5.

quō: sc. *proelio*.

§ 9. suī fēcisset potestātem: 'exposed himself.' Cf. the English colloquialism 'had given a chance at him(self).'

avāritiam Crētēnsium: "Cretans are always liars, evil beasts, idle gluttons." — Titus I, 12.

summās: adj.; 'the tops.' The ablatives, like *omni sua pecunia* below, are abl. of means.

in templō: temples were very commonly used as treasuries and banks by the Greeks and Romans.

domī: in what case?

65. § 10. tālem inīit ratiōnem: cf. *capit tale consilium*, § 9.

erant dēcrētūrī: 'were to fight'; the future looked at from the past.

tantum satis habebant: 'should consider (hold) it sufficient'; *tantum* belongs with *defendere*.

cōnsecūtūrōs: sc. *esse*, depending upon the idea of saying in *praecepit*; so also *facturum* below.

veherētur: subj. in an ind. quest. The passive of *veho* is regularly used to mean *sail, ride*.

§ 11. **dubitābat quīn**: cf. § 2, foot-note 2; note the difference between *dubito* here and below, *committere non dubitavit*.

ad inridendum eum pertinērent: 'served to ridicule him.'

66. **praesidia**: cf. *castra nautica*, below.

quae iacta: translate by a verbal noun. Why was not the abl. abs. used?

puppēs vertērunt: of troops on land *terga vertere* is used. Cf. Caesar IV, 25.

castra nautica: ships drawn up on shore, and protected by palisades: cf. Caesar V, 11, *castra navalia*.

pedestribus cōpiis: equivalent to *terra*, in contrast with the naval battle just described.

§ 12. **Patrēs cōscriptī**: the term used in addressing the senate.

alibique dēderet: *ut* is to be supplied from the preceding *ne*. *Sibi* and *suum* refer to *patres, secum* to *rege*.

illud recusavit nē: 'this he urged against them that they should not,' etc. For the following subj., see 605, II, 1: 331, e, 2: 548.

inventūrōs: sc. *esse*, depends on the idea of saying in *recusavit*.

67. **usū venīret**: 'really come to pass.' *usu* is explained as an older form of the dative (*usui*) of purpose.

puer: the common word for slave regardless of age. Cf. slave name *Marcipor*, i.e. *Marci puer*, and former use of 'boy' in slave-holding states.

sēnait . . . sē: sc. Hannibal.

CATO.

§ 1. **municipiō**: 'country town'; its inhabitants were *Roman* citizens, but could not vote or hold office at Rome. Hence Cato's removal.

in forō: to take part in legal and political business, most of which was transacted in or near the forum.

stipendium meruit: for meaning, cf. Eutrop. I, 18, *stipendiis militarat*.

decem septemque: the usual time for beginning service. Numerals are seldom united by *que*.

tribūnus militum: see note on Eutrop. I, 13.

castra secūtus: 'took the field with'; cf. Hannibal 2, *in castra proficisci*.

quaestor obtigit: 'assigned (by lot) as paymaster.'

prō sortis necessitudīne: 'in accordance with the close relation of the office.' Cicero says that the consul should be in the place of a father to his quaestor. For Cato and Scipio, see further Gellius IV, 18.

68. § 2. **neque . . . potuit**: 'but could not.'

principātum: he was *princeps senatus*, and the most influential man in the state.

tum nōn potentiā: Nepos is contrasting Cato's age with his own.

cēnsor: he was surnamed *Censorinus* from the old-fashioned vigor with which he administered that office. Note the regular series of offices through which he passed, the so-called *cursus honorum*.

in ēdictum: the *censor* published at the beginning of his term the principles by which he would be guided in his action.

Ā multis temptātus: Plutarch in his biography of Cato says that he was 'impeached' nearly fifty times.

§ 3. agricola sollers: the only surviving work of Cato is the treatise *De Re Rustica*. Cf. the discourse put into his mouth by Cicero, *De Senectute*, §§ 51-54.

probābilis ōrātor: he left many speeches, but Cicero asks, 'Who reads Cato now?' See Gellius I, 23.

senior: he began to learn Greek at eighty, according to the common story.

69. Originēs: only fragments of this work are now extant.

dīripuit Lūsitānōs: after their surrender he massacred many and sold the rest.

sēparātīm: the book referred to is lost; the biography here is only a part of the chapter *De Latinis Historicis*.

studiōsōs: 'those especially interested in.'

ATTICUS.

§ 1. ab origine ūltimā: 'from the remotest origin'; the Pomponian gens claimed descent from Pompo, a son of King Numa.

perpetuō obtinuit: 'kept to the last.' Like Maecenas, the friend of Horace, he did not care for a higher rank.

patre ūsus est: translate 'he had.' Cf. § 5, *utebatur Q. Hortensio*.

quibus . . . impertiri: cf. note 3, p. 62.

70. § 5. testāmentō adoptāvit: cf. the similar case of Augustus, Eutrop. VII, 1.

ex dōdrante: 'according to the measure of three fourths (of his estate).'

centiās cēstertium: sc. *centena milia*; about \$410,000.

§ 6. optimārum partium: the conservatives; for the leaders, see the opponents of Caesar, Eutrop. VI, 19, 23.

71. cōservātis lēgibus, etc.: 'without violating the law amid the corruption of such unrestrained intriguing.'

hastam publicam: 'public auction'; a spear marked the place of sale.

praes . . . manceps: the latter, one who contracts to collect taxes; the former, his bondsman. Farming the revenue was usually in the hands of the knights.

lēgātī locum: rarely held by a knight.

§ 13. familiās: an old gen. form, occurring chiefly in this phrase.

neque tamen nōn: 'and yet.'

Pamphiliānam: from the name of the builder.

ūsus est familiā: cf. notes on §§ 1, 5. *familia*, 'household.'

72. apprīmē bonī: 'excellent'; the adv. is archaic and rare.

Elegāns, nōn māgnificus: cf. the advice of *Polonius* in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*: —

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy, rich, not gaudy."

praeteritō: the object is *cum solitum (esse)*.

expēnsū ferre: 'to debit, charge'; a bookkeeping term, opposed to *acceptum ferre*.

§ 14. viciēs . . . centiēs: cf. § 5. **nūllam . . . villam**: his friend Cicero, who did not pass for a very wealthy man, had several villas in different parts of Italy.

reditus: it might have been well to

mention that Atticus lent money on usury, copied books at a profit, and dealt in gladiators.

§ 15. in eā rē agī: translate 'to be at stake.'

§ 21. tēnesmon: "In his time physicians wrote their prescriptions in Greek, as they do now in Latin, and it was customary to speak of ailments and their cure by their Greek names."

Cf. also *acroama, ephemeris, anagnostes*.

nihil reliquī fēcisse: object of *satisfeci*. Cf. *Caes. III, 26*.

§ 22. temporibus superesse: 'to pass the crisis.'

CAESAR.

GAIVS JULIVS CAESAR, whose family traced its origin back to the Trojan Aeneas, was born July 12, 100 B.C. In the struggle between the senatorial and popular parties, which began during his early years, he identified himself with the democracy by his marriage with Cornelia, daughter of Cinna, at that time the leader of the popular party. By this marriage he incurred the hostility of the dictator Sulla, who ordered him to divorce Cornelia, and Caesar remained away from Rome until Sulla's death in 78 B.C. After some time spent in travel and study he returned to Rome, and was elected successively chief pontiff (*Pontifex Maximus*), military tribune, and quaestor. His relations with the people's party were made closer by his marriage with Pompeia, cousin of Pompey the Great, and he was careful to strengthen his popularity by all possible means. After serving as *propraetor* in Spain he was made Consul (59 B.C.), and formed with Pompey and Crassus the First Triumvirate. His growing power excited the fears of the Senate, and in order that he might be kept away from Rome, the provinces of Gaul and Illyricum were assigned to him for five years. It was in these campaigns that Caesar's generalship and successes gained for him the title of one of the greatest commanders of all ages. Crassus died in battle (53 B.C.) when Caesar's successes in Gaul had excited the jealousy of Pompey, and in 50 B.C. it was proposed in the Senate that Caesar should give up his command, which had meanwhile been extended to ten years. In the following year a resolution was passed, making him a public enemy unless he should

disband his army. This was the beginning of civil war. Caesar advanced to Rome, and by his victory over Pompey at Pharsalia (Aug. 9, 48 B.C.) made himself master of Rome. Pompey fled to Egypt, where he was murdered. Caesar's victory over his enemies, Cato and Scipio, at Thapsus (April 6, 46 B.C.), ended the war, and he returned to Rome with supreme power. After quelling an insurrection excited by the sons of Pompey in Spain, Caesar was free to carry out the work of reform which he had in mind. He corrected the calendar, and made plans for righting abuses in the laws and administration of the State, for adorning the city and extending the empire. These plans, however, he was unable to see completed, although many changes were brought about in a very short time. His career was closed by his assassination in the Senate house on March 15, 44 B.C.

Caesar's literary reputation rests chiefly on his Commentaries *De Bello Gallico*, the best known and most widely studied military textbook of all ages. In it he set down, in simple language, a straightforward narrative of his campaigns, wonderful in its concise descriptions of regions, peoples, and customs, and in its revelation of the character of the writer, his personal courage, his mastery of tactics, his resources in overcoming natural obstacles, his indomitable perseverance.

His style in the narrative portions of his works presents few difficulties. The vocabulary contains only words in common use, and the constructions call for no special comment, being those common to the best writers of the classical period.

There are biographies of Caesar by Froude (N.Y., 1884), Trollope (London, 1870), and Warde-Fowler (Putnams, 1892). His military history may be studied in Colonel Dodge's volume *Caesar*, in the *Great Captains Series*. Of the standard histories, Merivale treats most fully of the life of Caesar, while Napoleon's *Caesar* is of special interest in connection with the Gallic campaigns. Guizot's *Popular History of France*, Vol. I., contains an account of Gaul and its inhabitants. Of interest are *The Likenesses of Caesar* (J. C. Ropes, Scribner's, February, 1887) and *Warfare and Writing of Caesar* (Atlantic, Vol. XLIV.). There are several good American editions of the *Gallic War* and a *Lexicon of Caesar's Latinity* by E. G. Sihler (N.Y. 1888).

DE BELLO GALLICO.

Book II.

76. § 15. Eōrum: the Ambiani, a tribe mentioned just previously.

§ 16. eōrum: the Nervii.

77. § 17. eōrum diērum: 'during those days'; limits *itineris*.

sarcinis: difference between *impedimenta* and *sarcina*?

Adiuvābat: what is the subject?

incisīs: 'notched.'

ēnātis: springing out horizontally (in *latitudinem*).

78. § 18. quem locum: notice

repetition of antecedent; cf. *quam in partem*, IV, 32, and *quibus ex civitatibus*, V, 12. "The main line from Paris to Brussels skirts the battlefield as it passes the station of Hautmont."

adversus . . . contrarius: opposite and facing.

infimus: 'at the foot'; cf. Nepos, Hannibal 9, *summas*.

§ 19. **quem ad finem** = *ad finem ad quem*.

cēdentēs: sc. *hostes*.

prima: 'the first part of.'

quod . . . convēnerat: what is the construction of the clause?

79. **adversō colle**: 'up the hill.'

§ 20. **Caesari . . . agenda**: see note 1, p. 67. Note the effect of omitting all connectives from this passage. "The struggle that ensued was one of the most terrible that Roman soldiers ever had to go through."

signum: the first signal, to fall in; the last, to charge.

quid fieri oportēret: if the comma is placed after this clause instead of before, what is the construction?

nihil: emphatic for *non*.

80. § 21. **profectus**: what is the meaning of *profectus*?

signis: sc. *signis*.

§ 22. **certa**: because the woods hid the enemy's movements.

§ 23. **exanimātōs**: 'breathless'; for another meaning, see VI, 30.

ea pars: i.e. *sinistra pars aciei*.

81. **summum locum**: not 'the highest point of the camp,' but 'the height occupied by the camp.'

§ 24. **dixeram**: see § 19; the plup. is used colloquially for the perfect.

clāmor . . . fremitus: difference in meaning?

82. § 25. This long and involved sentence can best be rendered by several co-ordinate sentences in English.

in angustō: 'in a tight place.'

vidit: repeated because of the length of the sentence.

ab novissimis finī militī: 'from a soldier in the rear.' For the episode, see Longfellow's *Courtship of Miles Standish*, II.

83. § 26. **nihil . . . fecerunt**: = *nihil reliquerunt*.

§ 27. **inermēs**: i.e. not regularly equipped.

quō: in the sense of 'in order that,' *quo* without a comparative is rare. Cf. Nepos, Them. 7. The comparative idea may be found in *se praeferrent*.

84. § 28. **dixerāmus**: cf. *dixeram*, § 24.

misericiordiā: for a good example of Caesar's 'mercy,' see III, 16.

BOOK III.

§ 8. **Hūius civitātis**: i.e. the Veneti.

regiōnum eārum: the southern coast of Brittany.

māgnō . . . apertō: hendiadys for *magno impetu aperti maris*.

ut sunt . . . cōnsilia: does this characterization still hold true? Cf. IV, 5, on p. 121.

85. § 9. **conclūsō marī**: what sea is meant?

86. **ex Britannia**: cf. IV, 20.

§ 10. **retentōrum**: 'done by detaining.'

cōspirārent: what two reasons for the subjunctive?

§ 11. **per vim**: *vi* is not often used alone; cf. *summa vi*, § 15; Gellius V, 6; Nepos, Hannibal 3.

87. § 12. **operis**: siege works built by the Romans.

adaequātis: equaling in height.

māgnis aestibus: why were they strange to the Romans?

88. § 13. **adigēbātur**: could be hurled.

89. § 14. **quid agerent**: 'what to do.'

90. § 16. **sub corōnā**: *i.e.* as slaves. Prisoners were exposed for sale crowned with a garland. Cf. Nepos, Atticus 6, *publicam hastam*.

91. § 20. **subministrāta**: a mere pretext on Caesar's part. Cf. III, 9.

Book IV.

92. § 21. **dare**: = *se duros esse*. Cf. *facturos pollicerentur*, § 22 and Eutrop. I, 16.

māgnī: cf. Nepos, Cato 1, note 3.

§ 22. **tantulārūm**: diminutives are often contemptuous.

Britanniae: 'to the invasion of Britain.'

93. § 23. **tempestātem**: cf. this meaning with that of § 28.

solvit: cf. the fuller forms *naves solverunt*, § 28, and *naves solvit*, § 36.

cōscendere: cf. Eutrop. II, 27.

Britanniam attigit: probably near Dover.

ut quae: = 'since they.'

94. § 24. **ēgredi**: 'from disembarking'; with *prohibere* the infin. is regular. Cf. V, 9. For another con-

struction with verbs of hindering, see note on *quominus*, § 22.

prohibēbant: what is the force of the imperf. here?

95. § 25. **quī . . . ferēbat**: *sc. is*.

§ 26. **speculātōria nāvigia**: the boats, as well as their sails and rigging, and the dress of the sailors, are said to have been of a bluish-green, in order to escape notice.

96. § 27. **sine causā**: only from the Roman standpoint.

§ 28. **sui**: 'to themselves.'

§ 29. **id erat incōgnitum**: why?

98. § 31. **ad eas res . . . ūsui**: cf. § 25, *magno usui nostris*.

99. § 33. **incitātōs**: 'at full speed.'

brevi: *sc. spatio or tempore*.

§ 34. **quī**: = *ei quī*, *i.e.* the Britons.

sui liberandī: do these words agree in number?

100. § 36. **diē aequinoctiī**: Sept. 24. The stay in Britain lasted about three weeks, and the return to Gaul occurred probably about Sept. 12.

101. § 38. **fuērant ūsī**: in the compound passive tenses, *fui, fuēram, fuero* are used for *sum, eram, ero*, (1) when the tense is emphatic, or (2) when the participle is often used as an adjective. Here 'they had used' (but did not on this occasion).

Book V.

102. § 8. **commodī**: *sc. causa*.

104. § 12. **mediterrāneis regiōnibus**: a mistake, as the principal tin mines were and are in Cornwall.

leporem: cf. Levit. 11, 6.

anserem: cf. Livy V, 47, *aneres* . . . *Iunonis*.

§ 13. **Insula**: Caesar's description of Britain in this passage, while inexact in some features, owing to the sources of his information, is still striking as the first description of an unknown country. It was not until 100 years later that the island was circumnavigated by Romans, and any further information added to the scanty records.

appelluntur: not *appellare*.

105. **vergit ad Hispaniam**: a crude conception of the fact.

noctem: not true of Britain.

certis . . . mēnsuris: for a description of water clocks, see Dict. of Antiq., *Clepsydra*. Note Caesar's interest in scientific details.

§ 14. **Gallica cōsuetūdine**: see the description in VI, 11-20.

106. § 16. **dispari**: 'unequal' = with the advantage on the side of the Britons.

equestris . . . inferēbat: when both sides used cavalry, the danger was equalized.

110. § 23. **dēductis**: cf. *subduci*, § 11.

§ 44. **quīnam**: = *uter*.

111. **inimicus**: how different from *hostis*? from *adversarius*?

Book VI.

§ 13. **aliquō numerō**: 'of any account.'

eadem iūra: cf. the powers of the husband in § 19.

Druidum: see the article on *Druidism* in the *Encycl. Brit.*

hi: the Druids.

eōs: the Gauls.

113. § 14. **litteris**: 'characters, alphabet.'

animās trānsire: a widespread belief in both ancient and modern times. See article *Metempsychosis* in *Encycl. Brit.*

114. § 17. **Mercurium**, etc.: the Gallic names of these divinities are in some cases uncertain, the Roman names being applied to those gods who seemed to correspond to the Roman gods. Cf. Cic. De Nat. 25-27.

§ 18. **noctem . . . subsequātur**: cf. the Eng. *fortnight*, *twelfth night*, etc., and the Jewish and Puritan Sabbaths beginning at nightfall.

115. § 19. **Viri**: 'husband.' In Germany and some parts of Great Britain 'man' is still used in this sense.

vitae . . . potestātem: the Roman *paterfamilias* had the same powers.

in servilem modum: slaves were usually tortured when evidence was desired from them.

funera . . . sūmptuōsa: a custom still maintained by the French and Irish.

suprā: 'before.'

116. § 21. **Sōlem**: cf. Cic. De Nat. Deor. 27.

118. § 26. **Bōs**: reindeer or bison. The descriptions in this and the following chapters are such evident errors and misconceptions that it is surprising to meet them in so careful a writer.

119. **palmae**: usually interpreted 'palm tree'; more probably the palm of the hand; 'like branching hands.'

BOOK I.

120. § 48. *si . . . prōdeundum* :
'if there was occasion to advance.'

BOOK IV.

121. § 5. For this description, cf.
Caesar VI, 20.

AULUS GELLIUS.

AULUS GELLIUS, who lived in the second century A.D., was probably of Roman birth, though nothing is known of his personal life except that he spent a long period at Athens in study. During this time he kept a note-book in which he jotted down anything of interest which was brought to his attention in conversation or in books. From the material thus gathered he afterward compiled his only work, the *Noctes Atticae*, in twenty books, of which the eighth, except the headings, has been lost. The work is simply a great scrap book of unrelated extracts from Roman and Greek authors, especially archaic writers, with his own comments. Its chief importance is in the light which it throws on questions of grammar, history, and antiquities, and for the numerous quotations from ancient authors whose works have been lost.

Gellius was an ardent lover of the archaic writers, and affected archaic constructions and vocabulary. These have recently been treated by Charles Knapp in *Classical Studies in Honour of Henry Drisler* (Macmillan & Co., 1894). Cruttwell's remarks on Gellius are good. The chief edition of the text is that of Hertz (Berlin, 1883-5).

A useful selection is that of A. H. Westcott, *Fifty Stories from Gellius* (Allyn and Bacon, 1894).

There is an English translation by Beloe (London, 1799).

NOCTES ATTICAE.

BOOK I.

122. § 14. *Fabricius* : cf. Eutrop.
II, 12-14.

rēbus : 'exploits' ; cf. the meaning in line 3. The uses of *res* are so various that great attention is needful in the renderings selected.

bene ac benevolē : notice the alliteration and the use of two words, which together mean little, if anything, more than either would mean alone.

Gellius is extraordinarily fond of such pairs of words ; cf. *hospita atque incognita*, I, 19 ; *integrum incolumemque*, VI, 18 ; *fluentis fluctantisque*, X, 6 ; and find instances in I, 19 ; I, 23 ; IX, 4 ; X, 10. The fondness for this usage may easily be illustrated from German and English.

grandem pecūniam : 'big money.'
lautum : etymology ?

Fabricium . . . dēdūxisse : ind.
disc. after *dicit* above.

dēfieri: how do compounds of *facio* form the pres. pass. system?

plānās manūs: 'flat or outspread hands'; cf. the colloquial expression 'the flat of the back.'

123. § 17. admodum: etymology and literal meaning?

scatēbat: force of the tense? The figure is that of a spring bubbling over. The verb ordinarily takes the abl.

mullebrum: contemptuous; distinguish between *mulier* and *femina*.

per . . . perque: such repetitions are frequent in Gellius. Is *que* regularly appended to a prep.?

quaenam ratiō esset cūr: = simple *cur*.

illam tālem: 'such a shrew as *that*.'

exerceor: 'I train myself'; an example of the 'middle' force of the passive.

cēterōrum: how different from *alii* and *alteri*?

memoria: 'narrative'; cf. *memoratis*, I, 14.

§ 19. Sibyllinis: for an account of the Sibyls, see Guerber's *Myths*. The Sibylline Books were in the care of special priests (*quindecimviri*), and could be consulted only by express command of the Senate. They perished in the destruction of Rome by the Gauls.

ecquid: a mere conjunction, 'whether.'

procul dubiō: *ab* is usually found with *procul* in classical prose.

ibidem: here used of *time* and strengthened by *statim*. Cf. the German use of *da* for *then*.

id ipsum: i.e. the clause *ut . . . curat*.

124. ore . . . animō: abl. of quality, a very favorite construction in Gellius.

Insuper habendam: = *contemnendam*.

nusquam loci: for a like superfluity cf. the English expression 'nowhere in the world.'

§ 23. quā ūsus est: = *quam habuit* (*dixit*); cf. *oratio . . . habita*, IV, 18.

contrā Galbam: cf. Nepos, Cato 3. **si libri cōpia fuisset**: = *si liber adfuisset*. The difficulty of obtaining, or referring to, books was a serious bar to accuracy on the part of ancient writers.

cūriam: for an account of the curia cf. Dict. of Antiq. and Lanciani, *Ancient Rome*, p. 76 foll.

quaepiam: rarer than *aliquis*, but with the same degree of indefiniteness; it usually denotes something of little importance.

ut . . . nē quis: cf. Nepos, Them. 7, *ut ne prius*, and *uti ne introeant* below.

patrēs: the usual title of the senators; cf. Eutrop. I, 2; Nepos, Hannibal, 12.

exque rē publicā: '(more) to the advantage of'; supply *magis* from *utilius*.

apud duōs: cf. the dat. *uni* below, and Nepos, Atticus 5.

Hōc illa: pronouns tend to run together.

adfert: sc. *hoc*.

125. sibi vellet: 'meant.'

rem: in apposition with the preceding clauses.

praeter: adverb.

grātiā: = *causā*.

Book III.

* § 6. *per . . . mirandum*: one word, separated by Tmesis, 636, V, 3: 385, I: 705.

queat: = *possit*. *queo* is very common in Gellius.

intrā: 'downwards,' as *infra*, I, 14.

ingenium: for another meaning, cf. I, 24.

126. § 8. *Pyrrhus*: cf. Eutrop. II, 11-14.

ūnam atque alteram pūgnās: 'one battle after another.'

satisque agerent: 'had their hands full.'

quōs habuit: for the mode, see Eutrop. II, 25.

super eā causā: = *de ea causa*; *super* = *de* over 120 times in Gellius; cf. *super hoc equo*, V, 2.

animō tenus: 'to the bottom of our hearts.'

negāvimus velle: = *diximus nolle*; cf. Eutrop. II, 25. The idea of *saying* passes into that of *commanding*: hence the use of *neve* and the subjunctive.

Book IV.

127. § 18. *antīquior*: usually *Maior* to distinguish him from his (adopted) grandson, who is called *Iunior*, Eutrop. IV, 12, usually *Minor*. For the character of Scipio, see Eutrop. III, 20.

quā subnixus: 'how he relied upon his own consciousness (of power).'

crīminī: cf. *dono*, I, 14.

Quirītēs: for the use of this term, cf. Livy, I, 16.

fertur: 'is extant,'

128. *aerārium*: where was the Treasury? See Dict. of Antiq. What money had the Romans? See grammars, and Gow, *Companion to School Classics*, p. 148.

accepta ferri: a book-keeping term, 'to credit,' cf. Nepos, Atticus 13.

Book V.

§ 2. *Bucephalas*: a Greek compound, 'Ox-head.'

talentis tredecim: about \$ 15,600.

Super hōc equō: cf. *de isto equo*, below.

vīsum: sc. *est*; the subject is the clause *quod . . . passus sit*, which takes the subjunctive to show the quotation.

facinora: 'deeds'; usually in a bad sense. Distinguish between *facinus*, a deed, good or bad; *crimen*, a crime against man; *nefas*, impiety, a crime against the gods or moral law; *vitium*, a fault; *scelus*, a heinous act or sin; and *flagitium*, an infamous deed.

dominī . . . sēcūrus: 'assured of his master's safety'; the use of the gen. is poetical.

129. *ob equī honōrēs*: cf. *ob honorem triumphī*, V, 6; and *in honorem eius*, Eutrop. VII, 10.

§ 5. *Antiochum*: cf. Nepos, Hannibal 8.

vertēbat: 'maneuvered.'

satis esse: = *paria esse*.

nihil . . . neque: for double negative, see 553, 2: 209, a: 445.

prōrsum: with *nihil*, = *omnino*, 'nothing at all.'

§ 6. *postrēma*: = adv. 'lastly.'

130. *eōque locō*: elsewhere in these selections *potiri* takes the gen.

131. confāratiō: cf. Eutrop. VI, 15, and sketch of Cicero, p. 199.

per vim: cf. *vi* below, and Caes. III, 11. Gellius often uses *per* with the acc. = instrumental abl.

rite: Livy I, 32, describes the rites necessary to a just declaration of war. The ambassador coming to the frontiers of the offending people, addressed a solemn appeal to Jupiter and made his demands. He then crossed the border and repeated the same formula to the first native he met; the same on entering the town gate, and again to the magistrates in the forum. If the demands were not satisfied within thirty days, he turned to Rome and made a report of his mission. If the people and senate decided for war, the messenger again set forth for the borders of the hostile country, and threw across the boundary a spear pointed with iron or burnt at the end and dipped in blood, at the same time pronouncing the declaration of war. These rites are said to have been borrowed by Numa from an ancient nation, the Aequicolae.

132. ovariantes = *eos qui ovant*.

133. § 18. iusiurandum eōs adēgit: 'bound them by oath.'

cōgnātī adfinēsque: what is the difference in meaning?

postliminiō: a legal fiction by which a returned captive might recover his lost civil rights. Cf. Eutrop. II, 25.

ēgressī castra: 'gone beyond the limits of the camp'; this is the force of the acc. The stepping out of the camp would be expressed by the abl. The usage is common in the historians.

plūrium: 'the majority.'

Book VII.

134. § 3. apud Bagradam: 'near'; what other ways of expressing the same idea?

ūnum: probably not emphatic. Cf. the German use of the num. *ein*, and the French *un* from *unus* (as indef. article).

in illis locis: the *in* is needless, though used by Gellius in the majority of such cases.

stabulantem: = *habitantem*; so *stabulum* originally meant an *abode*, for man or beast.

§ 17. multis post tempestatibus: 'after a long period.'

Book IX.

135. § 4. In illis libris: Gellius relates that on disembarking at Brundisium (Brindisi) on his return from Greece, he noticed a number of ancient Greek works offered for sale at a very low price. These he purchased, skimmed over during the following two evenings, and, as was his custom, made extracts from their contents in his note-book, 'so that the reader may not be altogether uninformed when he hears such matters discussed,' — an end which should be more generally kept in view in the study of Latin.

corporibus: for the construction, see 421, I: 249: 407. Cf. *venationibus* below, which shows clearly the force of the abl.

Cyclōpas: for a description of the Cyclops, see Guerber's *Myths*. Cf. a translation of Vergil's *Aeneid*, III, 614 foll.

nōn ut cēterōrum: sc. *prospectantia*.

diēbus tertīs: 'every third day.'

offendimus: the 'editorial *we*.'

136. laudāverint: customary action in present time. Cf. *viderint* below.

interimant videndō: cf. the still prevalent belief in the 'evil eye.'

apud . . . terrās: = *in terris*. Cf. below *apud extrema* = *in extremis*. Note Gellius' fondness for the word.

mirācula hominēs: 'For amongst them are found . . . monsters with dogs' heads and without heads, who have eyes in their breasts, at least as the Libyans say.' Herodotus IV, 191.

ēgreditur omnem modum: 'surpasses all bounds.' Cf. *egressi castra*, VI, 18.

Pygmaeōs: the Pygmies are described by Homer as a race of undersized men dwelling far in the south where the cranes fly from the northern winter. The battles between the Pygmies and cranes are often described. Different writers located their home in various parts of the world. Aristotle held that they inhabited the marshes from which the Nile was thought to flow, and Herodotus describes a tribe of little blackmen by whose city ran a great river, flowing from west to east (possibly the Niger), and in it were crocodiles. Within recent years explorers have actually discovered an undersized race of men in these regions.

§ 11. Corvīnus: for the same story, see Eutrop. II, 6.

in eō tempore: what is the ordinary usage?

137. satis agentibus: cf. III, 8, *satis agerent Romani*.

perque contemptum: = adv., 'contemptuously.'

pudōrem: 'diffidence.'

ut . . . permitterent: substantive clause, to be taken with *impetrato*.

congregiuntur . . . cōnsistunt . . . cōnserēbantur: account for the tenses. Translate in connection with the following *Atque*: 'they were just joining battle when —.'

BOOK X.

137. § 6. inde: = *e turba*.

male habitam: 'ill used.'

P. Claudius: for the event, see Cic. De Nat. Deor. II, 3.

utinam . . . reviviscat: how is an impossible wish expressed? She speaks here as though it might occur.

multam: *not* the adj.; see Vocab.

§ 10. quās: *i.e.* the cutting and opening; such attraction is frequent.

vidērētur: what two reasons for the subjunctive?

139. § 27. quod: explanatory; 'that.'

dedit ad . . . epistulam: 'wrote to.' Why not dat.?

ibi: = *in ea epistula*.

scriptum fuit: cf. Caes. IV, 28.

prō elēctō: cf. *pro victo*, Eutrop. VII, 6.

§ 28. Servium Tullium: for his census, cf. Eutrop. I, 7; II, 18.

minōres . . . annīs: cf. Nēpos, Hannibal 3. There is great variety in the expression of age; almost all forms of the expression occur except the full form, *minus quam XVII annos nati*.

BOOK XV.

140. § 16. *nātū grandis*: what is the comparative? Cf. Caes. II, 28. *Magnus natu* is not Latin.

proximē viam: 433, I: 261, a: 416, 22.

in nātūram: 'to its natural position.'

141. § 18. *diēs idem fuit*: cf. Cic. De Nat. Deor. II, 2, where a similar story is related.

reciprocae vicēs: 'ups and downs,' 'the varying fortunes.'

§ 22. *Sertōrius*: see Plutarch, *Sertorius*.

exercitūs: gen. sing. or acc. plur.?
prōdesset: may also be explained as subjunctive denoting repeated action (a late construction). Notice the indic. below, *adiurabant*.

dōnō: cf. I, 14, with footnote.

quī nūntiāverat: sc. *eum*.

142. *clāmor factus et orta admirātiō*: such asyndeton between clauses is frequent in Gellius.

cum Sertōriō faciēbant: 'had to do with S.'

CICERO.

MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO was born on the third of January, B.C. 106, at Arpinum, a small town in Latium. He was educated under the best teachers at Rome, and afterwards studied philosophy and rhetoric in Athens and the Greek cities of Asia Minor. His first and only military experience was a campaign in the Social War, B.C. 89. By his marked ability he soon gained distinction as an advocate, and in 77 he entered upon a successful political career. After holding in customary succession various minor offices he became consul, B.C. 63. His year of office was marked by the conspiracy of Catiline, an event which Cicero has made forever famous by his well-known orations. His own services in suppressing the conspiracy were conspicuous and afforded him endless satisfaction. Cicero, though a *novus homo*, sympathized with the constitutional or senatorial party, and by his conduct at this crisis he roused the resentment of the popular faction. In 58 he went into voluntary banishment to escape an indictment brought against him by his bitter opponent Clodius, but in 57 he was enabled to return to Rome. When the Civil War broke out between Caesar and Pompey in 49, Cicero sided with the latter, but easily made his peace with the victor. His political activity was suspended during Caesar's ascendancy; but on the assassination of the dictator, Cicero emerged from retirement. By fiercely denouncing Mark Antony, who was, in a measure, Caesar's political heir, he incurred his lasting resentment, and was put to death in 43 with the many other victims of the Second Triumvirate. Cicero's political career is best studied in connection with his orations, which do not immediately concern us here. They are the unquestioned models of Latin prose style, and while there have

been widely different judgments on Cicero as a man and a statesman, his literary pre-eminence is rarely if ever disputed. During the years of his retirement, 46-44, he occupied his leisure in writing works on oratory and philosophy. They are largely translations from the Greek, usually in the form of dialogues, and show many marks of the haste in which they were composed. The two represented in these selections are among the last in the series, being written early in the year 44. In the first, *De Natura Deorum*, representatives of the Epicurean, Stoic, and Academician schools discuss theories of the nature of the gods. Cotta, the Academician, is usually supposed to voice Cicero's own scepticism, though at the end of the work the author commends the orthodox views of the Stoic, from whose discourse most of the present selections are taken. The second work, *De Divinatione*, is an interesting dialogue between Cicero and his brother Quintus on the possibility of divination. It is a collection of curious tales, and the book well shows Cicero's union of theoretical scepticism, with practical support of the state religion for political and social reasons. The most available biographies of Cicero are those by Trollope, Forsyth, and Collins (*Ancient Classics for English Readers*), each of which has a chapter on his philosophical works. A good literary biography is *The Student's Cicero*, by W. Y. Fausset (Macmillan & Co., 1890). A full and careful discussion of his philosophical attitude is to be found in Ritter's *History of Anc. Phil.*, Vol. IV. There is a separate edition of *De Natura Deorum* by J. B. Mayor (Camb. Univ. Press).

DE NATURA DEORUM.

BOOK II.

143. § 2. vidēmus: editorial *we*; the speaker is Lucilius Balbus, whom Cicero chose to present the doctrines of the Stoics.

cēterās: opposed to *iudicia* below.

hippocentaurum: for these fabulous beings, see Guerber's *Classical Mythology*.

apud Inferōs: see Vergil's account of the lower world, *Aen.* VI.

dies: 'time'; *in dies*, 'every day.'

144. apud Rēgillum: cf. Eutrop. I, 12; Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome*.

ex equis: 'on horseback.'

Paulō: Aemilius Paulus, conqueror of Macedonia, father of Scipio Africanus Minor.

Idem diēs: the pronoun is superfluous in English. Cf. Livy I, 5, *ad id ipsum congruere*.

vacātiōne: sc. *militiae*.

§ 3. ea: 'things of that sort'; instead of *eas* referring to preceding nouns.

illa: 'those (words)' agrees with *ostenta*, etc.

P. Claudī: surnamed Pulcher; for his defeat, see Gellius X, 6.

pulli nōn pāscerentur: for the original form of augury, cf. Livy I, 6, 7. In later times omens were drawn

from the way in which chickens ate. The art was discredited in Cicero's day: De Div. II, 35, "Do you think Romulus observed omens in this way? . . . Now we give orders to the poulterer; he returns the answer."

esse: note the quantity of the first syllable.

145. Flāminium: cf. Eutrop. III, 9; Nepos, Hannibal 4. "'Fine omens forsooth, if things may be done when chickens are hungry, and not when they are full!' . . . And so in the next three hours his army was slaughtered and he himself was killed" (Cic. De Div. I, 35).

§ 25. The three following chapters, which are very much abbreviated, are fair specimens of ancient etymologies. The attempt to explain things from their names is a very old one. Cicero often indulges in it, and his mistakes (even when he is not copying) are not worse than much etymologizing since his day.

voluērunt: sc. Stoic teachers; 'they would have it,' 'they maintained.' Note the infinitive.

quī . . . continēret: 'to control the revolution and the recurrence of periods of time'; *spatiorum . . . temporum* = *spatia temporum*.

sīderum . . . adligāret: cf. Numa's construction of the calendar, Livy I, 19.

optimus māximus: cf. Nepos, Hannibal 2; Gellius IV, 18; De Div. I, 6.

augurēs: sc. *nuncupant*; the verb belongs to the language of law, civil and religious.

§ 26. aēr: a Greek word which Cicero's authorities identified with

Hera, the Juno of Greek mythology; hence the further explanation *Iunonem a iutando*.

146. ā nandō: the critic remarks, III, 62: *nullum erit nomen, quod non possis unā litterā explicare unde ductum sit; in quo quidem magis tu mihi natare* ('to be at sea') *visus es quam ipse Neptunus*.

Prōserpinam: for her story, see Hawthorne's *Tanglewood Tales*.

Cerēs . . . Gerēs: cf. C. = Gaius, Cn. = Gnaeus. See the letter C in Webster's Dictionary.

§ 27. Iānum: cf. Livy I, 19, and Guerber's *Myths*.

§ 39. cernātur: 'observe': hortatory subjunctive.

ipsa . . . conglobāta: 'compacted to a ball by its own gravity.' For Cicero's idea of the universe, see De Repub. ('Scipio's Dream') VI, 17-18.

147. fōntium gelidās: poetical for *fontium gelidorum*. Cf. *speluncarum concavas*, below.

perennitātēs: in translating, substitute adjectives for the abstract nouns.

vel . . . vel: why not *aut . . . aut*? Translated 'both . . . and.'

ūniversī: 'as a whole.'

ōrārum āc lītorum: one is the limit of the land, the other of the sea. *Litus est quousque maximus fluctus a mare pervenit*.

§ 40. altissimus: followed by *a* as though denoting separation.

caelī complexus: 'the all-embracing heaven.'

igneae fōrmæ: = *stellae*.

multis partibus: degree of difference; 'many times.'

ab extrēmō: 'from the extreme limit'; the summer and winter solstices.

tristitiā . . . contrahit: the verb alone is sometimes used in the sense of 'sadden.' Cic. Lael. 13, *incommodis contrahuntur (amici)*.

148. Isdem spatīs: i.e. inside the sphere in which are the fixed stars, but not necessarily at the same distance from the earth.

subiecta atque opposita: 'brought beneath and in front of.'

ē regiōne: a common adverbial expression; 'in a line with, opposite to.'

dēficiť: the regular expression for an eclipse.

vagās dīcimus: cf. § 20, *quae falso vocantur errantes. Nihil enim errat quod in omni aeternitate conservat progressus et regressus reliquosque motus constantes et ratos.*

dēscripta . . . est: 'marked off'; cf. *annum descripsit*, Eutrop. I, 3. Translate freely: 'whose varied forms have been so arranged.'

BOOK III.

§ 34. testimōnium dīcere: 'bore witness.'

fānum . . . Iovis Olympī: containing the celebrated statue of ivory and gold by the artist Phidias.

Carthāginiēnsium: for their possessions in Sicily cf. Nepos, Hamilcar 1; Eutrop. II, 18.

149. cum . . . dīceret: note that the verb of saying is irregularly attracted into the subjunctive; = *cum esset, ut dicebat*.

mēnsās: part of the temple furniture.

atque: for adversative force cf. Eutrop. II, 12.

DE DIVINATIONE.

BOOK I.

§ 6. extispicum: this and other genitives limit *praedictione*.

interpretantium: 'interpreters of'; governs *monstra aut fulgora*.

§ 10. num: note its force in these questions, 351, 1, n. 3: 210, c: 456.

150. § 13. Cāsū, inquis: 'accidentally, you will say.'

Veneris Cōae: referring to a celebrated painting by Apelles.

rēs habet: cf. Nepos, Hannibal 2, *se habentem*.

§ 16. Priscus: sc. Tarquinius.

ille, auguriō āctō: 'he (Navius), having practised his art, replied that it could be done.' The process is described De Div. I, 31.

puteal: a circular stone enclosure, like a well curb, erected around any hallowed spot.

comitiō: the place in the Forum where the voters assembled.

151. § 18. C. Gracchus: the famous tribune killed B.C. 121.

ipsā: sc. *moriendum esse*, 'must die'; *oppetere mortem*, 'to perish' (by a violent death); cf. Nepos, Atti-

cus, *decessit*; Eutrop. VII, 8, *obit*, 'passed away.'

Āfricānī filiam: the celebrated Cornelia, the 'mother of the Gracchi.'

§ 24. **secundum quītem**: 'after he had gone to sleep.'

eum quoque oculum: cf. Nepos, Hannibal 4.

LIVY.

TITUS LIVIUS was born at Patavium (*Pudua*) in 59 B.C., and died there in 17 A.D., though most of his life was spent at Rome in literary work. At about the age of thirty-five he began his great work on the history of Rome, which was not completed until shortly before his death. The history, originally in 142 books, of which all but 35 have been lost, was variously entitled *Ab Urbe Condita Libri*, *Annales*, and *Historiae*. It begins with the coming of Aeneas, and narrates the history of the Roman people with great minuteness down to 9 B.C. Livy is more a story-teller than a historian. He makes no attempt to sift historical evidence or to harmonize conflicting statements, but sets down fable, legend, and history, from various and often contradictory sources, with only an occasional word of doubt or explanation. With these faults as a historian, his wonderful skill as a narrator nevertheless makes his work a fascinating and valuable treasure-house of Roman story. His language, while often careless, is always vivid and picturesque. Through his conscious or unconscious imitation of the earlier sources from which he derived his material, archaisms are sometimes copied; while the rapid flow of his narrative often causes breaks in construction and omissions of connectives and words which must be supplied from the context.

The standard text is that of Weissenborn (Leipzig, 1878). Good editions of special parts are those by J. B. Greenough (1891) and by John K. Lord (1893). There is a fine translation in the Bohn Library; and an excellent one of the part relating to the Punic war (Books XXI-XXV) by Church and Brodribb (London, 1883).

HISTORIAE.

BOOK I.

[For fuller details of the legends here treated, the manual of mythology should constantly be consulted; and for their significance, Ihne's *Early Rome*.]

152. § 3. **Lavinium**: according to the legend, Aeneas, landing on the

Italian shore after his wanderings, married Lavinia, the daughter of King Latinus, and called the city which he founded by her name.

Albam Longam: founded by Ascanius, son of Aeneas. For an interesting description of its site, and a discussion of the story of the founding of

Rome, see Lanciani, *Ancient Rome*, chap. 2.

Silvius: sometimes made the son of Aeneas. The following reigns and the whole dynasty seem purely mythical, invented to fill up the gap between the fall of Troy and the founding of Rome.

Tiberinus, Aventinus: as in the majority of cases, the explanation is invented to account for existing conditions or names the origin of which is unknown.

stirpis: partitive genitive.

lēgat: 'left by will'; cf. *voluntas* below.

153. per speciem: 'under pretence.' Cf. Gellius' fondness for adverbial phrases with *per*, which are freely used by late writers with no particular definiteness in the meaning of the preposition.

Vestālem: cf. I, 20, and Lanciani, *Ancient Rome*, p. 135 foll.

§ 4 **fōrte quādam divīnitus**: 'by a providential occurrence,' 'providentially.'

amnis: genitive.

posse . . . mergī . . . Infantēs: depending on *spem labat*.

velut dēfūctī: nom. plur. = 'thinking that they had carried out.'

tum: later the most thickly settled part of Rome.

154. puerilem: = *puerorum*.

eam: 'and that she.'

fuisse nōmen: sc. *ei*.

stabula: see note on *stabulantem*, Gellius VIII, 3.

subsistere: 'faced.'

§ 5. **Palātio**: for the derivation, see Lanciani, *Ancient Rome*, p. 37.

Lupercal: "The oldest and most venerable sanctuary of kingly Rome was the Lupercal, a grotto consecrated by the emigrants from Alba to Fanu, called *Lupercus*; that is to say, the 'driver-away of wolves' and the protector of herds. This grotto . . . opened under the northwest spur of the Palatine. On February 15, it was the center of great rejoicings and of religious ceremonies called the Lupercalia, during which the head shepherds, clothed with skins, used to run around the precincts of their Palatine village, asking the protection of Faunus Lupercus on their flocks of sheep" (Lanciani).

Euandrum . . . Instituisse: sc. *dicitur*.

eō genere: referring to a town previously mentioned.

tempestātibus: meaning? Cf. note on Caes. IV, 23.

Pāna: see Guerber's *Myths*.

per lūsum, see note on *per speciem*. § 3.

dēditis: dat. after *insidiatos*.

latrōnēs . . . cēpisse: sc. *dicitur*.

vī: rarely used alone: cf. *per vim*, Caes. III, 11.

155. eōdem: 'to the same conclusion' (as Faustus).

§ 6. **Numitor . . . ostendit**: notice the various ways of expressing collateral circumstances: by the participle agreeing with the subject of the main clause (*dictitans*), by the abl. abs. (*perpetrata caede, advocato concilio*); and by conjunctions (*cum . . . avocasset, postquam . . . vidit*).

grātulantēs: = fut. partic., 'to congratulate him.'

ratum . . . efficit: 'confirms, ratifies.'

rē: 'power.'

et: 'and indeed.'

supererat: 'was excessive.'

156. tūtēlae: gen. 'under whose protection.'

ad inaugurandum templa: 'as sacred places for observing the auguries.' *Templum* originally means 'a thing cut off,' then 'a consecrated enclosure,' and hence 'an enclosure sacred to a god = temple.'

§ 7. rēgem: 'as king.'

illī . . . hī: 'one side . . . the other.'

tempore . . . praeceptō: ('basing their claims on) the priority of time.'

sic: sc. *pereat*: cf. Booth's 'Sic semper tyrannis!' at the assassination of Lincoln.

conditōris nōmine: but see note on *Tiberinus*, § 3.

Herculem: cf. Guerber's *Myths*. On his return from his tenth labor (stealing the cattle of Geryon), he passed through Italy. Cf. Nepos, Hann. 3.

laetō: 'grateful,' 'luxuriant' (poetical).

Cācus: perhaps 'the bad (man).' Cf. Euander, 'the good man.'

quia . . . erant: gives the reason for *aversos . . . trazit*.

157. infestō: 'uncanny.'

ut fit: 'as is usual.'

ex spēluncā: to be taken with *reddita*; but it suggests also in *spelunca* with *inclusarum*.

§ 16. His . . . operibus: the deeds of Romulus which are recorded in the intervening chapters.

campō: sc. *Martio*; now the business portion of Rome.

Caprae palūdem: the site is not certainly fixed.

patribus: i.e. *senatoribus*. Cf. Nepos, Hann. 12.

sublīmem raptum: sc. *eum esse*; *sublīmem* = 'on high.'

icta: note gender of *pubes* ('the youth' of Rome), which is the subject of *obtinuit*.

deum . . . salvēre . . . iubent: 'they bid him hail as god.'

pācem precibus exposcunt: alliteration often occurs in prayers, religious formulae, etc.

cōnsiliō: 'by the (deliberate) plan.'

gravis . . . auctor: 'a man of weight in any affair however important.'

mīrum quantum: sc. *est*; for the indic. after this expression, see footnote.

offerārī: indir. disc. depending on *videret*.

Iānum: cf. Cic. *De Nat. Deor.* II, 27. The temple was an arched passage way with doors at the ends. The real reason for this custom of closing it is not known.

nē lūxuriārent: depends on the clause *omnium . . . ratus est*.

159. omnium prīmum: because nearly all religious festivals in antiquity were regulated by the lunar calendar. Cf. the ancient Jewish regulations; how is the date for the modern Easter fixed?

duodecim mēnsēs: cf. Eutrop. I, 3. The earlier Roman year contained ten months. Cf. the name *Decem-ber*.

trīcēnōs diēs: the lunar month is nearly twelve hours less than thirty days.

intercalārīs mēnsibus: in spite of this remedy the Roman calendar was in continual need of adjustment. It was finally regulated by Julius Caesar. See the article *Calendar* in Dict. of Antiq.

nefastōs diēs: properly days on which it was not permitted to transact legal business; also days on which the assembly might not be held.

§ 20. **sacerdōtibus**; cf. Eutrop. I, 3. Distinguish *flamines*, priests of individual gods, from *pontifices*, general regulator of matters of religion.

Diālem flāminem: the priest of Jupiter, the highest of all in rank.

160. addiduum: 'in constant attendance.'

Quirīnō: the Sabine Mars, often identified with Romulus.

virginēs Vestae: cf. note on *Vestalem*, I, 3.

BOOK II.

§ 10. **hostēs**: the Etruscans under Porsena. Cf. Eutrop. I, 11.

Fōns Sublīcius: see Map, p. 12. The remains of an ancient wooden bridge are still to be seen near this point.

Cocles: *qui altero lumine orbi nascerentur, cōclites vocabantur*. Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* XI, 150.

in statīōne: 'on guard.'

dēsertō praesidiō: 'deserting their posts.'

trānsitum: 'as a passage way'; also explained as a partic. agreeing with *pontem*.

monēre praedicere: histor. infin.; note the asyndeton.

Insignis: explained by *obversis . . . armis*.

161. quod tumultuosissimum erat: 'the worst tumult of the battle.'

servitia: = *servi*, as often in Livy. It is in appos. with *eos*, the omitted subj. of *venire*, with which *immemores* agrees.

alius . . . circumspiciant: note the number. The look was one of urging; hence the clause *ut . . . incipiant*.

Tiberine pater: the God of the Tiber was frequently invoked under this name.

privāta . . . studia: cf. a similar case in V, 47.

haec Viliis agēbantur: Camillus was recalled from exile and made dictator.

Carmentis: or *Carmentae* (sc. *sacellum*, shrine), a prophetess, the mother of Euander, who uttered oracles on the Capitoline hill.

162. sacris Iūnōnis: 'because sacred to Juno.' Cf. Caesar, V, 12.

prōlapsi: 'as he pitched headlong.'

in praecipice: 'over the precipice.'

ad tribūnōs: why not (as usual) *tribunis*?

militārī: to avoid repetition of *militum*.

reum haud dubium: 'the one undoubtedly responsible.'

163. § 48. inter tumultōs: = *colles*; originally swampy ground and full of malaria, as portions of the surrounding country are to-day.

ūmōrique ac frigori: the cold and raw climate of Gaul is often mentioned by Latin writers.

būstōrum . . . Gallicōrum: the locality and the real origin of the name are uncertain.

dictātor: Camillus, who had been exiled to Ardea. Cf. Eutrop. I, 20; Plutarch, *Camillus*.

stationibus vigilis: 'day and night watches.'

diem dē diē: 'from day to day'; *in dies*, 'every day.'

164. mille . . . aurī: sc. *libras*.

populī . . . imperātūrī: 'destined soon to rule the world.'

§ 49. **diffique et**: often found in Livy, but never in Cicero or Caesar.

Infanda mercēs: the Romans could not endure to think that their country had been ransomed in this way, and hence invented this addition to the legend.

Inferiōris iūris: as soon as a dictator was appointed, other magistrates were entitled to act only as commissioned by him.

in cōspectū: 'in view'; in both senses, 'in sight' and 'in mind.'

165. Gabīnā viā: 'on the road to Gabii,' towards the east.

omnia obtinuit: 'was universal'; an unusual expression.

nē nūntius quidem: a common exaggeration.

iocōs . . . inconditōs: 'rude jests,' in *artless* verses. The soldiers were allowed great license of speech on such occasions.

Vēiōs: limit of motion.

et . . . et: 'both . . . and.'

intentius: the plan of removal had been proposed five years before.

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With *cum* **521**, II: 325: 585.

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With *quousque* **519**, II, 2: 328: 572.

ABBREVIATIONS.

| | | | |
|--------|------------------|---------|-----------------|
| abl. | = ablative. | i.e. | = that is. |
| abs. | = absolute. | imp. | = imperfect. |
| acc. | = accusative. | impers. | = impersonal. |
| act. | = active. | incep. | = inceptive. |
| adj. | = adjective. | ind. | = indirect. |
| adv. | = adverb. | indecl. | = indeclinable. |
| cf. | = compare. | indef. | = indefinite. |
| comp. | = comparative. | iter. | = iterative. |
| conj. | = conjunction. | m. | = masculine. |
| contr. | = contraction. | n. | = neuter. |
| dat. | = dative. | nom. | = nominative. |
| dem. | = demonstrative. | num. | = numeral. |
| desid. | = desiderative. | pass. | = passive. |
| dim. | = diminutive. | pers. | = personal. |
| disc. | = discourse. | pl. | = plural. |
| e.g. | = for example. | prep. | = preposition. |
| encl. | = enclitic. | pres. | = present. |
| f. | = feminine. | pron. | = pronoun. |
| freq. | = frequentative. | sc. | = supply. |
| gen. | = genitive. | sup. | = superlative. |

The only case in which the meanings of a compound verb-form are given in the alphabetical position of the compound, is when neither the simple verb nor any other compound formed from it occurs in the text; otherwise, the meanings will be found only under the simple verb. The student will therefore save time and labor if he accustoms himself when reading to analyze the composition of such verb-forms before consulting the Vocabulary. This analysis will often make plain the meaning of the compound, and render it unnecessary to seek the aid of the Vocabulary at all.

In a lexicon of this kind it would of course be impracticable and unfruitful to attempt to give all stages in the derivation of words. The editors have as a rule confined themselves to one step in the process, using their discretion in selecting that step which appeared to shed most light on the force of the derivative. The bracketed words when not translated occur independently in the Vocabulary.

VOCABULARY.

A. = Aulus.

ā, ab, abs, prep. w. abl., *from, by, on, near, because of.*

abaliēnō, āre, āvi, ātus [alius], *to alienate, sell, remove.*

abdicō, see **dicō.**

abditus, see **abdō.**

abdō, see **dō.**

abdūcō, see **dūcō.**

abeō, see **eō.**

abhorreō, see **horreō.**

abiciō, see **iaciō.**

abiēs, ietis, f., fir-tree, spruce.

abigō, see **agō.**

ablungō, see **lungō.**

abripīō, see **rapīō.**

abscidō, see **caedō.**

abscondō, see **dō.**

absēns, entis [absum], *adj., absent.*

absimilis, e [ab + similis], *adj., unlike.*

absistō, see **sistō.**

abstinentia, ae [abstineō], *f., abstinence, self-control; disinterestedness.*

abstineō, see **teneō.**

abstrahō, see **trahō.**

absum, see **sum.**

abundō, āre, āvi, — [unda, a wave], *to abound.*

āc, see **atque.**

Acarnāna, ae, f., a woman of Acarnania, a district in the western part of Greece.

accēdō, see **cēdō.**

accelerō, āre, āvi, ātus [ad + celer], *to quicken, make haste.*

acceptus [accipiō], *adj., acceptable, dear.*

accessiō, ōnis [accēdō], *f., an approach; increase; reinforcement.*

accidō, see **cadō.**

accidō, see **caedō.**

accipiō, see **capiō.**

acclivitās, ātis [acclivis, up-hill], *f., an ascent.*

accola, ae [ad + colō], *m., a neighbor.*

accommodō, āre, āvi, ātus [ad + commodus, fit], *to fit, accommodate to.*

accrēscō, see **crēscō.**

accūrātō [ad + cūra], *adv., carefully, precisely.*

accūsō, āre, āvi, ātus [ad + causa], *to call to trial, accuse, blame.*

ācer, ācris, ācre, adj., sharp, fierce, severe.

acerbē [acerbus], *adv., harshly, severely.*

acerbus, adj., harsh, bitter, crabbed, severe.

ācerrimō, see **ācritēr.**

acervātus [acervō, to heap], *adj., heaped.*

acervus, i, m., a heap, pile.

Achāia, ae, f., a district in the Peloponnesus. Later, the Roman province of Southern Greece.

Achillēs, is, m., the champion of the Greeks at the siege of Troy, the hero of Homer's Iliad.

aciēs, ei (ō), f., the sharp point of a sword, spear, etc.; fierce expression; battle-line of men or ships; battle.

acer [**acer**], adv., *sharply, fiercely, vigorously, courageously*; super. **acer-rimē**.

acritūdō, inis [**acer**], f., *sharpness, ardor, fierceness*.

acroīma, atis [Greek], n., *music; entertainment; performance*.

Actiacus, adj., *pertaining to Actium*.

Actium, I, n. 1. A town in Epirus.
2. A promontory near the town.

acūtus [**acuō**, *sharpen*], adj., *sharp, shrill, acute*.

ad, prep. with acc., *in the direction of, to, towards; in accordance with; in the vicinity of; with numerals, about, almost*.

adaequō, see **aequō**.

addō, see **dō**.

addūcō, see **dūcō**.

adeō, see **eō**.

adeō [**ad** + **is**], adv., *to this point (of space or time); so very, so much*.

adeptus, see **adipiscor**.

adfectō, āre, āvi, ātus [**ad** + **faciō**], to *strive, aspire to*.

adferō, see **ferō**.

adficiō, see **faciō**.

adfigō, see **figō**.

adfinis, is [**ad** + **finis**], m., *a neighbor, relation*.

adfinitās, ātis [**adfinis**], f., *relationship (by marriage)*.

adfirmō, see **firmō**.

adflctō, āre, āvi, ātus [freq. of **adfigō**], to *dash against, toss about, hurt, trouble, wreck*.

adflgō, see **flgō**.

adfluenter [**ad** + **fluō**], adv., *abundantly (only in comparative)*.

adfluentia, ae [**ad** + **fluō**], f., *abundance*.

adhibeō, see **habeō**.

adhūc [**ad** + **hūc**], adv., *up to this time or place, hitherto; still; besides*.

adiciō, see **iaciō**.

adigō, see **agō**.

adimō, see **emō**.

adipiscor, I, **adeptus sum** [**ad** + **apiscor**, to *gain*], to *get, obtain, reach*.

aditus, ūs [**adeō**], m., *a drawing near; access, way or right of approach*.

adiungō, see **iungō**.

adiuvō, see **iuvō**.

adligō, see **ligō**.

adluviēs, —, f., *an inundation*.

Admētus, I, m., *king of the Molossi in Epirus*.

adpipister, tri [**ad** + **minister, servant**], m., *a servant, helper*.

administrō, see **ministrō**.

admirābilis, e [**admiror**], adv., *admirable, wonderful*.

admirābilitās, ātis [**admirābilis**], f., *admirableness*.

admirātiō, ōnis [**admiror**], f., *admiration, wonder, astonishment*.

admiror, see **miror**.

admittō, see **mittō**.

admodum [**ad** + **modus**], adv., *exceedingly, very; with numerals, fully, at least*.

adnuō, ere, ūi, —, to *nod to, consent, grant*.

adolēscō, ere, olēvi, ultus [**ad** + **olēscō**, *grow*], to *grow up, become mature*.

adoptiō, ōnis [**adoptō**] f., *adoption*.

adoptō, see **optō**.

adorior, see **orior**.

adōrnō, see **ōrnō**.

adquiescō, ere, quiesvi. — [**ad** + **quiescō**, from **quies**], to *become quiet; be content*.

adripiō, see **rapio**.

adrogō, see **rogō**.

adsciscō, see **sciscō**.

adsecla, ae [**adsequor**], m., *an attendant*.

adsiduus [**ad** + **sedeō**], adj., *constant, diligent, assiduous*.

ad sistō, see **sistō**.

adsuēfaciō, ere, fēcī, factus [**ad** + **suēscō** + **faciō**], to *accustom*.

adsuēscō, see **suēscō**.

adsurgō, see **surgō**.

VOCABULARY.

adsum, see **sum**.

Aduāstuci, ōrum, m., a tribe in Belgic Gaul.

adolēscēns, entis [adolēscō], m. and f., a young man or woman (usually between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five).

adolēscēntia, ae [adolēscēns], f., youth.

adolēscēntulus, i [dim. of **adolēscēns**], m., a very young man.

advehō, see **vehō**.

adventus, ūs [ad + veniō], m., arrival, coming.

adversārius, i [ad + vertō], m., opponent, enemy.

adversus [advertō], adj., turned towards, opposite; opposed to, adverse, unfavorable.

adversus and adversum, prep. with acc., facing, in opposition to, against.

advertō, see **vertō**.

advolō, see **volō**.

aedificātor, ōris [aedificō], m., a builder; one eager to build.

aedificium, i [aedificō], n., building.

aedificō, āre, āvi, ātus [aedis + faciō], to build.

aedilis, is [aedis], m., aedile, a police magistrate at Rome who had charge of public buildings, kept certain records, and exhibited games.

aedis (ēs), is, f., a house, dwelling, temple (usually plural).

Aegātēs, um, f., three small islands off the west coast of Sicily.

aeger, aegra, aegrum, adj., sick, feeble.

aegrō [aeger], adv., with difficulty, scarcely.

Aegyptiacus, adj., Egyptian (a late form for **Aegyptius**).

Aegyptus, i, f., Egypt.

Aemilius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens. See **Lepidus, Papus, Paulus**.

aemulātiō, ōnis [aemulor, rival], f., zeal; rivalry, jealousy.

Aenēās, ae, m., a Greek name.

(1) A Trojan prince, son of Venus and Anchises, the hero of Vergil's *Aeneid*, considered the founder of the Roman state.

(2) *Aeneas Silvius*, one of the legendary kings of Alba Longa, grandson of (1).

aēneus [aes], adj., of bronze or copper.

aequālis, e [aequus], adj., of the same age; as noun, a contemporary.

aequāliter [aequālis], adv., equally, regularly.

aequinoctium, i [aequus + nox], n., the equinox.

aequiperātiō, ōnis [aequiperō], f., an equalizing, a comparison (rare).

aequiperō, āre, āvi, ātus [aequus + pār], to equal, rival; compare.

aequitās, ātis [aequus], f., evenness, fairness; **animi aequitāte**, with equanimity.

aequō, āre, āvi, ātus [aequus], to equal, make equal.

ad — adaequō, āre, āvi, ātus, to equalize, attain to.

aequus, adj., equal, level; even, easy; favorable, just.

āēr, āeris, m., the air, atmosphere, sky.

aerārium, i [aes], n., treasury, fund.

aes, aeris, n., copper, bronze; money; **aes aliēnum**, debt; **aes grave**, old standard.

Aesculāpius, i, m., the god of the medical art, son of Apollo.

aestās, ātis, f., summer.

aestimātiō, ōnis [aestimō], f., valuation, esteem; value.

aestimō, āre, āvi, ātus [aes], to reckon, esteem, judge.

ex — existimō, āre, āvi, ātus, to compute, value, judge, think.

aestuārium, i [aestus], n., an estuary, marshy land.

aestus, ūs, m., heat, glow; tide.

aetās, ātis [contr. from *aevitās*, from *aevum*, *age*], *f.*, *time; age; old age.*

aethēr, eris [Greek], *m.*, *the upper air, firmament.*

Āfer, Āfri, m., *an African.*

Āfrānius, i, m.; *L.*, *an adherent of Pompey, killed in Africa B.C. 46.*

Āfrica, ae, f., *Africa; often the northern part of the continent, especially near Carthage.*

Āfrīcānus, adj., *African; a surname first assumed by the conqueror of Hannibal. See Scīpiō.*

Āfricus, i, m. (*sc. ventus*), *the S. W. wind.*

ager, agri, m., *field, land; pl., lands, country.*

agger, eris [*ad + gerō*], *m.*, *mass, materials for a mound, mound, dike.*

aggredior, see gradior.

aggregō, āre, āvi, ātus [*ad + grex*, *flock*], *to assemble, join.*

agitō, āre, āvi, ātus [*freq. of agō*], *to set in motion, drive; trouble; discuss; consider.*

con — cōgitō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to think, consider, intend.*

ex — exagitō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to drive out; rouse, disturb; attack.*

ex + con — excōgitō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to think out, devise.*

āgmen, inis [*agō*], *n.*, *an army (on the march); band, column; novissimum āgmen, the rear.*

āgnōscō, see nōscō.

agō, ere, ēgi, āctus, *to set in motion; drive, chase; move forward, extend; do, perform; spend (time); treat, negotiate; agere grātias, to thank.*

ab — abigō, ere, ēgi, āctus, *to drive away.*

ad — adigō, ere, ēgi, āctus, *to drive to, drive in; bring up; compel; iūs-iurandum adigere, to bind by oath.*

circum — circumagō, ere, ēgi, āctus, *to drive around.*

con — cōgō, ere, cōēgi, cōāctus, *to drive together, collect; force.*

ex — exigō, ere, ēgi, āctus, *to drive out; complete, pass, end.*

per — peragō, ere, ēgi, āctus, *to do thoroughly, finish.*

re — redigō, ere, ēgi, āctus, *to drive back; reduce; render, bring into.*

sub — subigō, ere, ēgi, āctus, *to drive under, put down, conquer.*

trāns — trānsigō, ere, ēgi, āctus, *to carry through, finish.*

agricola, ae [*ager + colō*], *m.*, *a farmer, husbandman.*

agricultūra, ae [*ager + colō*], *f.*, *agriculture.*

Agrippa, ae, m., (1) *son of Tiberinus, a legendary king of Alba Longa; (2) M. Vipsanius, son-in-law of Atticus, the powerful minister of Augustus.*

aiō (*def. verb*), *to say.*

āla, ae, f., *a wing; flank.*

alacritās, ātis [*alacer, eager*], *f.*, *eagerness, spirit.*

Alba, ae, m., *son of Latinus, a legendary king of Alba Longa.*

Alba Longa (*sc. urbs*), *f.*, *an ancient town of the Latins, founded by Ascanius, son of Aeneas; destroyed by T. Hostilius, and its inhabitants removed to Rome.*

Albānia, ae, f., *a district on the shore of the Caspian Sea.*

Albānus, adj., *pertaining to Alba Longa, Albanian.*

Albinus, i, m., *a family name at Rome.*

(1) *Sp. Postumius Albinus, consul B.C. 334 and 321.*

(2) *A. Postumius Albinus, consul B.C. 242.*

Albula, ae, f., *an ancient name for the river Tiber.*

albus, adj., *white; plumbum album, tin. alcēs, is, f., the elk.*

Alciadiēs, is, m., *an Athenian statesman, a pupil of Socrates; died B.C. 401.*

VOCABULARY.

Alca, itis [āla], m. and f., a bird.

Alexander, dri, m., king of Macedonia, the conqueror of Persia; B.C. 356-323.

Alexandrēa (Ia), ae, f., a city in Egypt founded by Alexander the Great.

Alexandrinus, adj., Alexandrine, pertaining to Alexandria.

Algidus, I, m., a mountain in Latium.

aliās [alius], adv., otherwise, elsewhere, at another time; **aliās . . . aliās**, at one time . . . at another; partly . . . partly.

aliēnus, [alius], adj., foreign, hostile; unfavorable; **aes aliēnum**, debt.

alimentum, I [alō], n., nourishment, food.

aliō [alius], adv., elsewhere, to another place, person, or thing.

aliquamdiū [aliquis + diū], adv., a while, for some time.

aliquandō, adv., sometimes.

aliquantō, aliquantum, adv., somewhat, rather.

aliquantus [alius + quantus], adj., some, somewhat.

aliqui, qua, quod [alius + qui], indef. pronoun, ordinarily used adjectively; see **aliquis**.

aliquis, qua, quod [alius + quis], indef. pronoun, ordinarily used substantively, some, any; some one, something; any one, anything.

aliquot [alius + quot], indef. indecl. adj., some, several.

aliquotiens [aliquot], adv., several times.

aliter [alius], adv., otherwise, differently; **aliter &c.**, other than, differently from.

alius, a, ud (gen. **alius**), adj., another, other, different, else; **alius . . . alius**, one . . . one, another . . . another; pl., some . . . others; **longē aliam (aliō) atque**, very different from.

Allia, ae, f., a small river flowing into the Tiber from the east about eleven miles north of Rome.

alō, ere, ui, (i)tus, to nourish, augment, keep, foster.

Alpēs, ium, f., the Alps.

Alpici, ōrum, m., those who live among the Alps.

alter, era, erum (gen. **alterius**), adj., one of two, the other, a second; **alter . . . alter**, the one . . . the other; **alteri . . . alteri**, the one party . . . the other.

altercātiō, ōnis [alter], f., a debate, dispute.

alternus [alter], adj., alternate, mutual.

altitūdō, inis [altus], f., height, depth, thickness.

altum, I [altus], n., the deep, the high sea.

altus [alō], adj., high, deep.

alūta, ae, f., leather, softened with alum.

alveus, I, m., a basket, trough.

ambactus, I [Celtic], m., a rascal, dependant.

ambiguus, adj., wavering, doubting.

Ambiliātī, ōrum, m., a tribe in the northern part of Gaul.

ambitus, ūs [ambiō, go around], m., canvassing for public office; bribery.

ambō, ae, ō, adj., both.

Ambraciēnsis, e, adj., pertaining to Ambracia, a city in Epirus.

āmentia, ae [ā + mēns], f., madness, folly.

amicō [amicus], adv., kindly.

amicitia, ae [amicus], f., friendship.

amiculum, I [amicio, wrap], n., an outer cloak, mantle.

amicus, [amō], adj., friendly.

amicus, I [amō], m., a friend, ally.

āmittō, see **mittō**.

amnis, is, m., river, torrent.

amō, āre, āvi, ātus, to love.

amoenitās, ātis [amoenus], f., pleasantness, agreeableness.

amoenus [amō], adj., pleasant, charming.

amor, ōris [amō], m., love, affection.

amphora, ae, f., a jar, made of clay, with two handles.

amplē [amplus], adv., largely.

amplexor, āri, ātus sum [freq. of amplexor], to embrace; be fond of, value.

amplificō, āre, āvi, ātus [amplus + faciō], to increase, enlarge.

ampliō, āre, āvi, ātus [amplus], to enlarge, amplify.

amplitūdō, inis [amplus], f., size, greatness, dignity.

amplius [amplus], adv. (comp. of amplē), more, further.

amplus, adj., large, distinguished, noble.

Amūlius, i, m., son of Proca, a legendary king of Alba Longa.

an, interrog. conj., or, or rather, or indeed; **ne . . . an, utrum . . . an**, whether . . . or.

anagnōstēs, ae [Greek], m., a reader, slave that read aloud.

Anartēs, ium, m., a tribe of the Dacians.

anatomē [Greek], a cutting up; anatomy.

Ancalitēs, um, m., a tribe of Britons.

anceps, cipitis [ambō + caput], adj., two-headed, twofold, doubtful.

ancilla, ae, f., a female servant.

ancora, ae, f., an anchor; a support, refuge.

Ancus, i, m., see Mārcius.

Andromache, ae, f., the wife of Hector in Homer's Iliad, the subject of a tragedy by Ennius.

angor, ōris [angō, squeeze], m., strangling, choking.

anguis, is, m. and f., a snake.

angulus, i, m., an angle, corner.

angustē [angustus], adv., closely, narrowly, scantily.

angustiae, ārum [angustus], f., narrow pass, narrows; difficulties, perplexity, want.

angustus, [angō, squeeze], adj., narrow, tight, steep; **in angustō**, in a tight place, at a crisis.

anima, ae, f., breath, soul, life.

animadvertō, ere, i, versus [animus + advertō], to turn the mind to, perceive; **in aliquem animadvertere**, to punish.

animal, ālis [anima], n., a living thing, an animal.

animus, i, m., soul, mind; disposition, feelings; courage, spirit; will, resolution; **esse in animō**, to intend; **animi causā**, for pleasure.

annālis, e [annus], adj., relating to a year; as pl. noun (sc. librī), chronicles, annals.

annōtinus, [annus], adj., a year old, last year's.

annus, i, m., a year.

annuus, [annus], adj., annual; lasting for a year.

Anser, eris, m., a goose.

ante (1) as adv., previously, in front; (2) as prep. with acc., before, in front of, in advance of.

antēā, adv., formerly, once.

ante-cēdō, see cēdō.

ante-ferō, see ferō.

antemna, ae, f., a sail-yard.

Antemnātēs, ium, m., the inhabitants of Antemnae, an ancient town of the Sabines, three miles from Rome.

anteponō, see pōnō.

antequam, conj. [often separated], before.

anthrōpophagus, i [Greek], m., a man-eater, cannibal.

Antīās, ātis, adj., pertaining to Antium, a seacoast town in Latium.

Antiochīnus, adj., pertaining to Antiochus.

Antiochus, i, m., king of Syria, surnamed the Great, B.C. 223-187.

antiquitus [antiquus], adv., of old, formerly, anciently.

antiquus, [ante], adj., *old, belonging to a former time.*

antistes, stit̃is [ante + st̃ō], m. and f., *a priest, attendant.*

antistō, see stō.

Antōnius, I, m., the name of a Roman gens.

1. *M. Antonius*, the friend of Caesar and a member of the second triumvirate. He was defeated by Octavianus in the battle of Actium B.C. 31, and killed himself the following year.

2. *C. Antonius*, uncle of M., consul with Cicero B.C. 63.

3. *L. Antonius*, brother of M., consul B.C. 41; conquered by Augustus at Perugia.

ānulus, I, m. [dim. of ānus, circle], *a ring.*

anus, ūs, f., *an old woman; sibyl.*

aperiō, ire, ui, pertus, *to open, disclose, uncover.*

apertē [apertus], adv., *openly, clearly.*

apertus [aperiō], adj., *not defended, open, exposed.*

Apīōn, ōnis, m., a Greek grammarian and author who lived at Rome in the first century of our era.

Apollō, inis, m., the Greek god (worshiped by the Romans) of poetry and music, divination and medicine, and of archery.

apparātus, ūs [apparō], m., *supplies, engines, implements.*

appāreō, see pāreō.

apparō, see parō.

appellō, see pellō.

appendō, see pendō.

Appennīnus, I, m., *the Apennines.*

App., Appius, I, m., a Roman praenomen especially common in the Claudian gens.

applicō, see plicō.

appōnō, see pōnō.

apprimē [primus], adv., *especially, most of all.*

approbō, see probō.

appropinquō, āre, āvi, ātus [ad + propinquus], *to draw near, approach.*

Aprīlis, is, adj., *of April.*

aptō, āre, āvi, ātus [aptus], *to fit, adjust.*

aptus, adj., *joined, fitted, suitable.*

apud, prep. with acc., *near, by; at the house of; in the works of; in the presence of; with, close to, among, in the presence of.*

Apūlia, ae, f., a province in the south-eastern part of Italy.

aqua, ae, f., *water; aqueduct; mēnsūrae ex aquā*, water-clocks.

aquila, ae, f., *an eagle; standard.*

Aquitānia, ae, f., the south-western part of Gaul.

āra, ae, f., *an altar.*

arbitrium, I [arbit̃er, judge], n., *judgment; will; power.*

arbitror, āri, ātus sum [arbit̃er], *to think, suppose, consider.*

arbor, oris, f., *a tree.*

arbustum, I [arbor], n., *a grove, orchard.*

Arcadia, ae, f., a mountainous country in the center of the Peloponnesus.

Arcas, dis, adj., *Arcadian.*

arceō, ēre, ui, —, *to inclose; prohibit, keep off; prevent, impede.*

con — coērcēō, ēre, ui, itus, *to shut in, restrain, check.*

ex — exerceō, ēre, ui, itus, *to exercise, drill.*

arcessō, ere, ivi, itus [accēdō], *to send for, summon, invite.*

Ardea, ae, f., the capital of the Rutuli, about eighteen miles south of Rome.

ārdeō, ēre, ārsi, ārsus, *to be hot, burn; be eager or excited.*

ārdēscō, ere, ārsi, —, *to take fire; become violent.*

ex — exārdēscō, ere, ārsi, ārsus, *to take fire; be angry.*

arduus, adj., *high, arduous.*

Ārētīnus, adj., of *Aretium*, an Etrurian town.

argentēus, [argēntum], adj., of silver.

argēntum, ī, n., silver, silver-plate.

Argī, ōrum, m., the city of Argos, in the eastern part of the Peloponnesus.

Argilētum, ī, n., a street in Rome, near the Forum.

argūmentum, ī [arguō], n., argument, proof.

arguō, ere, uī, ūtus, to show, maintain.

āridus [āreō, be dry], adj., dry.

Arimaspi, ōrum, m., a Scythian tribe.

Ariminum, ī, n., a town in Northern Italy on the Adriatic.

Ariobarzānēs, is, m., king of Cappadocia, dethroned by Mithridates.

Aristidēs, is, m., a famous statesman of Athens. He was archon (ruler) B.C. 489, and died about 468.

Aristobūlus, ī, m., king of Judaea, taken captive by Pompey B.C. 63.

Aristotelēs, is, m., one of the greatest of Greek philosophers, a pupil of Plato. He lived B.C. 384-322.

arma, ōrum, n. pl., arms, weapons; equipment.

armāmenta, ōrum [armō], n. pl., implements, rigging.

armātūra, ae [armō], f., armor, equipment; **levis armātūrae**, light-armed.

Armenia, ae, f., a country in Asia southeast of the Black Sea. **Armenia Minor** is the portion west of the Euphrates.

armentum, ī, n., cattle.

armō, āre, āvi, ātus [arma], to arm, equip; **armātī**, armed men, soldiers.

arō, āre, āvi, ātus, to plow.

circum — **circumarō**, āre, to plow around.

arripō, see **rapīō**.

ars, artis, f., skill, art, knowledge.

Artaphernēs, is, m., the nephew of Darius; commander of the Persians at Marathon.

Artaxerxēs, is, m., surnamed Longimanus, king of Persia, reigned B.C. 465-425.

artō [artus from arceō], adv., closely, tightly.

Artemisium, ī, n., a cape on the northern coast of Euboea.

articulus, ī [dim. of artus, joint], m., small joint, knot.

artifex, icis, m., a workman, artist.

artificium, ī [artifex], n., art, trade; trick; cunning.

Ārūns, untis, m., the son of Tarquinius Superbus.

Arverni, ōrum, m., an important Gallic tribe. Their territory is now known as *Auvergne*.

arx, arcis, f., a fortress, citadel.

Ascanius, ī, m., son of Aeneas, founder of Alba Longa; also called **Iūlus** and regarded as the ancestor of the Julian gens.

ascendō, see **scandō**.

ascēnsus, ūs [ascendō], m., an ascent.

Asia, ae, f. (1) The continent of Asia. (2) Asia Minor.

Asiaticus, adj., Asiatic; see **Scipiō** (4). **aspectus**, ūs [aspiciō], m., appearance.

aspergō, see **spargō**.

asperitās, ātis [asper], f., roughness; harshness, severity.

āspernor, āri, ātus sum [ab + spernor, despise], to scorn, despise.

aspersiō, ōnis [aspergō], f., a scattering, spattering.

aspiciō, see ***speciō**.

aspis, idis, f., an asp, viper.

asportō, see **portō**.

astrologus, ī [Greek], m., an astronomer, astrologer.

astū [Greek], n. indecl., a city; THE CITY, Athens.

at, conj., but, yet, at least.

Ātella, ae, f., a small town in Campania.

Athēnae, ārum, f., *Athens*, the chief city of Attica.

Athēniēnsis, e, adj., *Athenian*; pl., the *Athenians*.

āthlēta, ae [Greek], m., a *wrestler*, *athlete*.

āthlēticus [āthlēta], adj., *athletic*.

Atīlius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens. See **Rēgulus**.

atque, āc, conj., *and*, and especially, *and even*; *than, as*; **simul āc**, *as soon as*; **idem (pār) āc**, *the same as*; **alius āc**, *other than*; **contrā atque**, *differently from what*.

Atrebās, atis, m., pl. **Atrebatēs** (abl. tīs), a tribe in Belgic Gaul.

Atrius, i, m., Q., an officer in Caesar's army.

atrōx, ōcis, adj., *ferce*, *harsh*, *terrible*.

attentus [attendō, to strive], adj., *attentive*, *striving after*, *careful*.

Attica, ae, f., a peninsula in the eastern part of Greece. Area about 700 sq. m. Its capital was Athens.

Atticus, i, m., the surname of *T. Pomponius*, a friend of Cicero, given because of his long residence in Athens.

attineō, see **teneō**.

attingō, see **tangō**.

attribuō, see **tribuō**.

Attus, i, m., a Sabine praenomen. See **Nāvius**.

Atys, yos, m., son of Alba and king of Alba Longa.

auctor, ōris [augeō], m., a *promoter*, *founder*, *author*, *doer*, *cause*.

auctoritās, ātis [augeō], f., *influence*, *authority*, *power*.

audācia, ae [audāx], f., *boldness*.

audācter [audāx], adv., *boldly*, *presumptuously*.

audāx, ācis [audeō], adj., *bold*, *audacious*.

Vaudeō, ēre, ausus sum, to *dare*, *attempt*.

audiō, ire, ivi, itus, to *hear*, *hear of*, *listen to*.

ex — exaudiō, ire, ivi, itus, to *hear clearly*.

auditiō, ōnis [audiō], f., *hearing*, *report*. **augeō**, ēre, auxi, auctus, to *increase*, *spread*; *praise*, *honor*; *enrich*.

augur, uris [avis], m., a *soothsayer*, *diviner*, *augur*.

augurātus, ūs [augur], m., the office of an *augur*.

augurium, i [augur], n., *augury*, *omen*.

Augustus, i, m., properly an adjective meaning *majestic*. It was given as a title of honor to Octavianus, the grand-nephew of Caesar, B.C. 27, and borne by subsequent emperors.

Aulus, i, m., a Roman praenomen.

Aurēlius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens. See **Cotta**.

aureus [aurum], adj., *golden*.

auriga, ae [aurea, headstall + agō], m., *charioteer*, *driver*.

auris, is, f., *ear*.

aurōra, ae, f., the *dawn*.

aurum, i, n., *gold*, *money*.

Aurunculēius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens. See **Cotta**.

auspiciū, i [avis + *speciō], n., an *omen*; *auspices*.

aut, conj., *or*; **aut . . . aut**, *either . . . or*.

autem, conj., *but*, *moreover*, *yet*; *also*, *now*.

auxiliārius [auxilium], adj., *assistant*, *auxiliary*.

auxilior, āri, ātus sum [auxilium], to *assist*.

auxilium, i [augeō], n., *help*, *remedy*; pl., *auxiliary troops* (usually foreign and light-armed troops).

avāritia, ae [avārus], f., *greed*.

avārus, adj., *avaricious*, *greedy*; *covetous*, *eager*; as noun, a *miser*.

Aventinus, i, m., son of Romulus Silvius and king of Alba Longa.

Aventinus, *i*, *m.* (sc. *mōns*), *the Aventine*, one of the seven hills of Rome.

āvertō, see *vertō*.

avis, *is*, *f.*, *a bird*.

avitus [*avus*], *adj.*, *ancestral*.

āvocō, see *vocō*.

avunculus, *i*, *m.* [*dim. of avus*], *uncle*, *mother's brother*.

avus, *i*, *m.*, *grandfather*, *ancestor*.

B.

Baculus, *i*, *m.*, *P. Sextius*, a centurion in the army of Caesar.

Bagrada, *ae*, *m.*, a river near Carthage.

Balbus, *i*, *L. Cornelius*, consul B.C. 40, a friend of Atticus and of Caesar.

balteus, *i*, *m.*, *a girdle*, *sword-belt*.

barba, *ae*, *f.*, *a beard*.

barbarus, *adj.*, *foreign*, *barbarous*, *barbarian*.

Barca, *ae*, *m.*, the cognomen of Hamilcar, the father of Hannibal.

beātus [*beō*, *bless*], *adj.*, *blessed*, *happy*, *prosperous*.

Belgae, *arum*, *m.*, one of the three divisions of the Gallic race. They dwelt between the Rhine and the Seine.

Belgium, *i*, *n.*, the country of the Belgae.

bellicōsus, [*bellicus*], *adj.*, *warlike*, *fond of war*, *fierce*.

bellicus [*bellum*], *adj.*, *pertaining to war*, *military*, *martial*.

bellō, *are*, *avi*, *atus* [*bellum*], *to wage war*, *fight*.

re — *rebellō*, *are*, *avi*, *atus*, *to wage war again*, *rebel*.

bellum, *i* (for *duellum*, from *duo*), *n.*, *war*, *warfare*.

bēlua, *ae*, *f.*, *a wild beast*.

bene [*bonus*], *adv.*, *well*; *comp. melius*, *sup. optimō*.

benevolō [*benevolus*], *adv.*, *kindly*.

benevolentia, *ae* [*bene + volō*], *f.*, *good-will*, *kindly feeling*.

bēstia, *ae*, *f.*, *a beast*, *animal*.

bibō, *ere*, *bibi*, —, *to drink*.

Bibroci, *orum*, *m.*, a tribe of Britons.

Bibulus, *i*, *m.*, *L. Calpurnius*, consul with Caesar B.C. 59.

biduum, *i* [*bis + diēs*], *n.*, *two days' time*.

biennium, *i* [*bis + annus*], *n.*, *two years' time*.

binī, *ae*, *a* [*bis*], *adj.*, *two by two*, *two each*.

bipartitō [*bis + pars*], *adv.*, *in two divisions*.

bis [*duis*, *duo*], *num. adv.*, *twice*.

Bithynia, *ae*, *f.*, a country in Asia Minor, on the Propontis and the Black Sea.

Bithynīi, *orum*, *m.*, the people of Bithynia.

Boduōgnātus, *i*, the chief leader of the Nervii at the battle of the Sabis River.

bonitās, *ātis* [*bonus*], *f.*, *goodness*.

bonus, *adj.* (*comp. melior*, *sup. optimus*), *good*, *advantageous*, *friendly*; **bonō animō esse**, *to feel friendly*. As noun, **bonum**, *n.*, *profit*; *pl.*, **bona**, *orum*, *goods*.

Borysthenēs, *is*, *m.*, *the river Dnieper*.

bōs, *ovis*, *m.* and *f.*, *the ox*, *cow*.

Bosporus, *i*, a name given to several straits.

1. *Thracius*; between Thrace and Bithynia (Straits of Constantinople).

2. *Cimmerius*; the strait leading from the Black Sea to the Sea of Azof. The name is also used to denote the kingdom of Bosporus on the north shore of the Black Sea.

bracchium, *i*, *n.*, *an arm*.

Brennus, *i*, *m.*, chief of the Gauls who burned Rome, B.C. 390.

brevis, *e*, *adj.*, *short*.

brevitās, *ātis* [*brevis*], *f.*, *shortness*.

Britanni, *orum*, *m.*, the Britons.

Britannia, *ae*, *f.*, the country of the Britons, England and Scotland.

Britannicus, *adj.*, *British*.

brūma, *ae* [contr. from *brevissima*, *sc. diēs*], *f.*, the winter solstice; winter.

Bruttii (*Brittii*), *ōrum*, *m.*, a people in the south-western part of Italy.

Brūtus, *i*, *m.*, a family name at Rome.

1. *L. Iunius Brutus*, nephew of Tarquinius Superbus, consul with Collatinus B.C. 509.

2. *M. Iunius Brutus*, one of the murderers of Caesar B.C. 44.

3. *D. Iunius Brutus*, an officer with Caesar in the war against the Veneti, who afterwards conspired against him, B.C. 44.

Bucephalus, *ae*, *m.*, the horse of Alexander the Great.

Bucephalos, *i* (acc. on), *f.*, a town in India named for the horse of Alexander.

būcula, *ae* [*bōs*], *f.*, a heifer.

būstum, *i*, *n.*, a funeral-pyre.

C.

C. = *Gaius*.

C. = *centum*.

Cācus, *i*, *m.*, a giant slain by Hercules.

cadāver, *eris* [*cadō*], *n.*, a corpse.

cadō, *ere*, *cecidī*, *cāsūrus*, to fall, be killed, die; happen.

ad — **accidō**, *ere*, *cidī*, —, to fall to, happen, fall to the lot of; *impers.*, **accidit**, it happens.

con — **concidō**, *ere*, *cidī*, —, to fall, perish.

de — **dēcidō**, *ere*, *cidī*, —, to fall down or from.

in — **incidō**, *ere*, *cidī*, —, to fall in with, meet; occur.

inter — **intercidō**, *ere*, *cidī*, —, to fall, perish.

ob — **occidō**, *ere*, *cidī*, *cāsus*, to fall; set (of the sun).

re — **recidō**, *ere*, *cidī*, *cāsūrus*, to fall back.

super + in — **superincidō**, *ere*, —, —, to fall on from above.

cādūceus, *i*, *m.*, a staff carried by heralds, the sign of peace.

caedēs, *is* [*caedō*], *f.*, killing, slaughter.

Caecilius, *i*, *m.*, the name of a Roman gens.

1. *Q. Caecilius*, the uncle of Atticus.

2. *Caecilius Statius*, an ancient Latin dramatic poet. See also **Metellus**.

Caecus, *i*, *m.*, *App. Claudius*, a Roman statesman; censor B.C. 312, consul 307.

caedō, *ere*, *cecidī*, *caesus* [root *sac*, to split], to cut, cut up; kill, conquer.

ab — **abscidō**, *ere*, *cidī*, *cisus*, to cut off.

ad — **accidō**, *ere*, *cidī*, *cisus*, to cut into, fell.

con — **concidō**, *ere*, *cidī*, *cisus*, to cut up, cut to pieces, destroy.

in — **incidō**, *ere*, *cidī*, *cisus*, to cut into, hew away.

ob — **occidō**, *ere*, *cidī*, *cisus*, to kill.

prae — **praecidō**, *ere*, *cidī*, *cisus*, to cut short, cut off.

sub — **succidō**, *ere*, *cidī*, *cisus*, to cut down; destroy, pillage.

caelestis, *e* [*caelum*], *adj.*, celestial, heavenly.

Caelius, *i*, *m.*, *L. Caelius Antipater*, a distinguished historian of the second century B.C.

Caelius, *i*, *m.* (*sc. mōns*), the Caelian hill, one of the seven hills of Rome.

caelum, *i*, *n.*, heaven, sky.

Caeninēnsēs, *ium*, *m.*, the inhabitants of *Caenina*, a town of the Sabines.

caerimōnia, *ae*, *f.*, a sacred rite, ceremony.

caeruleus [*caelum*], *adj.*, dark blue.

Caesar, *aris*, *m.*, a family name in the Julian gens.

1. *C. Iulius Caesar*, the famous dictator; born B.C. 100, conquered Gaul 58-50, killed by conspirators 44.

2. The grandson of Caesar's sister, *C. Octavius*, was adopted by Caesar

and became *C. Julius Caesar Octavianus*. Born B.C. 63, died A.D. 14. See *Augustus*.

Caesarā, ae, f., the name given to several cities founded in honor of Augustus.

calamitas, atis, f., calamity, defeat.

calliditas, atis [callidus], *f.*, shrewdness, skill.

callidus, adj., shrewd, skillful.

calō, ōnis, m., a camp servant.

Calpurnius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens. See *Bibulus*.

Calvinus, i, m., *T. Veturius*, consul B.C. 321.

Camillus, i, m., a family name in the Furian gens.

1. *M. Furius Camillus*, a famous hero of republican Rome; defeated the Gauls shortly after the burning of Rome B.C. 390.

2. *L. Furius Camillus*, son of (1), was consul B.C. 349.

Campānia, ae, f., a district on the western side of Italy south of Latium.

campus, i, m., a plain.

Campus Mārtius, the level space north of the Capitoline hill at Rome; in earliest times outside the walls and used as a place of exercise.

candē, ēre, ui, —, to shine, glow.

in — incendō, ere, i, cēnsus, to set on fire, burn; excite.

sub — succendō, ere, i, cēnsus, to kindle beneath, set on fire.

cānēsō, ere, —, [cānēō, to be gray], to turn white (of the hair).

caninus [canis], *adj.*, of a dog, canine.

canis, is, m. and *f.*, a dog.

Cannae, ārum, f., a small town in Apulia.

Cannēnsis, e, adj., pertaining to Cannae.

Cantium, i, n., a district in the south-eastern part of England, modern *Kent*.

cantus ūs [canō, sing], *m.*, a song, singing.

capessō, ere, ivi, itus [desid. of *capiō*], to seize, take part in, administer; undertake.

Capetus, i, m., son of Capys and king of Alba Longa.

capillus, i [caput], *m.*, the hair.

capiō, ere, cēpi, captus, to take, get, seize, capture, arrive at; **cōnsilium capere**, to form a plan.

ad — accipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptus, to accept, receive; listen to, learn.

ex — excipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptus, to take out, except, take up; intercept, capture; receive.

in — incipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptus, to begin, undertake.

inter — intercipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptus, to seize in passing, intercept.

ob — occipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptus, to begin.

per — percipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptus, to seize, receive; recover, save (late for *recipiō*).

prae — praecipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptus, to take beforehand, foresee; instruct.

re — recipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptus, to take back, receive; admit; **sē recipere**, to retreat.

sub — suscipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptus, to take up; admit, support; undertake, incur, undergo.

Capitōlinus, adj., pertaining to the Capitol.

Capitōlium, i, n., the chief temple of Jupiter in Rome. Also the hill on which this temple stood, the Mons Capitolinus, the citadel as well as the chief sanctuary of Rome.

capitulātīm, [capitulum from *caput*], *adv.*, briefly, by topics.

Cappadocia, ae, f., a province in Asia Minor.

capra, ae [caper, goat], *f.*, a she-goat.

Caprae Palūs, see *palūs*.

captivus, i [capiō], *m.*, a captive, prisoner.

Capua, *ae, f.*, a Greek city near Naples, renowned for its wealth and luxury.

caput, itis, *n.*, the head; a person, man; mouth (of a river); life.

Capys, *yos, m.*, son of Atys, king of Alba Longa.

carcer, *is, m.*, prison.

carina, *ae, f.*, a keel.

cāritās, ātis [*cārus*], *f.*, dearness, favor.

Carmentis, *is, f.*, a prophetess, the mother of Euander.

Carneadēs, *is, m.*, a skeptical Greek philosopher, B.C. 213-129.

Carnūtēs, *um, m.*, a Gallic tribe living on the banks of the Liger (Loire).

carō, *carnis, f.*, flesh.

carpō, *ere, psī, ptus*, to pick, gather.

con — **concerpō**, *ere, psī, —*, to tear apart, rend (rare).

dis — **discerpō**, *ere, psī, ptus*, to tear in pieces, mangle, mutilate.

Carthāginiēnsis, *e, adj.*, Carthaginian.

Carthāgō, *inis, f.* 1. Carthage, a city founded by the Phoenicians on the northern coast of Africa. Destroyed by the Romans B.C. 146. 2. *Carthago Nova*, a city founded by the Carthaginians on the east coast of Spain.

cārus, *adj.*, dear, costly, beloved.

Carvilius, *I, m.*, a chief of the Britons in Cantium.

Casca, *ae, m.*, P. Servilius, a conspirator against Caesar B.C. 44.

cāseus, *I, m.*, cheese.

Cassī, *ōrum, m.*, a tribe of Britons.

Cassius, *I, m.*, the name of a Roman gens. See Longinus, Viscellinus.

Cassivellaunus, *I, m.*, Caswallon, a prominent chief of the Britons.

castellum, *I* [*dim. from castrum*], *n.*, a strong-hold, castle, fort.

castitās, ātis [*castus, chaste*], *f.*, chastity, purity.

Castor, *ōris, m.*, a hero in Greek mythology, the twin brother of Pollux.

They were especially worshiped as the protectors of travelers by sea.

castrēnsis, *e* [*castra*], *adj.*, of the camp.

castrum, *I, n.*, fortified place, town; pl., **castra**, *ōrum, n.*, a camp; a campaign.

cāsū [*cāsus*], *adv.*, by chance.

cāsus, ūs [*cadō*], *m.*, that which befalls; event, chance, misfortune, death.

catapulta, *ae* [*Greek*], *f.*, catapult, an engine for hurling missiles. See cut, p. 134.

catēna, *ae, f.*, a chain, fetter.

caterva, *ae, f.*, a crowd, mob; band, flock.

Catillina, *ae, m.*, L. Sergius, a conspirator during the consulship of Cicero B.C. 63.

Catō, *ōnis, m.*, a family name in the Porcian gens.

1. M. Porcius Cato, the famous censor, lived from B.C. 234-149.

2. M. Porcius Cato, the great-grandson (1), was defeated by Caesar, and committed suicide at Utica B.C. 46.

Catulus, *I, m.*, C. Lutatius, consul B.C. 242, defeated the Carthaginians in a battle off the Aegates Islands.

cauda, *ae, f.*, a tail.

Caudex, *icis, m.*, App. Claudius, was consul B.C. 264.

causa, *ae, f.*, reason, motive; pretext; case, state; **causā** [with gen.], for the sake of, on account of; **causam dare**, to occasion, cause.

cautēs, *is, f.*, a ragged cliff, crag.

cavea, *ae, f.*, a cage, coop.

caveō, *ēre, cāvī*, **cautus**, to take care, beware, guard against.

cavillātiō, *ōnis* [*cavillor*], *f.*, raillery, irony.

cavillor, *ārī, ātus sum*, to mock, jest, satirize.

cēdō, *ere, cessī*, **cessus**, to move, yield, retreat.

ad — **accēdō**, ere, cessi, cessurus, to move towards, draw near; be added; agree to, enter into.

an e — **antecēdō**, ere, cessi, —, to go in front, anticipate; precede; surpass.

con — **concēdō**, ere, cessi, cessus, to withdraw; submit; allow.

dē — **dēcēdō**, ere, cessi, cessus, to retire; avoid; die.

dis — **discēdō**, ere, cessi, cessus, to depart; leave; come off.

ex — **excēdō**, ere, cessi, cessus, to leave, remove.

inter — **intercēdō**, ere, cessi, cessus, to go between; intervene; occur.

prō — **prōcēdō**, ere, cessi, —, to advance, press forward.

re — **recēdō**, ere, cessi, cessus, to go back, withdraw, return.

sub — **succēdō**, ere, cessi, cessus, to come up, advance; succeed, follow.

celeber, bris, bre, adj., famous.

celebrō, āre, āvi, ātus [celeber], to practise, repeat; celebrate.

celer, eris, ere [celō, impel], adj., rapid, sudden.

celeritās, ātis [celer], f., speed, rapidity.

celeriter [celer], adv., quickly, at once.

cēlō, āre, āvi, ātus, to hide.

Cenimāgnī, ōrum, m., a tribe of Britons.

cēnō, āre, āvi, ātus [cf. cēna, dinner], to dine.

cēnseō, ēre, sui, sus, to value, estimate; hold or express an opinion; think, vote.

re — **recēnseō**, ēre, ui, —, to count.

cēnsiō, ōnis [cēnseō], f., an estimating, rating (late).

cēnsor, ōris [cēnseō], m., a censor, a Roman magistrate.

cēnsōrius [cēnsor], adj., pertaining to a censor; as noun, an ex-censor.

Cēnsōrinus, i, m., L. Manlius (Marcus), was consul B.C. 149.

cēnsūra, ae [cēnseō], f., the censorship; censure.

cēnsus, ūs [cēnseō], m., a census, enumeration.

centēni, ae, a [centum], distrib. adj., a hundred each.

Centēnius, i, m., C., propraetor B.C. 217; defeated by Hannibal.

centēsimus, [centum], adj. hundredth.

centiēs [centum], adv., a hundred times.

centum, num. adj., a hundred (C.).

centuriō, ōnis [centum], m., a centurion.

Cerēs, Cereris, f., the Latin goddess of the earth and agriculture.

cernō, ere, crēvi, certus, to separate, perceive, decree.

dē — **dēcernō**, ere, crēvi, crētus, to ordain, decree; strive, contend in battle.

certāmen, inis [certō, to fight], n., a struggle, battle, engagement.

certē [certus], adv., certainly, at least.

certus [cernō], adj., certain, positive, sure, true; **certiōrem facere**, to inform; **certior fieri**, to be informed.

cerva, ae [cervus], f., a hind, deer.

cervix, icis, f., the neck, shoulders, throat.

cervus, i, m., stag.

cessō, āre, āvi, ātus [cēdō], to pause, come to an end, cease.

cēterus [nom. sing. m. lacking], adj., the rest, the other, others.

Charēs, ētis, m., a court official who wrote a history of Alexander the Great.

chimaera, ae [Greek], f., a fabulous monster.

Chios, adj., of Chios, a Greek island in the Aegean.

chronicus [Greek], adj., pertaining to time; sc. libri, chronicles, records.

cibātus, ūs [cibō, feed], m., food.

cibus, i, m., food.

Cicerō, ōnis, m., a Roman family name.

1. M. Tullius, the famous Roman orator, born at Arpinum B.C. 106; consul in 63; killed, 43.

2. *Q. Tullius*, the younger brother of M., was with Caesar in Gaul and Britain. He was put to death B.C. 43.

cicur, uris, adj., *tame*.

cicō, ēre, civi, citus, to stir, rouse.

ex — excicō, ēre, civi, citus, to call out, summon.

Cincinnātus, *i*, m., *L. Quintius*, a celebrated hero of the early Republic, consul B.C. 460; dictator 458, 439.

Cineās, *ae*, m., the friend and trusted minister of Pyrrhus, famous for his wit and eloquence.

Gingetorix, *igis*, m., a chief of the Britons in Cantium.

cingō, ere, cinxi, cinctus, to surround, enclose, besiege.

Cinna, *ae*, m., *L. Cornelius*, consul B.C. 87, 86.

circa, adv., and prep. with acc., about, around.

circinus, *i*, m., a pair of compasses.

circiter [*circus*], adv., and prep. with acc., about, not far from, near.

circuitus, ūs [*circumēō*], m., a going round, circuit, winding way.

circum [*circus*], adv., and prep. with acc., around, near, in the neighborhood of, about.

circumagō, see *agō*.

circumarō, see *arō*.

circumclūdō, see *claudō*.

circumdō, see *dō*.

circumēō, see *eō*.

circumplīcō, see *plīcō*.

circumferō, see *ferō*.

circumsistō, see *sistō*.

circumspectē [*circumspiciō*], adv., with consideration, cautiously (very rare).

circumspectō, see *spectō*.

circumstō, see *stō*.

circumveniō, see *veniō*.

circus, *i*, m., a circle; circular or oval race-course, circus.

citerior, ius [*cis*], adj., on this side, hither.

citissimē [*citō*, quickly], adv., very rapidly.

citō, ēre, āvi, ātus [intens. from *cieō*], to rouse.

con — concitō, ēre, āvi, ātus, to arouse, urge, excite.

ex — excitō, ēre, āvi, ātus, to rouse forth, excite, stimulate.

in — incitō, ēre, āvi, ātus, to urge on, incite, encourage.

civicus [*civis*] adj., civic.

civilis, e [*civis*], adj., pertaining to a citizen; civil; polite, moderate.

civis, *is*, m., a citizen.

civitas, ātis, f., citizenship; state, community; city (late).

clam [*clāmō*], adv., secretly.

clāmō, ōris [*clāmō*, cry out], m., outcry, noise, clamor.

clandestinus [*clam*], adj., secret, concealed.

clangor, ōris, m., noise.

clārē [*clārus*], adv., clearly; loudly.

clāritās, ātis, f. [*clārus*], clearness, brilliancy, fame.

clārus, adj., clear; loud, glorious, famous.

classiārius [*classis*], adj., pertaining to a fleet; as noun, *classiāril, ōrum*, m., marines.

classicum, *i*, n., a trumpet call.

classis, *is*, f., a class of citizens; the navy; a fleet.

Clastidium, *i*, n., a fortified town near the Po River.

Claudius, *i*, m., the name of one of the oldest and most famous of the Roman gentes. See *Caecus*, *Candex*, *Crassinus*, *Mārcellus*, *Nerō*, *Fulcher*, *Quadrīgārius*, *Tiberius*.

claudō, ere, clausi, clausus, to shut, close, enclose.

circum — circumclūdō, ere, clūsi, clūsus, to shut in, surround.

con — conclūdō, ere, clūsi, clūsus, to shut up, confine.

- dis** — **disclūdō**, ere, clūsi, clūsus, to keep apart, separate.
- ex** — **exclūdō**, ere, clūsi, clūsus, to shut out, cut off, exclud.
- in** — **inclūdō**, ere, clūsi, clūsus, to shut in.
- inter** — **interclūdō**, ere, clūsi, clūsus, to shut off, hinder.
- prae** — **praeclūdō**, ere, clūsi, clūsus, to close, shut, block.
- clāva**, ae, f., a club.
- clāvus**, i, m., a nail.
- Cleopatra**, ae, f., a common name in the families of the Macedonian kings of Egypt. The famous Cleopatra lived B.C. 69-30.
- cliēns**, entis [cluēns from clueō, hear], m. and f., a vassal, dependant, client.
- clientēla**, ae [cliēns], f., vassalage; alliance, protection.
- Clypea**, ae, f., a fortified town near the seacoast in the territory of Carthage.
- cloāca**, ae, f., a sewer, drain.
- Cn.** = Gnaeus.
- coacervō**, āre, āvi, ātus [con + acervus], to heap up, collect.
- Cocles**, itis, m., Horatius, who defended the Sublician bridge in the war with Porsena.
- coeō**, see eō.
- coepl**, isse, coeptus, began. The passive form is used with a passive infinitive.
- coerceō**, see arceō.
- cōgitō**, see agitō.
- cōgnātiō**, ōnis [con + (g)nāscor], f., relationship.
- cōgnātus** [con + (g)nāscor], adj., related by blood, kindred; as noun, a kinsman, blood relation.
- cōgnōmen**, inis [con + (g)nōmen], n., a name added to the individual and clan names of a person; a surname, nickname.
- cōgnōmentum**, i [cōgnōmen], n., a surname (rare).
- cōgnōscō**, see nōscō.
- cōgō**, see agō.
- cohaereō**, see haereō.
- cohors**, hortis, f., a cohort (the tenth part of a legion).
- cohortātiō**, ōnis [cohortor], f., the act of encouraging, exhortation.
- cohortor**, see hortor.
- Collātinus**, i, m., L. Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia and one of the first two consuls B.C. 509.
- collis**, is, m., a hill.
- colō**, ere, ul, cultus, to cultivate; dwell; cherish, worship, honor.
- in** — **incolō**, ere, ul, —, to dwell, settle, inhabit.
- colōnia**, ae [colō], f., a colony, settlement.
- color**, ōris, m., color, complexion.
- columna**, ae, f., a column, pillar.
- combūrō**, see ūrō.
- comedō**, see edō.
- comes**, itis [con + eō], m. and f., a companion.
- cōmitās**, ātis [cōmis, friendly], f., good nature, friendliness.
- comitium**, i [con + eō], n., the place near the Roman Forum where the voters assembled; comitia, the assembly of the people.
- comitor**, āri, ātus [comes], to accompany.
- commeātus**, ūs [commeō], m., passing back and forth, trip; provisions.
- commemorō**, āre, āvi, ātus [con + memor], to call to mind, mention, tell.
- commendō**, see mandō.
- commentārius**, i [commentor, to think over], m., a note-book; usually plur., memoirs, records.
- commenticius** [commīniscor, to invent], adj., invented, feigned, imaginary, forged.
- commentus** [commīniscor], adj., false, feigned.
- commoēō**, āre, āvi, ātus, to pass to and fro.

comminus [con + manus], adv., *hand-to-hand, at close quarters.*

committō, see **mittō**.

Commius, ī, m., *the chief of the Atre-bates.*

commodātō [commodō, *adjust*], adv., *fittingly* (only one occurrence).

commodō [commodus, *suitable*], adv., *fitly, easily, conveniently* (very rare).

commodum, ī [commodus], n., *convenience, advantage, utility.*

commoveō, see **moveō**.

communīcō, āre, āvi, ātus [commūnis], *to share with, communicate, plan.*

communis, e [con + mūnus], adj., *common; ordinary; public; res communis, the public interest.*

commūtātiō, ōnis [commūtō], f., *a change.*

commūtō, see **mutō**.

cōmoedia, ae [Greek], f., *a comedy.*

compāreō, see **pāreō**.

1. **comparō**, see **parō**.

2. **comparō**, āre, āvi, ātus [compār, *like*], *to compare.*

compavēscō, see **pavēscō**.

compellō, see **pellō**.

comperiō, ire, perī, pertus, *to learn, discover.*

compertus [comperiō], adj., *known, certain.*

compleō, see **pleō**.

complexus, ūs [complector, *to embrace*], m., *surrounding, embrace.*

complūrēs, a or ia [con + plūs], adj., *several, many, very many.*

compōnō, see **pōnō**.

compōrtō, see **portō**.

compositus [compōnō], adj., *invented, pretended.*

comprehendō, see **prehendō**.

compressō [comprimō, *to compress*], adv., *pressing'y, urgently* (only comp.).

comprohō, see **probō**.

concavus, adj., *hollow.*

concēdō, see **cēdō**.

concerpō, see **carpō**.

concidō, see **cadō**.

concidō, see **caedō**.

conciliō, āre, āvi, ātus [concilium], *to win over, reconcile; obtain.*

concilium, ī [con + cālō, *call*], n., *assembly, council.*

conciitō, see **citō**.

conclūdō, see **claudō**.

concupiscō, ere, pīvi (ii), itus [cupiō], *to long for, strive for.*

concurrō, see **currō**.

concursum, ūs [concurrō], m., *a running together, concourse; charge, engagement.*

condemnō, see **damnō**.

condiciō, ōnis [condicō, *to agree*], f., *a condition, state; terms, stipulation.*

condiscipulātus, ūs [condiscipulus], m., *companionship at school.*

condiscipulus, ī [con + discipulus, *scholar*], m., *schoolmate.*

conditor, ōris [condō], m., *a founder, inventor, writer.*

condō, see **dō**.

cōnectō, ere, nexs [con + nectō, *join*], *to unite, connect.*

cōnferciō, ire, fertus [farcīō, *to stuff*], *to crowd together.*

cōnferō, see **ferō**.

cōnfestim, adv., *immediately, at once.*

cōnficiō, see **faciō**.

cōnfidentia, ae [cōnfidō], f., *confidence, boldness.*

cōnfidō, see **fidō**.

cōnfigō, see **figō**.

cōnfirmō, see **firmō**.

confiteor, ēri, fessus [con + for, *speak*], *to confess, acknowledge.*

cōnflctiō, ōnis [cōnflctō], f., *a conflict, struggle.*

cōnflctiō, ōnis [cōnflctō], f., *a collision, conflict.*

cōnflctō, āre, āvi, ātus [freq. of cōnflctō], *to strike together; annoy.*

cōnfigō, see figō.
 cōnfluō, see fluō.
 cōnfodiō, see fodiō.
 cōnfugiō, see fugiō.
 cōnfundō, see fundō.
 congerō, see gerō.
 conglobō, āre, āvi, ātus [globus, ball],
 to roll together.
 congregior, see gradior.
 congregō, āre, āvi, ātus [con + grex],
 to collect, unite.
 congressus, ūs [congregior], m., an
 encounter, meeting.
 congruō, ere, ui, —, to coincide.
 cōniciō, see iaciō.
 cōnitor, see nitor.
 cōniunctō, adv. [coniunctus], together,
 conjointly; in friendly manner.
 cōniunctim [coniungō], adv., jointly,
 together.
 coniungō, see iungō.
 cōniūnx, coniugis [coniungō], m. and f.,
 a husband, wife.
 cōniūrātiō, ōnis [cōniūrō], f., a conspir-
 acy, plot.
 cōniūrō, see iūrō.
 conlabefiō, fieri, factus sum, to totter,
 be overthrown (rare).
 conlaudō, see laudō.
 cōnlēga, ae [conligō], m., one chosen at
 the same time, a colleague.
 conligō, see legō.
 conlocō, see locō.
 conloquium, i [conloquor], n., an inter-
 view, conference.
 conloquor, see loquor.
 cōnliceō, ēre, —, — [con + lūx], to shine,
 glow.
 cōnor, āri, ātus sum, to try.
 conquirō, see quaerō.
 cōnscendō, see scandō.
 cōnscientia, ae [con + sciō], f., conscious-
 ness, knowledge; conscience.
 cōnsciscō, see sciscō.
 cōnscrībō, see scrībō.
 cōnscriptus [cōnscrībō], adj., enrolled;

plur. with patrēs or as noun, sena-
 tors.
 cōnsecrō, see sacrō.
 cōnsector, āri, ātus sum [con + sector
 from sequor], to follow hard, chase,
 pursue.
 cōnsenēscō, ere, ui [senex], to grow old
 or weak; waste away; fade.
 cōnsēnsus, ūs [cōnsentiō], m., consent,
 assent, united opinion; ex commūni
 cōnsēnsū, by common consent.
 cōnsentiō, see sentiō.
 cōnsequor, see sequor.
 cōnserō, see serō.
 cōnservō, see servō.
 cōnsiderō, āre, āvi, ātus, to inspect, re-
 flect, consider.
 cōnsidō, sidere, sēdi, sessus [con + sidō,
 sit], to sit, stop, encamp; establish
 one's self, settle.
 cōnsilium, i [cōnsulō], n., a plan, advice;
 counsel, wisdom; authority; council;
 cōnsilium capere or inire, to form a
 plan.
 cōnsimilis, e [con + similis], adj., like,
 similar.
 cōnsistō, see sistō.
 cōnspectus, ūs [cōnspiciō], m., sight,
 presence.
 cōnspiciō, see *speciō.
 cōnspicor, āri, ātus sum, to see, observe.
 cōnspirō, see spirō.
 cōnstantia, ae [cōnstō], f., firmness;
 constancy, resolution.
 cōnsternō, āre, āvi, ātus [con + sternō,
 strike], to terrify, alarm.
 cōnstituō, see statuō.
 cōnstō, see stō.
 cōnsuēscō, see suēscō.
 cōnsuētūdō, inis [cōnsuēscō], f., habit,
 custom, manner.
 cōnsul, ulis, m., a consul. The usual
 name of the two highest officials of the
 Roman republic. They were elected
 annually, and their names were used
 in place of a date.

cōnsulāris, e [cōnsul], adj., of a consul, of consular rank; as noun, an ex-consul.

cōnsulātus, ūs [cōnsul], m., consulate, consularship.

cōnsulō, ere, ui, tus, to consult, consider; counsel, give advice to; provide for; ask advice of.

cōnsultō [cōnsulō], adv., purposely, advisedly.

cōnsultum, i [cōnsulō], n., resolution, decree.

cōnsultus [cōnsulō], adj., experienced, skillful, learned; iūris cōnsultus, a lawyer.

cōnsūmō, see sūmō.

cōnsurgō, see surgō.

contāgiō, ōnis [contingō], f., contact, contagion.

contemnō, see temnō.

contemplātiō, ōnis [contemplor, to gaze at], f., survey, contemplation.

contemptus, ūs [contemnō], m., contempt.

contendō, see tendō.

contentiō, ōnis [contendō], f., exertion, struggle; contest, contention.

contentus [contineō], adj., content, satisfied.

contestor, see testor.

contextō, see texō.

continēns, entis [contineō], adj., lying near, continuous; connected, uninterrupted.

continēns, entis (sc. terra), f., the continent, mainland.

continenter [continēns], adv., continually, without interruption.

continentia, ae [continēns], f., self-restraint.

contineō, see teneō.

contingō, see tangō.

continuus [con + teneō], adj., successive, uninterrupted.

cōntiō, ōnis [contr. from conventiō, assembling], f., assembly; an address.

contrā, prep. with acc., against, opposite to, contrary to; adv., on the other hand; **contrā atque**, contrary to what.

contrādicō, see dicō.

contrahō, see trahō.

contrārius [contrā], adj., opposite, contrary.

contrōversia, ae [contrā + vertō], f., dispute, controversy.

contumēlia, ae, f., insult, indignity; violence, rudeness.

conveniō, see veniō.

conversiō, ōnis [convertō], f., a return, turning back.

convertō, see vertō.

convēxō, see vēxō.

conviva, ae [con-vivō], m., a table-guest, guest.

convivium, i [con-vivō], n., a feast.

convocō, see vocō.

coorior, see orior.

cōpia, ae [co(n) + ops], f., abundance, supply; pl., troops, supplies; means, force, wealth.

cōpula, ae [con + apō, bind], f., a bond of union; grappling iron.

cor, cordis, n., the heart; **cordi esse**, to be dear.

cōram [con + ōs], adv., in presence of, before the eyes of, in person.

Corcȳra, ae, f., a small island off the coast of Epirus, modern Corfu.

Corcȳraeus, adj., pertaining to Corcȳra.

Coriolānus, i, m., the surname of Q. Marcius, the conqueror of Corioli B.C. 493.

Corioli, ōrum, m., an ancient town in Latium belonging to the Volscians.

corium, i, n., a skin, hide.

Cornēlius, i, m., the name of a large and important gens at Rome. See **Balbus**, **Cinna**, **Faustus**, **Gallus**; **Lentulus**, **Merula**, **Nepōs**, **Rūfinus**, **Scipiō**, **Sulla**.

cornū, ūs, n., a horn; trumpet; wing (of an army).

corōna, ae, f., a crown; garland; sub **corōnā vēndere**, to sell into slavery.

corōnārius [corōna], adj., pertaining to a wreath.

corōnō, āre, āvi, ātus [corōna], to crown.

corpus, oris, n., a body.

corrumpō, see **rumpō**.

Corvinus, i, m., a Roman family name.

See **Corvus**.

corvus, i, m., a raven.

Corvus, i, m., *M. Valerius*, a celebrated Roman hero, twice dictator, six times consul; born about 371 B.C.

cōs, cōtis, f., a whetstone.

cōss., contraction for **cōsulibus**.

cotidianus [cotidiē], adj., daily; usual, customary.

cotidiē [quot + diēs], adv., daily, each day.

Cotta, ae, m., a Roman family name.

1. *C. Aurelius Cotta* was consul B.C. 200.

2. *L. Aurunculeius Cotta* was an officer in Caesar's Gallic army.

Cōus, adj., of *Cos*, an island near the coast of Caria.

Crassinus, i, m., a family name in the Claudian gens.

1. *App. Claudius Crassinus* was one of the decemviri B.C. 451, the hero in the famous story of Virginia.

2. *App. Claudius Crassinus* was consul B.C. 349.

crassitūdō, inis [crassus, thick], f., thickness.

Crassus, i, m., a Roman family name.

1. *P. Licinius Crassus*, a lieutenant in Caesar's army, son of the triumvir.

2. *M. Otacilius Crassus* was consul the second time B.C. 246.

3. *M. Licinius Crassus*, the triumvir, consul B.C. 70, famous for his enormous wealth.

crēber, bra, brum, adj., crowded, numerous, frequent.

crēdō, ere, crēdidī, itus, to believe, trust, think; intrust, commend to.

crēdulitās, ātis [crēdō] f., credulity.

cremō, āre, āvi, ātus, to burn.

creō, āre, āvi, ātus, to create, make, beget; elect, declare elected.

prō — prōcreō, āre, āvi, ātus, to beget.

crepitus, ūs [crepō, to sound], m., a rustling.

crēscō, ere, crēvi, crētus, grow, increase; become influential, prosper.

ad — accrescō, ere, crēvi, crētus, to grow, increase.

Crēta, ae, a large island in the Mediterranean, south of Greece, modern Candia.

Crētēnsēs, ium, m., Cretans, the inhabitants of Crete.

crimen, inis [cernō], n., accusation, slander; fault, crime, offense.

Crotōniātēs, ae, m., an inhabitant of Crotone, a Greek town in southern Italy.

Crotōniēnsis, is, adj., pertaining to Crotone.

cruciātus, ūs [cruciō], m., torture, cruelty, suffering.

cruciō, āre, āvi, ātus [crux, cross], to crucify, torment.

ex — excrucio, āre, āvi, ātus, to torment, torture.

crūdēlitās, ātis [crūdēlis, cruel], f., cruelty.

crūs, crūris, n., a leg.

Crustumini, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Crustumina, a town in the territory of the Sabines, north of Rome.

cubiculum, i [cubō, lie down], m., a bed-chamber.

cubile, is [cubō, lie down], n., a bed.

cubitum, i, n., the elbow.

culmen, inis, n., height, top.

culpa, ae, f., blame, fault.

cultor, ōris [colō], m., a cultivator; wor-
shipper.

cultus, ūs [colō], m., cultivation, wor-
ship; culture, training; mode of life;
dress, splendor.

cum, prep. with abl., with, together
with.

cum, conj., when, after, since, although;
cum primum, as soon as; **cum . . .
tum**, both . . . and, not only . . . but
also.

***cumbō**, same root as **cubō**, āre, ul,
itum, to lie.

ob — **occumbō**, ere, cubi, cubitum,
to fall (in death).

prō — **prōcumbō**, ere, cubi, cubi-
tum, to lie down, sink, fall forward;
fall, sink down, be beaten down.

sub — **succumbō**, ere, cubi, to
yield, succumb.

cumulus, i, m., a heap, pile, mass.

cunctātiō, ōnis [cunctor], f., delay, hesi-
tation.

cunctor, āri, ātus sum, to linger, hesi-
tate, doubt.

cūnctus [coniūnctus, con + iungō], adj.,
all together, all.

cuneus, i, m., a wedge; wedge-shaped
body of troops.

cupidē [cupidus], adv., eagerly, zeal-
ously.

cupiditās, ātis [cupidus], f., desire,
longing; greediness, avarice.

cupidō, inis, f., wish, longing.

cupidus [cupiō], adj., desirous, fond,
eager.

cupiō, ere, ivi (ii), itus, to long for,
desire, covet; wish well to.

cūr, adv., why? for what purpose?

cūrātiō, ōnis [cūrō], f., the taking care
of, administration; cure.

cūria, ae, f., the senate-house at Rome.

Cūrosolitēs, um, m., a tribe on the
north-western coast of Gaul.

Curius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens.
See **Dentātus**.

cūrō, āre, āvi, ātus [cūra, care], to care
for, provide for; attend to, arrange.

prō — **prōcūrō**, āre, āvi, ātus, to
look after, superintend.

cūrō, currere, cucurri, cursus, to run.

con — **concurrō**, currere, (cu)curri,
cursus, to run together, run up, rush,
charge; meet, coincide.

dē — **dēcūrō**, currere, (cu)curri,
cursus, to run down, hasten.

ob — **occurrō**, currere, (cu)curri,
cursus, run to meet; meet with, en-
counter; withstand; occur.

per — **percurrō**, currere, (cu)curri
or curri, cursus, to run through.

prō — **prōcurrō**, ere, (cu)curri, cur-
sum, to run forward.

sub — **succurrō**, curri, cursus, to
run to help, succor.

cursus, ūs [cūrō], m., a chariot.

cursor, ōris [cūrō], m., a runner,
courier.

Cursor, ōris, m., L. Papirius, a cele-
brated general; consul six times;
dictator the second time B.C. 309.

cursus, ūs [cūrō], m., running, speed;
course, voyage; **cursum tenēre**, to
hold a straight course.

curūlis, e [currus], adj., of a chariot;
sella curūlis, official chair.

custōdia, ae [custōs], f., care, guard,
custody.

custōdiō, ire, ivi, itus [custōs], to guard,
defend, keep.

custōs, ōdis, m. and f., a guard, keeper,
defender, attendant.

Cyclōps, ōpis, m., mythical giants having
but one eye.

Cyrenaei, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of
Cyrene, a Greek city on the coast of
Africa, west of Egypt.

D.

D. = **Decimus**.

D. = **500**.

Dāci, ōrum, m., *the Dacians, a people living on the north of the Danube.*

damnō, āre, āvi, ātus [damnum], *to condemn, sentence; bind, compel; censure.*

con — condemnō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to sentence, condemn.*

damnum, l, n., *injury, loss, fine, penalty.*

Dānuvius, l, m., *the Danube.*

Dārēus (Dārius), l, m., *the name of several Persian kings. Darius I., the of Hystaspes, reigned B.C. 521-*

Dā is, m., *a Persian commander, d. at Marathon.*

dē, prep., *with abl., from; in; of, about, concerning, after, in accordance with, for.*

dēbeō, ēre, ui, itus [dē + habeo], *owe, ought; pass., be due; debet, debuit + int., ought.*

dēbilitō, āre, āvi, ātus [dēbilis, weak], *to weaken; dishearten.*

dēcōdō, *see cōdō.*

decem, indecl. num. adj., *ten (X.).*

decemplex, icis [plicō], *adj., tenfold.*

decemvir, l, m., *one of a commission of ten men, decemvir.*

deceō, āre, decul, —, *to be suitable, becoming.*

dēcernō, see cernō.

dēcortō, āre, āvi, ātus, [dēcernō], *to go through a contest, fight it out.*

dēcensus, ūs [dē + cōdō], m., *retreat, withdrawal; ebb.*

dēcidō, see cadō.

decimus [decem], *num. adj., tenth.*

Decius, l, m., *the name of a Roman gens. See Mūs.*

dēclārō, āre, āvi, ātus [dē + clārus], *to make clear, declare, proclaim.*

dēcllvis, e [dē + clivus, slope], *adj., sloping downwards, descending.*

decorō, āre, āvi, ātus [decus, honor], *to decorate, distinguish.*

dēcrētum, l [dēcernō], n., *a decree, decision; dēcrētō stare, to abide by the decision.*

decumānus [decimus], *adj., decuman; decumāna porta, the main gate of the camp near the quarters of the tenth cohort.*

dēcurrō, see currō.

dēdecus, oris [dē + decus, honor], n., *disgrace, dishonor.*

dedicō, see dicō.

dēditulū [dēdō], *adj., having surrendered; as noun, one who has surrendered, a subject.*

dēditō, ōni: [dēdō], f., *a surrender.*

dēdō, see dō.

dēdūcō, see dūcō.

dēfatigō, see fatigō.

dēfectiō, ōnis [dēficiō], f., *defection, revolt; deficiency, failure.*

dēfendō, ere, fendī, fēnsus, *to ward off, repel; defend, protect.*

dēfēnsor, ōris [dēfendō], m., *a defender.*

dēferō, see ferō.

dēficiō, see faciō.

dēfigō, see figō.

dēfiniō, see finiō.

dēfodiō, see fodiō.

dēfōrmis, e [dē + fōrma], *adj., deformed, miss'apen.*

dēfugiō, see fugiō.

dēfungor, see fungor.

dēgredior, see gradior.

dēhortor, see hortor.

dēiciō, see iaciō.

dēiectus, ūs [dēiciō], m., *a descent, slope, depression.*

dēiorō, see iūrō.

deinceps [deinde + capiō], *adv., one after the other, successively; next, moreover.*

deinde or dein [dē + inde], *adv., afterwards, next, then, thereafter.*

dēiūrium, l [dē + iūrō], n., *an oath (occurs only once in Latin).*

dēlābor, see lābor.

dālectō, āre, āvi, ātus [freq. of dā-
liciō], *delight, please.*

dālēgō, see lēgō.

dālēō, āre, āvi, ātus, *destroy, overthrow, ruin.*

dālīberō, āre, āvi, ātus [dā + lībra,
ba.ance], *weigh (consider) well, delib-
erate, ponder, consult.*

dāligō, see lēgō.

dāligō, see ligō.

dālīrō, āre, —, — [dālīrus from līra,
a furrow], *to be deranged, rave.*

dālītiscō, ere, uī — [dā + lateō, hide], *to
lurk, be concealed, lie in wait.*

Delphī, ōrum, m., a town of Phocis in
Central Greece, renowned for the
oracle of Apollo.

dālūbrum, ī, n., a sanctuary, shrine.

dāmergō, see mergō.

dāmetō, see metō.

dāmīgrō, see migrō.

dāmīror, see miror.

dāmō, see emō.

dāmōnstrō, see mōnstrō.

dānārō, see nārō.

dānī, ae, a [decem], distrib. num., *ten
by ten, ten each.*

dānique, adv., *at last, finally; briefly, in
fine.*

dānsus, adj., *thick, dense, crowded.*

Dentātus, ī, m., M. (M.) Curius, a
Roman general in the wars with the
Samnites and Pyrrhus, renowned for
his simplicity and frugality. Died
B.C. 270.

dēnūntiō, see nūntiō.

dēnuō [dā + novō], adv., *anew, again.*

deorsum [dā + vorsum, vertō], adv.,
downwards, down below.

dēpellō, see pellō.

dēpereō, see eō.

dēpōnō, see pōnō.

dēportō. see portō.

dēprecātiō, ōnis [dēprecor, to pray], f.,
*warding off by prayer; supplication;
intercession.*

dēprehendō, seeprehendō.

dēprimō, ere premō.

dēpūgnō, see pūgnō.

dārīdēō, see rīdēō.

dārogō, see rogō.

dāscendō, see scandō.

dāsciscō, see sciscō.

dāscribō, see scribō.

dāserō, see serō.

dāsertor, ōris [dāserō], m., a deserter.

dāsertus [dāserō], adj., *desert, solitary.*

dāsiderium, ī [dāsiderō], n., *desire, long-
ing.*

dāsiderō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to wish, want;
lack; long for; demand.*

dāsidia, ae [dā + sedēō], f.,

dāsilīō, see alīō.

dāsinō, see sinō.

dāsipiō, ere, —, — [sapiō, to be wise], *to
be foolish, trifle.*

dāsiō, see siō.

dāspectus, ūs [dāspiciō], m., a looking
down upon, view.

dāspērātiō, ōnis [dāspērō], f., *despair,
desperation.*

dāspērō, see spērō.

dāspiciō, see *spiciō.

dāstituō, see statuō.

dāsuētūdō, inis [dā + suēscō], f., *dis-
use.*

dāsum, see sum.

dātegō, see tegō.

dātergeō, āre, tersi, tersus [dā + tergeō,
rubō], *to wipe off, remove, cleanse,
empty.*

dāterminātiō, ōnis [terminus, end], f.,
a limit, boundary.

dāterreō, see terreō.

dātineō, see teneō.

dātrahō, see trahō.

dātrimentum, ī [dā + terō, wear away],
n., *loss; harm, defeat.*

dātrūdō, see trūdō.

dāsturbō, see turbō.

dāurō, see ūrō.

deus, ī, m., a god, divinity.

dēveniō, see veniō.

dēvinciō, see vinciō.

dēvincō, see vincō.

dēvoveō, see voveō.

dexter, era, erum, and tra, trum, adj.,
right; on the right hand.

dextra, ae [dexter], f., the right hand;
a promise, pledge.

Diablintrēs, um, m., a Gallic tribe, allies
of the Veneti.

Diālis, e, adj., pertaining to Jupiter.

Diāna, ae, f., the goddess of the chase,
sister of Apollo, and identified with
the goddess of the moon.

dicō, āre, āvi, ātus, to dedicate, conse-
crate, vow; dicāre in clientēlam, to
proclaim themselves clients.

ab — abdicō, āre, āvi, ātus, to dis-
own, reject, abandon.

dē — dēdicō, āre, āvi, ātus, to dedi-
cate.

prae — praedicō, āre, āvi, ātus, to
say openly, assert, proclaim, report;
boast.

dicō, ere, dixi, dictus, to say, speak,
tell; assent, promise; appoint, call;
causam dicere, to plead a case.

contrā — contradicō, ere, dixi, dic-
tus, to contradict, oppose.

ex — edicō, ere, dixi, dictus, to make
known, command.

in — indicō, ere, dixi, dictus, to pro-
claim, declare; appoint.

inter — interdico, ere, dixi, dictus,
to forbid, exclude, interdict.

prae — praedico, ere, dixi, dictus,
to predict, forewarn; charge, com-
mand.

dictātor, ōris [dictō], m., a dictator; a
magistrate with supreme power, chosen
at times of extreme peril.

dictātūra, ae [dictātor], f., the office of
dictator.

dictitō, āre, āvi, ātus [dicō], to assert.

dictō, āre, āvi, ātus [iter. of dicō], to
say often, declare.

didūcō, see dūcō.

diēs, diēi, m. and f., day; multō diēs,
late in the day; in diēs, from day to
day.

differō, see ferō.

difficilis, e [dis neg. + facilis], adj., dif-
ficult, hard; morose, moody.

difficultās, ātis [difficilis], f., difficulty.

diffusus [diffundō, cleave], adj., split,
cloven.

diffugiō, see fugiō.

diffundō, see fundō.

digitus, i, m., a finger.

dignitās, ātis [dignus], f., value, merit;
rank, dignity.

dignor, āri, ātus sum [dignus], to deem
worthy, deign, condescend.

dignus, adj., worth, worthy, deserving.

digredior, see gradior.

diūdicō, see iudicō.

dilacerō, āre, āvi, ātus, to tear in pieces
(late).

dilēctus, ūs [diligō], m., a selection, levy.

diligēns, entis [diligō], adj., careful,
diligent; attentive; sparing; fond of.

diligenter [diligēns], adv., carefully, ex-
actly.

diligentia, ae [diligēns], f., diligence, ac-
tivity, earnestness.

diligō, see legō.

dīmētiōr, see mētiōr.

dīmīcātiō, ōnis [dīmīcō], f., a combat,
struggle.

dīmīcō, āre, āvi, ātus, to fight.

dīmīdius [dis + medius], adj., half; as
noun, dīmīdium, i, n., a half.

dīmīttō, see mīttō.

Diogenēs, is, m., a Greek philosopher of
the fourth century B.C., surnamed the
Cynic.

Dionysius, i, m., the tyrant of Syracuse,
B.C. 431-367.

dirēctōr [dirēctus], adv., straight, directly.

dirēctus [dirīgō], adj., direct, straight,
steep.

diripiō, see rapiō.

diruō, see **ruō**.

Dis, **itis**, m., the god of the lower world, the Greek Pluto.

discōdō, see **cōdō**.

discerpō, see **carpō**.

discindō. see **scindō**.

disciplina, ae [**discō**], f., learning, instruction, discipline; system.

disclūdō, see **clūdō**.

discō, ere, **didici**, —, to learn.

ex — **ēdiscō**, ere, **didici**, —, to learn thoroughly, commit to memory.

per — **perdiscō**, ere, **didici**, —, to learn thoroughly, get by heart.

discrimen, **inis** [**dis** + **cernō**], n., distinction, difference.

disiciō, see **iaciō**.

dis-pālor, **āri**, **ātus sum**, to wander about, straggle, be scattered (rare).

dispār, **paris** [**dis** + **pār**], adj., unequal, unlike, different.

dispēnsō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, to manage, adjust.

disperspō, see **spargō**.

displaceō, see **placeō**.

disputō, see **putō**.

dissēnsiō, **ōnis** [**dissentiō**], f., difference of opinion, dissension.

dissentiō, see **sentiō**.

dissideō, see **sedeō**.

dissimilis, e [**dis** + **similis**], adj., dissimilar, unlike.

dissimulō, see **simulō**.

dissipō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, to scatter, dissipate.

dissolvō, see **solvō**.

distinctiō, **ōnis** [**distinguō**], f., difference, variation.

distinguō, see **stinguō**.

distribuō, see **tribuō**.

diū, adv., long, for a long time; quam diū, as long as.

diūtius, comp. of **diū**.

diūturnitas, **ātis** [**diūturnus**], f., long continuance, length of time.

diūturnus [**diū**], adj., prolonged.

divello, ere, **velli**, **vulsus** [**dis** + **vellō**, pull], to rend, tear apart.

diversus [**divertō**], adj., scattered, separate; different; contrary, opposed to.

dives, **itis**; comp. **ditior** or **divitior**; sup. **ditissimus**, adj., rich.

Dives, **itis**, m., the personification of wealth.

dividō, ere, **visi**, **visus**, to divide, separate.

divinitus [**divinus**], adv., by divine agency, by inspiration; providentially.

divinō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, to prophesy.

divinus [**divus**], adj., divine, sacred.

divisor, **ōris** [**dividō**], m., one who distributes, an executor.

divitiae, **ārum** [**dives**], f., wealth, riches.

divus, adj., divine; as noun, a god. An epithet given to the Roman emperors after death.

dō, dare, **dedi**, **datus**, to give, put, place; furnish, yield; dare **negōtium**, to commission, direct; dare in **fugam**, to put to flight; dare **manūs**, to yield; dare **operam**, to attend to; dare **pōnās**, to pay the penalty; dare **verba**, to deceive.

ab — **abdō**, dere, **didī**, **ditus**, to put away, hide.

ab + **con** — **abscondō**, dere, **dī**, **ditus**, to hide.

ad — **addō**, dere, **didī**, **ditus**, to add, join to.

circum — **circumdō**, dare, **dedī**, **datus**, to place around, surround.

con — **condō**, ere, **didī**, **ditus**, to put together, compose, build, found; conceal.

dō — **dēdō**, dere, **didī**, **ditus**, to give up, surrender; devote.

ex — **ēdō**, dere, **didī**, **ditus**, to put forth, show, elevate; bear, produce.

in — **indō**, dere, **didī**, **ditus**, to put into, confer, apply.

per — **perdō**, ere, **didī**, **ditus**, to lose, destroy, ruin, waste.

prō — prōdō, dere, didi, ditus, to give or put forth, make known; hand down; betray, surrender.

re — reddō, dere, didi, ditus, to give back, return; render.

re + con — recondō, dere, didi, ditus, to lay up, hide.

trāns — trādō, ere, didi, ditus, to give over, give up, deliver, surrender; intrust; transmit; trāditur, it is said.

doceō, ēre, ui, tus, to teach, point out.

docilitās, ātis [docilis, teachable], f., docility, teachableness.

doctrina, ae [doceō], f., teaching; knowledge; principle.

dōdrāns, antis [dō + quadrāns], m., a quarter off; three-fourths; hērēs ex dōdrante, heir to three-fourths.

dolor, ōris [doleō, feel pain], m., pain, sorrow, distress, vexation.

dolus, i, m., fraud, guile, stratagem.

domesticus [domus], adj., private, domestic; domesticum bellum, civil war.

domicilium, i [domus], n., a dwelling, abode.

dominātiō, ōnis [dominor, to rule], f., rule, control.

dominus, i [domō], m., a master, lord.

Domitius, i, m., Cn., consul B.C. 32.

domō, ēre, ui, itus, to tame, conquer.

per — perdomō, ēre, ui, itus, to subdue, vanquish.

domus, ūs, f., a house, home; household.

dōnicum, conj., until (archaic and rare).

dōnō, ēre, ūi, ātus [dōnum], to give, present, confer.

dōnum, i [dō], n., a gift.

dōs, dōtis [dō], f., dowry.

Druidēs, um, m., the Druids, priests of the Gauls and Britons.

dubietās, ātis [dubius], f., doubt, hesitation (late).

dubitātiō, ōnis [dubitō], f., doubt, hesitation.

dubitō, ēre, ūi, ātus [dubius], to be uncertain, doubt, hesitate.

dubius [for du-hibius, duo-habeō], adj., doubtful, uncertain.

ducenti, ae, a [duo + centum], adj., two hundred.

dūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus, to lead; think, consider; protract, put off; uxōrem dūcere, to marry; vitam dūcere, to live.

ab — abdūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus, to lead away, withdraw.

ad — addūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus, to lead to, bring; induce, influence.

dē — dēdūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus, to lead, withdraw; induce; launch; uxōrem dēdūcere, to bring home as a bride.

dis — didūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus, to draw apart, separate, relax.

ex — ēdūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus, to lead out.

in — indūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus, to lead in, introduce; induce; cover, put on.

ob — obdūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus, to lead towards or against; pass, spend.

per — perdūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus, to lead through, conduct; persuade; construct; protract.

prō — prōdūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus, to lead forward or out; extend, prolong.

re — redūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus, to lead back; draw back; remove.

sub — subdūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus, to draw away; draw up on shore.

ductus, ūs [dūcō], m., leadership.

dum, conj., while, until.

duo, ae, o, num. adj., two (II.).

duodecim [duo + decem], num. adj., twelve (XII.).

duodecimus [duo + decimus], adj., twelfth.

duodēni, ae, a [duo + dēni], adj., twelve at a time, by twelves.

duodēvigintī, ae, a [duo + dē + vigintī], num. adj., *eighteen* (XVIII.).
duplex, icis [duo + plicō, *fold*], adj., *twofold, double*.
duplicō, āre, āvi, ātus [duo + plicō, *fold*], to double.
dūritia, ae [dūrus], f., *hardness, hardness*.
dūrō, āre, āvi, ātus [dūrus], to harden, make hardy.
dūrus, adj., *hard, harsh, difficult*.
Dūrus, i, m., Q. *Laberius*, a tribune in Cæsar's army.
dux, ducis [ducō], m., a leader, guide, commander.

E.

ē, ex, prep., with abl., *out of, from, in accordance with, instead of, in consequence of, on*; **ex equō** or *equis*, on horseback; **ex ūsū**, of advantage, advantageously.
eā [abl. of is, sc. parte], adv., *there, on that side*.
ecquid [ecquis], inter. adv., *whether*.
ecqui, quae(a), quod, inter. adj. pro., *is there any? any?*
ēdicō, see dicō.
ēdictum, i [ēdicō], n., an edict, proclamation.
ēdiscō, see discō.
edō, ere (ēsse), ēdi, ēsus, to eat.
ēdō, see dō.
 1. **ēducō**, āre, āvi, ātus [2. ēducō], to educate.
 2. **ēducō**, see dicō.
effascinō, āre, —, —, to bewitch.
effēminō, āre, āvi, ātus [ex + fēmina], to make feminine; to enervate, weaken.
 1. **effērō**, āre, āvi, ātus [ex + ferus], to make wild.
 2. **effērō**, see ferō.
efficiō, see faciō.
effugiō, see fugiō.
effundō, see fundō.

effusus [effundō], adj., *extended, broad, profuse*.
egeō, ēre, ui, —, to be poor or in need.
 in — **indigeō**, ēre, ui, —, to have need of, want.
Ēgeria, ae, f., the nymph from whom king Numa received revelations.
egestās, ātis [egeō], f., *poverty, need*.
ego, mei, pers. pron., I.
egomet, pl. nōsmet [ego + met, intensive suffix], emphatic form of ego.
ēgredior, see gradior.
ēgregiō [ēgregius], adv., *unusually well, excellently*.
ēgregius [ē + grex, herd], adj., *eminent, distinguished*.
ēgressus, see ēgredior.
ēgressus, ūs [ēgredior], m., a going out, departure, landing.
ēiciō, see iaciō.
ēiusmodi [is + modus], adv., *of this kind, such*.
ēlēgāns, antis [ēlēgō, āre for ēlēgō], adj., *select, elegant, polite*.
ēlegantia, ae [ēlēgāns], f., *taste, refinement, elegance*.
elephantus, i, m., the elephant.
ēligō, see legō.
ēloquentia, ae [ēloquor], f., *eloquence*.
ēlūdō, see lūdō.
emāx ācis [emō], adj., *fond of buying*.
ēmendō, āre, āvi, ātus [ex + mendum, fault], to amend, correct.
ēmineō, ēre, ui, —, to be conspicuous.
ēmittō, see mittō.
emō, ere, ēmi, ēmptus, to buy, purchase; gain, take.
 ad — **adimō**, ere, ēmi, ēmptus, to take away, destroy, deprive of.
dō — **dēmō**, ere, dēmpsi, dēemptus, to take away, remove.
 inter — **interimō**, ere, ēmi, ēmptus, to take from the midst of, kill.
re — **redimō**, ere, ēmi, ēmptus, to buy back, redeem, ransom.
ēnāscor, see nāscor.

enim [nam], conj., *for, in fact*; frequently in the phrase *sed enim*.

Ennius, I, m., Q., one of the earliest Roman poets, B.C. 239-169.

ēnumerō [numerus], āre, āvi, ātus, to reckon up, recount, enumerate.

ēnūntiō, see **nūntiō**.

eō, ire, ivi (ii), itum, to go, march.

ab — abeō, ire, ivi (ii), itūrus, to go away, depart.

ad — adeō, ire, ivi (ii), itus, to go to, approach; reach, visit; attack, encounter; undertake.

circum — circumeō, ire, ivi (ii), itus, to go around; surround.

con — coeō, ire, ivi (ii), itus, to come together, assemble, combine.

dē + per — dēpereō, ire, ii, itūrus, to perish, be lost.

ex — exeō, ire, ii, itus, to go forth, leave.

in — ineō, ire, ivi (ii), itus, to enter, begin; *inire numerum*, to estimate the number.

inter — intereō, ire (ii), itūrus, to go to waste; die.

intrō — introeō, ire, ivi, to enter.

ob — obeō, ire, ii, itus, to attend to, perform; die, perish.

per — pereō, ire, ivi (ii), itūrus, to perish, be lost, die.

praeter — praetereō, ire, ivi (ii), itus, to pass over, pass, omit.

prō — prōdeō, ire, ivi (ii), itus, to go forward, advance, come out.

re — redeō, ire, ii, itus, to go back, return.

sub — subeō, ire, ii, itus, to come up, draw near; undergo, suffer.

trāns — transeō, ire, ivi (ii), itus, to go across, cross; pass through or by; desert.

eō [is], adv., *thither, there*; to such an extent; before comp., *so much the —*.

eōdem [idem], adv., *to the same place or purpose*.

ephēmeris, idis [Greek], f., *a day-book, diary*.

Ephesus, I, f., *a Greek city near the coast of Asia Minor*.

Epidauros, I, f., *a city in Greece on the Saronic Gulf, famous for its temple of Aesculapius*.

ephippiātus [ephippium], adj., *using saddles*.

ephippium, I [Greek], n., *a saddle*.

ephorus, I [Greek], m., *a Spartan magistrate*.

Ēpirus, I, f., *a country on the Ionian Sea, northwest of Greece proper*.

Ēpirōticus, adj., *of Epirus*.

epistula, ae [Greek], f., *a letter*.

epulae, ārum, f., *a banquet, feast*.

eques, itis [equus], m., *a horseman; knight; pl., cavalry; magister equitum*, commander of the cavalry, appointed by a dictator.

equester, tris, tre [equus], adj., *of a knight, knightly; of cavalry, cavalry*.

equitātus, ūs [equitō], m., *cavalry*.

equitō, āre, āvi, ātus [equus], *to ride*.

per — perequitō, āre, āvi, —, *to ride through*.

equus, I, m., *a horse*.

Eratosthenēs, is, m., *a Cyrenian Greek, famous as a mathematician and geographer; B.C. 276-192*.

Eretria, ae, f., *a town on the western shore of the island Euboea*.

ergā, prep. with acc., *towards*.

ergō, noun and adv. As abl. following a gen., *because of, for the sake of*; as adv., *therefore, then*.

ērigō, see **regō**.

ēripiō, see **rapīō**.

error, ōris [errō, wander], m., *wandering; error, fault*.

ērudīō, ire, ivi, itus [rudis, rough], to polish, educate.

ērudītus [ērudīō], adj., *learned, skilled*.

ēruptiō, ōnis [ērupō], f., *an outbreak, a sally*.

Eryx, *cis*, *m.*, an ancient town on the western coast of Sicily.

escendō, see **scandō**.

Esquilinus, *i*, *m.* (*sc. collis*), the largest of the seven hills of Rome; now the heights of Santa Maria Maggiore. See plan, p. 12.

essedarius, *i* [**essedum**], *m.*, a charioteer, one who fights from a chariot.

essedum, *i* [*Celtic*], *n.*, a war-chariot.

et, conj., and, also, even; **et . . . et**, both . . . and.

etiam [**et + iam**], conj., also, even.

etiāmi, conj., even if, although.

etiātum, adv., even then, still.

Etrūria, *ae*, *f.*, the country of the Etruscans, northwest of Latium, and separated from it by the Tiber.

Etrūscus, adj., Etruscan; pertaining to Etruria.

etsi [**et + si**], conj., although, even if.

Euander, *dri* [*Greek*, 'Goodman'], *m.*, a mythical Acadian who settled near the Palatine hill before Rome was founded.

Euboea, *ae*, *f.*, a large island off the eastern coast of Greece; modern *Négropont*.

Eumenēs, *is*, *m.*, a king of Pergamum in Asia Minor, B.C. 198-158.

Eurōpa, *ae* [*Greek*], *f.*, the continent of Europe, *Europe*.

Eurybiadēs, *is*, *m.*, a Spartan admiral who commanded the Greek fleet at the battle of Salamis.

evādō, see **vādō**.

ēvehō, see **vehō**.

ēveniō, see **veniō**.

eventus, *ūs* [**ēveniō**], *m.*, outcome, fate, event.

ēverberō, see **verberō**.

ēvocō, see **vocō**.

ex, see **ē**.

ex-adversum, prep., over against, opposite.

exagitō, see **agitō**.

exāminō, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātus* [**exāmen**, means of weighing], to weigh, consider, examine.

exanimātus [**exanimō**], adj., breathless. **exanimō**, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātus* [**ex + animō** from *anima*], to weaken, exhaust; kill.

exārdēsco, see **ārdēsco**.

exaudiō, see **audiō**.

excōdō, see **cōdō**.

excellenter [**excellēns** from **excellō**], adv., excellently.

excellō, *ere*, —, *celsus*, to be eminent, excel.

excelsus [**excellō**], adj., high, lofty.

excidium, *i*, *n.*, ruin, destruction.

excio, see **cio**.

excipiō, see **capiō**.

excitō, see **citō**.

exclāmō, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātus* [**ex + clāmō**], to cry out.

exclūdō, see **claudō**.

excōgitō, see **agitō**.

excors, *cordis* [**ex + cor**], adj., stupid.

excruciō, see **cruciō**.

excursiō, *ōnis* [**ex + currō**], *f.*, a running out, sally; invasion.

excūsō, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātus* [**ex + causa**], to excuse, defend.

exemplum, *i*, *n.*, a specimen, example.

exeō, see **eō**.

exerceō, see **arceō**.

exercitātiō, *ōnis* [**exercitō**, freq. of **erceo**], *f.*, practice, training.

exercitus, *ūs* [**exerceō**], *m.*, an army.

exhauriō, see **hauriō**.

exhērēdō, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātus* [**ex + hērēs**], to disinherit.

exhibeō, see **habeō**.

exigō, see **agō**.

exiguitās, *ātis* [**exiguus**], *f.*, smallness, shortness, fewness.

exiguus [**exigō**], adj., small, scanty.

eximius [**eximō**, takes out], adj., choice, uncommon.

existimātiō, *ōnis* [**existimō**], *f.*, opinion, judgment; character, reputation.

existimō, see aestimō.
 exitiālis, e [exitium], adj., fatal, destructive.
 exitus, ūs [exeō], m., a going out, way of egress; result.
 exitium, i [exeō], n., destruction, ruin.
 exōrdium, i [ex + ōrdō], n., a beginning.
 exōscular, see ōscular.
 expavēs, see pavēscō.
 expediō. Ire, ivi (ii), itus [ex + pēs], to set free; prepare, procure.
 expeditiō, ōnis [expediō], f., an expedition, campaign.
 expeditus [expediō], adj., ready, unincumbered; rapid.
 expellō, see pellō.
 explō, āre, āvi, ātus, to pillage, plunder.
 expēnsūm, i, n., [ex + pendō, weigh], what is paid out, expense; ferre expēnsūm, to enter as paid.
 experior, iri, pertus sum, to test, try; await, undergo; find, learn, know.
 expleō, see pleō.
 expicō, see plicō.
 explorātor, ōris [explōrō], m., a spy, scout.
 explorō, āre, āvi, ātus, to search out, examine, choose out.
 expōnō, see pōnō.
 exposcō, see poscō.
 expugnō, see pugnō.
 exsanguis, e [ex + sanguis], adj., bloodless, pale.
 exsecrō, see sacrō.
 exsilium, i [exsul], n., exile, banishment.
 existō, see sistō.
 ex-splendescō, ere, dui —, [ex + splendēō, shine], to shine forth, be distinguished.
 expectō, see spectō.
 expirō, see spirō.
 exstinguō, see stinguō.
 exstō, see stō.
 exstruō, see struō.

exsul, ulis, m., a person banished, exile.
 exsulō, āre, āvi, ātus [exsul], to be in exile.
 exsuperantia, ae [ex + superō], f., pre-eminence, superiority (rare).
 exsurgō, see surgō.
 extābescō, see tābescō.
 extemplō [ex + dim. of tempus], adv., suddenly, immediately, forthwith.
 exter or exterus, adj., outward, outer, foreign.
 exterebrō, see terebrō.
 externus [exter], adj., external, foreign, strange.
 extimescō, ere, timui [ex + *timēscō], to dread, fear greatly.
 extispex, icis, m., a diviner, by means of the entrails of animals.
 extorqueō, see torqueō.
 extrā [exter], prep. with acc., outside of, beyond, besides; except.
 extrahō, see trahō.
 extrēmō [extrēmus], adv., at last, finally.
 extrēmum, i [extrēmus], n., the end, termination.
 extrēmus [exter], adj., outermost, last, extreme; at the end of.
 extrinsecus, adv., without, on the outside.
 extrūdō, see trūdō.
 exūrō, see ūrō.

F.

faber, fabri, m., an artisan, workman, smith.
 Fabius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens. See Licinus, Māximus, Vibulānus.
 Fabricius, i, m., C. Fabricius Luscinius, a Roman statesman and general, prominent in the war with Pyrrhus, and famous for his stern morality and simplicity of life. He was consul B.C. 282, 278.
 fābula, ae [for, speak], f., story, tale.

facētē [facētus, humorous], adv., humorously, wittily.

faciēs, ei, f., a form, appearance; countenance.

facile [facilis], adv., easily, readily.

facilis, e [faciō], adj., easy, convenient; comp. **facilior**, sup. **facillimus**.

facilitās, ātis [facilis], f., ease, kindness, kindness, courtesy.

facinus, oris [faciō], n., a deed, action, crime; **facinus** (in sē) **admittere**, to commit a crime.

faciō, ere, **fēci**, **fectus**, to do, make, act, form; pass. **fīō**, **fieri**, **factus sum**; see Gram. 297, III., 2: 142, a, b, c: 173, n. 2; **certiōrem facere**, to inform.

ad — **adficiō**, ere, **fēci**, **fectus**, to do something to, influence; treat, visit with.

con — **cōficiō**, ere, **fēci**, **fectus**, to do thoroughly, complete; wear out, exhaust; prepare, collect, furnish.

dē — **dēficiō**, ere, **fēci**, **fectus**, to fail, desert; be wanting; revolt; pass. **dēfīō** (always of things), same as active.

ex — **efficiō**, ere, **fēci**, **fectus**, to form, effect; accomplish; render; build; produce.

in — **inficiō**, ere, **fēci**, **fectus**, to stain.

inter — **interficiō**, ere, **fēci**, **fectus**, to slay, kill.

per — **perficiō**, ere, **fēci**, **fectus**, to accomplish, perfect.

prae — **praefficiō**, ere, **fēci**, **fectus**, to place in command of. appoint.

re — **reficiō**, ere, **fēci**, **fectus**, to remake, repair, refit; restore; recruit.

sub — **sufficiō**, ere, **fēci**, **fectus**, to suffice, appoint as successor, substitute.

factiō, ōnis [faciō], f., a party, political party, faction.

factum, i [faciō], n., a deed, act.

facultās, ātis [facilis], f., ability, power; opportunity, means, supply; pl., resources, stock.

fāgus, i, f., a beech tree.

Falernus, i, adj., *Falernus* *ager*, a district in the north of Campania.

Falisci, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Falerium, a town in Etruria near Mount Soracte.

fallō, ere, **fefelli**, **falsus**, to deceive, disappoint.

falsus [fallō], adj., false, un wounded.

falx, **falcis**, f., a sickle, scythe, wall hook.

fāma, ae [for], f., report, rumor; renown, honor.

Famea, ae [Phameas], m., the surname of Himilco, commander of the Carthaginian cavalry in the third Punic war. He was induced by Scipio to desert to the Romans B.C. 148.

famēs, is, f., hunger, starvation.

familia, ae [famulus, servant], f., a household, family; race, estate, retinue; **māter familiās** (old genitive), mistress, matron.

familiāris, e [familia], adj., belonging to a family, private, intimate, friendly; as noun, an intimate friend; **rēs familiārēs**, property.

familiāritās, ātis [familiāris], f., intimacy, friendship.

familiāriter [familiāris], adv., intimately, on friendly terms.

fānum, i, n., a shrine, temple.

fār, **farris**, n., coarse meal, grits.

fās [for], indecl. n., right (according to divine law), law, justice.

fascinātiō, ōnis [fascinō, enchant], f., a bewitching, enchantment.

fastigium, i, n., top, height; slope, descent.

fāstus [fās], adj., legal, not forbidden.

fātāliter [fātālis, fatal], adv., fatally, according to fate.

fateor, ōri, **fessus** [for], to confess.

prō — **profiteor**, ōri, **fessus sum**, to confess, profess; avow, promise.

fatigō, āre, āvi, ātus, to tire, vex, test.

- dē** — **dēfatigō**, āre, āvi, ātus, *to tire out, exhaust, fatigue.*
- Faunus**, I, a Latin god of agriculture; pl. rustic deities.
- Faustulus**, I, m., the shepherd who found and brought up Romulus and Remus.
- Faustus**, I, m., *L. Cornelius*, son of the dictator Sulla, who sided with Pompey and was killed by Caesar after the battle of Thapsus, B.C. 46.
- faveō**, ēre, fāvi, fautūrus, *to be favorable, favor, support, cherish.*
- favor**, ōris [faveō], m., *favor, goodwill, praise.*
- Favōrinus**, I, m., a Latin author of the time of the Emperor Hadrian, A.D. 117-138. None of his works are extant.
- febris**, is [ferveō, glow], f., *fever.*
- fēlicitās**, ātis [fēlix], f., *good fortune, success.*
- fēliciter** [fēlix], adv., *luckily, happily.*
- fēlix**, icis, adj., *happy, successful, fortunate.*
- fēmina**, ae, f., *a woman, female.*
- fera**, ae [ferus], f., *a wild beast.*
- ferāx**, ācis [ferō], adj., *fertile.*
- ferō**, adv., *almost, nearly, for the most part, usually; about; with neg., hardly, scarcely.*
- fermō** [for ferimō, superl. of ferō], adv., *stronger form of ferō.*
- ferō**, ferre, tuli, lātus, *to bear, lift; endure; bring, receive, report, drive, blow (of the wind); pass., to rush; to enter, set down (in book-keeping).*
- signa ferre**, *to advance; fertur, is said; ferre sententiam, to judge.*
- ad** — **adferō**, ferre, attuli, adlātus, *to bring, present, produce, affirm; carry word.*
- ante** — **anteferō**, ferre, tuli, lātus, *to bear in front, prefer; pass., become first, surpass.*
- circum** — **circumferō**, ferre, tuli, lātus, *to cast around.*

con — **cōnferō**, ferre, tuli, lātus, *to bring together, collect; convey; impute; compare; postpone; sē cōnferre, betake one's self.*

dē — **dēferō**, ferre, tuli, lātus, *to bring down, bring; report, inform; assign, confer upon; offer; accuse; register.*

dis — **differō**, ferre, distuli, dilātus, *to carry asunder, scatter; postpone; delay; differ.*

ex — **offerō**, ferre, extuli, olātus, *to carry out or away; spread abroad; raise, elate; bury.*

in — **inferō**, ferre, intuli, inlātus, *to introduce, throw; inflict; make, produce; inspire; signa inferre, to attack.*

ob — **offerō**, ferre, obtuli, oblātus, *to bring before, offer; promise; expose.*

per — **perferō**, ferre, tuli, lātus, *to carry through; convey, report, endure.*

prae — **praefereō**, ferre, tuli, lātus, *to carry before, put before, prefer.*

prō — **prōferō**, ferre, tuli, lātus, *to bring forth; extend; put off, make known.*

re — **referō**, ferre, tuli, lātus, *to bring back; report, relate; pedem referre, retreat; grātiā referre, make return, requite.*

trāns — **trānsferō**, ferre, tuli, lātus, *to bear or take over or across; transport, transfer.*

ferōcia, ae [ferōx], f., *fierceness, courage, cruelty.*

ferōx, ōcis, adj., *fierce, bold, warlike, cruel.*

ferreus [ferrum], adj., *iron, of iron.*

ferrum, I, n., *iron; sword, spear.*

fertilis, e [ferō], adj., *fertile, fruitful, prolific.*

ferus, adj., *wild, barbarous, cruel.*

fessus, adj., *tired.*

festinātiō, ōnis [festinō, hasten], *f.*,
hurry, haste.

festivus [iēstus, festive], *adj.*, pleasant,
pretty, witty.

fictilis, e [fingō], *adj.*, made of clay,
earthen.

fictus [fingō], *adj.*, false, fictitious.

ficus, i, f., a fig tree.

fidēlis, e [fidēs], *adj.*, faithful, trust-
worthy, loyal.

Fidēnae, ārum, f., an ancient town in
the country of the Sabines, five miles
north of Rome.

Fidēnātēs, um, m., the people of Fidenae.

fidēs, entis [fidō], *adj.*, trusting, bold,
confident.

fidēs, ei, f., good faith, loyalty; promise;
alliance; trust.

fidō, fidere, fides sum, to trust.

con — cōfidō, ere, *fusus sum, to trust,*
believe, rely.

dis — diffidō, ere, *fusus sum, to dis-*
trust, doubt.

fidūcia, ae [fidēs], *f.*, trust, assurance,
courage.

fidus, adj., trusty, faithful.

figō, ere, fixi, fixus, to fix, fasten.

ad — adfigō, ere, *fixi, fixus, to fix*
on, attach to, fasten upon.

con — cōnfigō, ere, *fixi, fixus, to*
fasten together, unite.

dē — dēfigō, ere, *fixi, fixus, to*
drive down, fasten into, plant.

prae — praefigō, ere, *fixi, fixus, to*
fix in front, prefix.

trans — trānsfigō, ere, *fixi, fixus,*
to pierce through, transfix.

figūra, ae [fingō], *f.*, form, shape.

filia, ae, f., daughter.

filius, i, m., son.

**fingō, ere, finxi, fictus, to fabricate,
invent; pretend.**

finiō, ire, ivi, itus [finis], *to bound,*
limit; end, finish.

dē — dēfiniō, ire, *ivi, itus, to finish,*
complete.

finis, is, m., a limit, boundary; end,
purpose; pl., territory, country.

finitimus [finis], *adj.*, bordering, neigh-
boring; as plur. noun, finitimi, ōrum,
neighbors.

fiō, fieri, factus sum [pass. of faciō], *to*
be made; become; happen; certior
fieri, to be informed.

firmiter [firmus, firm], *adv.*, firmly.

firmitūdō, inis [firmus], *f.*, firmness,
strength.

firmō, āre, āvi, ātus, [firmus], *to make*
firm, strengthen, fortify; animate,
encourage.

ad — adfirmō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to*
declare, affirm.

con — cōnfirmō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to*
confirm, strengthen, encourage, affirm.

fiscus, i, m., a purse; treasury.

fistula, ae, f., an ulcer.

Flaccus, i, m., a family name in several
gentes at Rome.

(1) *L. Valerius Flaccus*, the patron
of the elder Cato, consul B.C. 195.

(2) *Q. (M.) Fulvius Flaccus*, consul
B.C. 264, when the first Punic war
broke out.

flagitium, i [flagitō], *n.*, a crime, shame-
ful deed, infamy.

flagitō, āre, āvi, ātus, to demand, call
for, importune.

flagrō, āre, āvi, ātus [same root as
flamma], *to burn, be inflamed or ex-*
cited.

flāmen, inis, m., a priest.

flamma, ae, f., flame, fire.

Flāminius, i, m., *T. Quintius*, a distin-
guished Roman general, consul B.C. 198.

Flāminius, i, m., *C. Flaminius Nepos*,
consul B.C. 223, 217; defeated and
killed by Hannibal at Lake Trasume-
nus.

flectō, ere, fēxi, flexus, to bend, turn.

in — inflectō, ere, *fēxi, flexus, to*
bend.

fleō, fēre, fēvi, fēctus, to weep.

flētus, ūs [flēō], m., *weeping, entreaties*.

* **flīgō**, ere, *to strike* (ante-classical).

ad — **adflīgō**, ere, **flīxi**, **flīctus**, *to dash against, shatter, ruin*.

con — **cōnflīgō**, ere, **flīxi**, **flīctus**, *to strike together; contend, fight*.

prō — **prōflīgō**, āre, **flīvi**, **flītus**, *to rout, overthrow*.

flōreō, āre, ui, — [flōs], *to bloom, prosper, flourish*.

flōs, **flōris**, m., *a flower, blossom*.

fluctuō, āre, **flūvi**, **flūtus** [fluctus], *to undulate, be restless*.

fluctus, ūs [fluō], m., *a flood, wave; stream*.

fluitō, āre, **flūvi**, — [fluō], *to float*.

flūmen, inis [fluō], n., *a stream, river*.

fluō, ere, **flūxi**, **fluxus**, *to flow*.

con — **cōnfluō**, ere, **flūxi**, —, *to run together, crowd, throng*.

prō — **prōfluō**, ere, **flūxi**, —, *to flow along*.

fluvius, i [fluō], m., *a river*.

foculus, i [dim. of focus], m., *a little hearth; fire-pan, brazier*.

focus, i, *a hearth*.

fodiō, ere, **fōdi**, **fossus**, *to dig*.

con — **cōnfodiō**, ere, **fōdi**, **fossus**, *to dig; stab*.

dē — **dēfodiō**, ere, **fōdi**, **fossus**, *to bury*.

per — **perfodiō**, ere, **fōdi**, **fossus**, *to dig or pierce through*.

foederātus [foederō from 2. foedus], adj., *allied, confederate*.

1. **foedus**, adj., *foul, unseemly*.

2. **foedus**, eris, n., *a treaty, alliance, league*.

fōns, **fōntis**, m., *a spring, fountain*.

forās [foris], adv., *out of doors, outward*.

fore = **futūrum esse**, see **sum**.

forem = **essem**, see **sum**.

foris, is, f., *a door; usually plur.*

foris [foris], adv., *out of doors, abroad*.

fōrma, ae, f., *form, figure, beauty*.

fōrmōsus [fōrma], adj., *shapely, beautiful*.

fōrs, **fōrtis** [fērō], f., *chance, luck*.

fōrte [fōrs], adv., *by chance, by accident*.

fortis, e, adj., *strong, brave*.

fortiter [fortis], adv., *bravely*.

fortitūdō, inis [fortis], f., *courage, bravery*.

fōrtuitō [fōrtuitus], adv., *by chance*.

fōrtuitus [fōrs], adj., *casual, accidental* (rare).

fōrtūna, ae [fōrs], f., *fate, fortune, state, property*.

forum, i, n., *a public place, market-place, forum*.

fossa, ae [fodiō], f., *a ditch, pit, moat*.

fovea, ae, f., *a pit*.

fragor, ōris [frangō], m., *crashing, thunder-peal*.

frangō, ere, **frēgi**, **frāctus**, *to break; wreck; subdue, tire out*.

frāter, tris, m., *a brother*.

fraudulentus [fraus, fraud], adj., *deceitful, fraudulent*.

fraudō, āre, **flūvi**, **flūtus** [fraus, deceit], *to rob, cheat*.

Fregellae, ārum, f., *an ancient town of the Volsci in the southern part of Latium*.

fremitus, ūs [fremō, make noise], m., *uproar, noise*.

frēnum, i, n., *a bridle, curb, bit*.

frequentia, ae [frequēs], f., *a crowd, throng*.

frētus, adj., *relying on* (with abl.).

frigidus [frīgēō, b3 cold], adj., *cold*.

frigus, **frigoris**, n., *cold*.

frōns, **frōndis**, f., *a bough, foliage; garland*.

frōns, **frōntis**, f., *the forehead, front*.

fructus, ūs, m., *fruit, crop; profit; income; advantage, result, effect*.

frūmentor, āri, **flūtus sum** [frūmentum], *to get supplies, forage*.

frumentum, *i* [fruor], *n.*, grain; *pl.*, crops.

frustrā, *adv.*, in vain.

frustror, *āri*, *ātus sum* [frustrā], to deceive, disappoint, frustrate.

(**frūx**) **frūgis**, *f.*, fruit, crops.

fuga, *ae, f.*, flight.

fugiō, *ere, fūgi*, —, to flee; avoid, escape.

con — **cōfugiō**, *ere, fūgi*, —, to flee, take refuge.

dē — **dēfugiō**, *ere, fūgi*, —, to flee from, shun, avoid.

dis — **diffugiō**, *ere, fūgi*, —, to flee apart, scatter.

ex — **effugiō**, *ere, fūgi*, —, to escape.

prō — **profugiō**, *ere, fūgi*, —, to flee, escape.

re — **refugiō**, *ere, fūgi*, —, to flee back, escape.

fugitivus [fugiō], *adj.*, fugitive.

fugō, *āre, āvi, ātus* [fugiō], to put to flight, rout. [*illustrious.*]

fulgēs [fulgeō], *adj.*, shining, bright,

fulgeō, *āre, fulsi*, —, to flash, gleam.

prae — **prae fulgeō**, *āre*, —, —, to gleam.

fulgur, *uris* [fulgeō], *n.*, lightning; *pl.*, fulgora.

fulmen, *inis* [fulgeō], *n.*, lightning, thunderbolt.

Fulvius, *i*, *m.*, the name of a Roman gens. See **Flaccus**, **Nōbilio**.

funda, *ae, f.*, a sling.

fundamentum, *i* [fundō, to found], *n.*, ground, foundation.

Fundānius, *i*, *m.*, *C.*, tribune of the people B.C. 216.

funditor, *ōris* [funda], *m.*, a slinger.

fundō, *ere, fūdi, fūsus*, to pour, shed; rout, vanquish.

con — **cōfundō**, *ere, fūdi, fūsus*, to pour together, mingle, unite, confuse.

dis — **diffundō**, *ere, fūdi, fūsus*, to spread out, extend, stretch.

ex — **effundō**, *ere, fūdi, fūsus*, to pour out, waste.

per — **perfundō**, *ere, fūdi, fūsus*, to pour over; inspire.

fungor, *fungi, fūctus sum*, to perform, discharge.

dē — **dēfungor**, *fungi, fūctus sum*, to perform.

per — **perfungor**, *fungi, fūctus sum*, to fulfil, perform; be delivered from.

fūnis, *is. m.*, a rope, cable.

fūnus, *eris. n.*, burial, funeral rites; corpse.

Fūrius, *i. m.*, the name of a Roman gens. See **Camillus**, **Purpureō**.

furor, *ōris* [furō, rage], *m.*, rage, madness, fury.

fūrtim [fūrtum], *adv.*, stealthily, secretly.

fūrtum, *i* [fūr, thief], *n.*, theft.

futūrus, see **sum**.

G.

Gabinus, *adj.*, pertaining to *Gabii*; *pl.*, the inhabitants of *Gabii*.

Gabii, *ōrum. m.*, an ancient town in Latium, east of Rome.

Galatia, *ae, f.*, a province of Asia Minor, settled by Gallic tribes in the third century B.C.

Galba, *ae, m.*, a family name in the Sulpician gens at Rome.

(1) *P. Sulpicius Galba*, consul B.C. 211, 200.

(2) *Ser. Sulpicius*, consul B.C. 144. During his praetorship in Spain he ordered the massacre of a band of Lusitanians who had surrendered to him.

galea, *ae, f.*, a leather helmet.

Gallia, *ae, f.*, the country of the Gauls; modern France and the territories on the west bank of the Rhine. The northern part of Italy was settled by Gauls and was called *Gallia Cisalpina*; hence the plural *Galliae*.

Galli, *ōrum*, m., *the Gauls*.

Gallicus, adj., *Gallie; pertaining to Gaul*.

gallina, ae [gallus, cock], f., *a hen*.

Gallus, i, m., *a Roman family name*.

(1) *Cn. Cornelius Gallus*, governor of Egypt under Augustus.

(2) *M. Trebius Gallus*, military tribune in the army of Caesar.

gelidus [gelū, frost], adj., *cold, cool*.

Gellius, i, m., *L. Gellius Poplicola* was consul B.C. 72, censor B.C. 70.

Gelō(n), *ōnis*, m., *tyrant of Syracuse*, gained a victory over the Carthaginians on the day of the battle of Salamis, B.C. 480.

geminī, *ōrum*, m., *twins*.

Geminus, i, m., *Cn. Servilius*, was consul B.C. 217, and fell in the battle of Cannae.

gemitus, ūs [gemō, to sigh], m., *groaning, lamentation*.

gener, *generi*, m., *a son-in-law*.

generō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [genus], *to beget, create, bring forth*.

generōsus [genus], adj., *well-born, noble*.

gēns, *gentis*, f., *a nation, race, tribe, clan, people*.

genus, *generis* [root of *gī g(e)nō*], n., *birth, descent, family, race; sort, class; nature, style*.

Germānī, *ōrum*, m., *the Germans*.

Germānia, ae, f., *Germany*.

gerō, *ere*, *gessi*, *gestus*, *to bear, carry; perform, do, carry out; wage*.

con — *congerō*, *ere*, *gessi*, *gestus*, *to bring together, collect*.

Gēryōn, *ōnis*, m., *a mythical king of Spain*, said to have three bodies, whose cattle were carried off by Hercules.

gignō, *ere*, *genui*, *genitus*, *to beget, produce, bear*.

gladius, i, m., *a sword*.

globōsus [globus], adj., *globular*.

globus, i, m., *a ball; band; crowd*.

glōria, ae, f., *glory, honor, fame*.

glōriābundus [glōrior, to glory], adj., *glorying, exulting* (late and rare).

Gortynī, *ōrum*, m., *the inhabitants of Gortyn(a)*, a town in Crete.

Gracchus, i, m., *a family name in the Sempronian gens at Rome*.

(1) *Ti. Sempronius Gracchus*, consul B.C. 215, 213, was killed by Hannibal in an ambush 212.

(2) *Ti. Sempronius Gracchus*, husband of the famous Cornelia and father of the well-known Gracchi, was tribune of the people B.C. 187; consul, 177, 163.

(3) *C. Gracchus*, his son, the famous tribune, was killed B.C. 121.

gradior, *gradi*, *gressus* sum, *to step, walk*.

ad — *aggredior*, *gredi*, *gressus* sum, *to approach, attack, undertake*.

con — *congradior*, *gredi*, *gressus* sum, *to come together, unite with, engage, attack*.

dē — *dēgradior*, *gredi*, *gressus* sum, *to recede*.

dis — *digredior*, *gredi*, *gressus* sum, *to go apart, depart*.

ē — *ēgradior*, *gredi*, *gressus* sum, *to go out, leave, disembark; surpass*.

in — *ingredior*, *gredi*, *gressus* sum, *to enter*.

prō — *prōgradior*, *gredi*, *gressus* sum, *to advance, proceed*.

re — *regredior*, *gredi*, *gressus* sum, *to step back, withdraw, return*.

trāns — *trānsgradior*, *gredi*, *gressus* sum, *to cross*.

gradus, ūs [gradior], m., *a step; degree; position, rank, honor*.

Graecia, ae, f., *Greece*.

Graecus, adj., *Graecian, Greek*.

Grāius, adj., *Grecian, Greek* (archaic and poetical).

grāmen, *inis*, n., *grass*.

grāmineus [grāmen], adj., *of grass, grassy*.

grandis, e, adj., *large, grand*.

grātia, *ae* [grātus], *f.*, favor, regard; return, acknowledgment; friendship, love, popularity, influence; *pl.*, grātiae, *arum*, thanks; grātīā, for the sake of.

grātiōsus [grātia], *adj.*, in favor; agreeable, favorable.

grātulātiō, *ōnis* [grātulor], *f.*, rejoicing, congratulation.

grātulor, *ārī*, *ātus sum* [grātus], to congratulate.

grātus, *adj.*, welcome, pleasing, grateful.

gravis, *e*, *adj.*, heavy, hard, severe; important, grave; troublesome, grievous.

gravitās, *ātis* [gravis], *f.*, weight, dignity; power, influence.

gravō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [gravis], to weigh down.

grex, *gregis*, *m.*, a flock, band.

gubernātor, *ōris* [gubernō, steer], *m.*, a pilot.

gulā, *ae*, *f.*, the throat, neck.

gustō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [gustus, tasting], to taste.

H.

habēō, *ēre*, *uī*, *itus*, to have, hold, possess keep; regard, consider; habēre *sē*, to be; insuper habēre, to scorn (late).

ad — **adhibeō**, *ēre*, *uī*, *itus*, to bring to, admit, invite, summon, make use of.

ex — **exhibeō**, *ēre*, *uī*, *itus*, to furnish, procure.

prae — **praebeō**, *ēre*, *uī*, *itus*, to hold in front, offer, furnish, exhibit.

prō — **prohibeō**, *ēre*, *uī*, *itus*, to check, keep off; cut off; hinder.

habitō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [freq. of habēō], to dwell, inhabit; live.

habitus, *ūs* [habēō], *m.*, state, condition; habit, manner; dress.

Hadrūmētum, *i*, a city on the African coast southeast of Carthage.

haereō, *ēre*, *haesi*, *haesurus*, to stick.

ad — **adhaereō**, *ēre*, *haesi*, *haesus*, to cling to.

con — **cohaereō**, *ēre*, *haesi*, *haesus*, to stick together.

in — **inhaereō**, *ēre*, *haesi*, *haesus*, to adhere, cling.

Hamilcar, *aris*, *m.*, a Carthaginian name.

(1) A general in the first Punic war, defeated by Regulus B.C. 256.

(2) Surnamed Barca, the father of Hannibal; died B.C. 229.

Hannibal, *alis*, *m.*, a Carthaginian name.

(1) The father of Hamilcar Barca.

(2) The son of Hamilcar Barca, was born B.C. 247, invaded Italy 218. In 202 he was defeated by Scipio at Zama: he fled to the East, and died in 183.

Hannō, *ōnis*, *m.*, a common Carthaginian name.

(1) A general taken captive in Sicily B.C. 210.

(2) A commander in Africa defeated by Scipio B.C. 203.

hariolātiō, *ōnis* [hariolor, prophesy], *f.*, a soothsaying, prophecy.

Harpalus, *i*, *m.*, a famous robber of the fourth century B.C.

Hasdrubal, *alis*, *m.*, a Carthaginian name.

(1) Son-in-law of Hamilcar Barca.

(2) Son of Hannibal Barca and brother of Hannibal; defeated at the battle of the Metaurus, B.C. 207.

(3) The leader of the Carthaginians in the third Punic war, B.C. 149.

hasta, *ae*, *f.*, a spear, dart; **hasta pūblica**, public sale or auction.

haud, *adv.*, not, by no means.

hauriō, *īre*, *hausi*, *haustus*, to drink.

ex — **exhauriō**, *īre*, *hausi*, *haustus*, to take out, empty out, exhaust.

haustus, *ūs* [hauriō], *m.*, a drawing in, drink.

hebes, *etis*, *adj.*, blunt, dull.

Hellēspontus, *I*, *m.*, the straits of the Dardanelles, leading from the Propontis (Sea of Marmora) to the Aegean Sea.
Helvius, *I*, *m.*, *C.*, colleague of Cato in the aedileship B.C. 199.
Helvētīl, ōrum, *m.*, a Celtic tribe living north of the Lake of Geneva in modern Switzerland.
hēmerodromos, *I*, *pl. oe* [Greek], *m.*, a courier.
herba, *ae, f.*, herb, grass.
herbidus [herba], *adj.*, grassy.
hercle [contr. for hercule], *interj.*, by Hercules, indeed.
Herculēs, *is* [Heracleēs], *m.*, the famous god and demi-god, celebrated for his strength and marvelous deeds.
Hercynius, *adj.*, Hercynian (of a forest in Germany).
hērēditās, ātis [hērēs], *f.*, heirship, inheritance.
hērēdium, *I* [hērēs], *n.*, an hereditary estate.
hērēs, ōdis, *m.*, an heir.
Hermīnius, *I*, *m.*, *T.*, aided Horatius Cocles at the Sublician Bridge.
hiberna, ōrum [hiems], *n.*, winter quarters.
Hibernia, *ae, f.*, Ireland.
hic, haec, hōc, *dem. pron.*, this; he, she, it; as follows; the latter.
hic, *adv.*, here, at this point.
hiemō, āre, āvi, ātūrus [hiems], *to winter, pass the winter.*
hiems, hiemis, *f.*, winter; storm.
Hierō, ōnis, *m.*, king of Syracuse B.C. 270-216.
hilarātus [hilarus, gay], *adj.*, joyful.
hinc [loc. hic], *adv.*, hence, from this place or time.
hiō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to stand open, gape.*
Hippō, ōnis, *m.*, a city in Africa west of Carthage.
hippocentaurus, *I* [Greek], *m.*, a being half horse, half man.
Hirtius, *I*, *m.*, *A.*, a personal and politi-

cal friend of Caesar; consul with Pansa B.C. 43.
hirtus, *adj.*, rough, hairy, shaggy.
Hispania, ae, f., Spain (including Portugal). It was divided into two provinces, H. Citerior and Ulterior; hence the *pl. Hispaniae*.
Hispanus, *I*, *m.*, a Spaniard.
historia, ae [Greek], *f.*, history, account, story.
Histrī, ōrum [Istrī], *m.*, the people of Istria (Histria), a peninsula at the northern end of the Adriatic Sea.
hodiē [hōc + diē], *adv.*, to-day.
hodiernus [hodiē], *adj.*, of this day, to-day's.
homō, hominis, *m. and f.*, a human being; man, mankind.
honestās, ātis [honestus], *f.*, honor, virtue.
honestus [honor.] *adj.*, honorable, upright, noble, illustrious.
honor, ōris [honor], *m.*, honor, dignity, public office.
honōrificus [honor + faciō], *adj.*, conferring honor, full of honor.
hōra, ae, f., an hour, the twelfth part of the day (sunrise to sunset) or night.
Horātius, *I*, *m.*, the name of a Roman gens. See Cocles, Pulvillus.
horreō, ēre, ui, —, to dread, shudder at.
ab — ab-horreō, ēre, ui, to dread; to differ from, be averse.
horridus [horreō], *adj.*, frightful, wild.
horror, ōris, *m.*, horror.
hortātus, ūs [hortor], *m.*, encouragement, urging.
Hortēnsius, *I*, *m.*, *Q.*, a celebrated Roman orator, the friend and rival of Cicero; lived B.C. 114-50, consul 69.
hortor, āri, ātus sum, *to urge, encourage, incite.*
con — cohortor, āri, ātus sum, to exhort, animate, encourage.
dē — dē-hortor, āri, ātus sum, *to discourage, dissuade.*

hortus, *i*, *m.*, a garden, orchard, park.
hospes, **hospitis**, *m.*, a guest, friend.
hospitium, *i* [**hospes**], *n.*, hospitality, friendship.
hospitus, *adj.*, strange, foreign (poetic; only *f.* sing. and neut. *pl.* once).
hostia, *ae*, *f.*, a sacrificial animal, victim.
hostilis, *e* [**hostia**], *adj.*, hostile.
Hostilius, *i*, *m.*, Tullus, the third king of Rome; reigned B.C. 673-641.
hostis, *is*, *m.*, an enemy, foe.
hūc [**hic**], *adv.*, here, to this place.
hūiuscemodī [**hic** + **modus**], *adv.*, of this kind.
hūmānitās, **ātis** [**hūmānus**], *f.*, humanity; civilization, cultivation.
hūmānus [**homō**], *adj.*, human; refined, civilized; humane.
humerus, *i*, *m.*, the shoulder.
humilis, *e* [**humus**], *adj.*, low; lowly, poor, mean.
humilitās, **ātis** [**humilis**], *f.*, lowness, humbleness.
humus, *i*, *f.*, the earth, ground, soil.
Hyginus, *i*, *m.*, C. Iulius, a freedman of Augustus. He wrote various books, none of which have survived.

I.

iaceō, **ēre**, *ui*, —, to lie, lie dead; **iacēns**, **entis**, one fallen.
iaciō, **ere**, **iēcī**, **iactus**, to throw, cast, hurl; throw up, construct.
ab — **abiciō**, **icere**, **iēcī**, **iectus**, to throw away, fling down, hurl.
ad — **adiciō**, **icere**, **iēcī**, **iectus**, to throw to, fling; add.
con — **cōniciō**, **icere**, **conīēcī**, **coniectus**, to throw together, conjecture; cast.
dē — **dēiciō**, **icere**, **iēcī**, **iectus**, to throw down, dislodge; kill; disappoint.
dis — **dīiaciō**, **icere**, **iēcī**, **iectus**, to disperse, scatter, rout.

ex — **ēiciō**, **icere**, **iēcī**, **iectus**, to throw out; expel; **sē** **ēicere**, rush.
in — **iniciō**, **icere**, **iēcī**, **iectus**, to throw in, infuse; lay on; occasion.
inter — **intericiō**, **icere**, **iēcī**, **iectus**, to throw or place between; elapse, intervene (in *pass.*).
ob — **obiciō**, **icere**, **iēcī**, **iectus**, to place in front of; expose.
prō — **prōiciō**, **icere**, **iēcī**, **iectus**, to throw, cast away; reject.
re — **rēiciō**, **icere**, **iēcī**, **iectus**, to throw back; repulse.
sub **subiciō**, **icere**, **iēcī**, **iectus**, to throw up, expose; subdue.
trāns — **trāniciō** or **trānsiciō**, **icere**, **iēcī**, **iectus**, to throw or bring across.
iactō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [freq. of **iaciō**], to toss or push about; discuss, give out.
iactūra, *ae* [**iaciō**], *f.*, a throwing at y, loss.
iam, *adv.*, now, already, at once.
Iāniculum, *i*, *n.*, a hill on the west bank of the Tiber.
iānua, *ae*, *f.*, door, entrance, gate.
Iānus, *i*, *m.*, a Latin divinity who presides over all beginnings; commonly represented with two faces.
ibi, *adv.*, there; thereupon, then.
ibidem [**ibi**], *adv.*, in the same place, just there.
icō, **ere**, **icī**, **ictus**, to strike, to smite (rare).
idcirco [**id** + *abl.* of **circus**], *adv.*, on that account, therefore.
idem, **eadem**, **idem**, *dem.* *pron.*, the same.
identidem [**idem et idem**], *adv.*, repeatedly, again and again.
ideō, *adv.*, on that account, therefore.
idōneus, *adj.*, suitable, fit; capable.
Idūs, *uum*, *f.*, the Ides; either the thirteenth or fifteenth day of the month.
igitur, *conj.*, then, therefore, accordingly.
ignāvia, *ae* [**ignāvus**, cowardly], *f.*, cowardice, baseness.

igneus [Ignis], adj., *fiery*.

ignis is, m., *fire*.

ignōrō, āre, āvi, ātus [Ignārus, igno-rant], to be ignorant, not to know, overlook.

ignōscō, see **nōscō**.

ignōtus [ignōscō], adj., *unknown, unfamiliar*.

ilex, icis, f., *an oak, holm oak*.

ilicō [for in locō], adv., *on the spot, there; immediately*.

ilignus [ilex], adj., *oaken*.

ille, illa, illud, dem. pron., *that; he, she, it; the former*.

illic [ille], adv., *there, in that place*.

illō [ille], adv., *thither, to that place or end*.

Illyricum, I, n., *a district on the east coast of the Adriatic, north of Epirus*.

Illyrii, ōrum, m., *the Illyrians, the people of Illyricum*.

imbellia, ae [imbellis, unwarlike], f., *unfitness for war (late)*.

imberbis, e [in + barba], adj., *beardless*.

imitor, āri, ātus sum, *to imitate*.

immānis, e, adj., *huge, immense*.

immānitās, ātis [immānis], f., *immensity, size*.

immātūrus [in + mātūrus], adj., *unripe, premature*.

immemor, oris [in + memor], adj., *unmindful, careless*.

immēnsitās, ātis [immēnsus], f., *immensity*.

immēnsus [in neg. + mētiōr], adj., *immeasurable, vast, immense*.

immeritō [immeritus, undeserved], adv., *unjustly, undeservedly*.

immittō, see **mittō**.

immoderātus [moderōr], adj., *uncontrolled*.

immolō, āre, āvi, ātus [in + mola, meal], *to sprinkle with sacrificial meal, sacrifice*.

immortālis, e [in + mortālis, mortal], adj., *immortal*.

immortālitās, ātis, f., *immortality*.

immūnis, e [in + mūnus], adj., *free from public services*.

immūnitās, ātis [immūnis], f., *freedom from public duties, immunity*.

immūtō, see **mūtō**.

imparātus [in + parātus], adj., *not ready, unprepared*.

impatiēns, entis [in neg. + patiēns], adj., *impatient, intolerant, impetuous*.

impatientia, ae [impatiens], f., *impatience*.

impedimentum, I [impediō], n., *a hindrance; pl., impedimenta, baggage*.

impediō, ire, ivi, itus [in + pēs], *to hinder, hamper, prevent, embarrass*.

impellō, see **pellō**.

impendeō, āre, —, —, *to overhang*.

impēnsē [impēnsus], adv., *exceedingly, very much*.

impēnsus [impendō, to expend], adj., *expensive, large*.

imperātor, ōris [imperō], m., *a commander-in-chief, general, emperor*.

imperātum, I [imperō], n., *a command, order*.

imperfectus [in + perficiō], adj., *unfinished, imperfect*.

imperitus [in + peritus], adj., *inexperienced, unacquainted with, ignorant*.

imperium, I [imperō], n., *command, control; government, military authority; sovereignty, empire*.

imperō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to rule, command; order, levy; to be emperor*.

impertiō, ire, ivi, itus [in + partiō, share], *to share with, bestow*.

impetrō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to procure, gain; accomplish, bring to pass; succeed*.

impetus, ūs [in + petō], m., *an attack; violence, vehemence*.

impius [in + pius, pious], adj., *wicked, impious*.

impleō, see **pleō**.

impōnō, see **pōnō**.

importō, see **portō**.

impraesentiārum [in praesentiā rōrum], adv., *for the present, now.*

impressiō, ōnis [imprimō], f., *an onset, attack.*

imprimō, see **premō**.

improbus [in neg. + probus, upright], adj., *wicked, outrageous.*

imprōvisus [in neg. + prōvideō], adj., *unexpected*; as noun in the phrases **dē** or **ex imprōvisō**, *unexpectedly, of a sudden.*

imprūdēns, entis [in + neg. prōvidēns], adj., *not foreseeing, imprudent, off guard.*

imprūdentē [imprūdēns], adv., *imprudently, unwisely.*

imprudentia, ae [imprūdēns], f., *want of foresight, imprudence.*

impulvereus [in neg. + pulvis, dust], adj., *dustlike; without trouble, easy.*

imus, see **inferus**.

in, prep., with acc. after words implying motion, *to, into, towards, against, upon, over*; with abl., *in, at, during, among, in case of.*

inaequālis, e [aequālis], adj., *uneven.*

inānis, e, adj., *empty; vain, idle.*

ināniter [inānis], adv., *emptily, vainly.*

inaugurō, āre, āvi, ātus, to watch for omens from birds.

inaurātus [aurum], adj., *gilded.*

incēdō, see **cēdō**.

incendium, i [incendō], n., *fire, conflagration.*

incendō, see **candē**.

incertus [in neg. + certus], adj., *uncertain, doubtful.*

incidō, see **cadō**.

incido, see **caedō**.

incipiō, see **capio**.

incitō, see **citō**.

incivīlis, e [in neg. + civīlis], adj., *rude, uncivil.*

inclīnātus [inclīnō, lean], adj., *disposed.*

incōgnitus [in neg. + cōgnōscō], adj., *unknown.*

incōhō, āre, āvi, ātus, to begin, undertake.

incola, ae, m., an inhabitant, occupant. **incolō**, see **colō**.

incolumis, e, adj., *safe, unharmed.*

incommodum, i [in neg. + commodum], n., *inconvenience, damage, disaster, defeat.*

inconditus [in neg. + condō], adj., *confused, rude.*

incrēdibilis, e [in neg. + crēdō], adj., *incredible, extraordinary.*

incrēmentum, i [incrēscō], n., *growth, increase.*

increpitō, āre [increpō], to reprove, taunt, blame.

increpō, āre, ui, itus, to upbraid.

incruentus [in neg. + cruentus, bloody], adj., *without bloodshed, bloodless.*

incursiō, ōnis [in + currō], f., *an incursion, attack.*

incūsō, āre, āvi, ātus [in + causa], to accuse, blame.

inde, adv., *from that place, thence; next, then.*

index, dicis [in + dicō], m., *sign, mark, index.*

Indī, ōrum, m., the people of India.

India, ae, f., *India, modern Hindustan.*

indicō, see **dicō**.

Indicus, adj., *Indian.*

indigeō, see **egeō**.

indignitās, ātis [indignus], f., *indignity, insult.*

indignus [in neg. + dignus], adj., *unworthy, undeserving, shameful.*

inditus, see **indō**.

indō, see **dō**.

indolēs, is, f., *nature, disposition.*

indūcō, see **dūcō**.

induō, ere, ui, ūtus, to put on.

industria, ae [industrius], f., *industry, diligence; ability.*

indūtiae, ārum, pl., f., *a truce, armistice.*

inēō, see **eō**.

inermis, *e*, and **inermus** [in neg. + arma], adj., *unarmed*.

inerrāns, *antis* [in + errō, *wander*], adj., *not wandering, fixed*.

iners, *ertis* [in neg. + ars], adj., *unskilful, idle, effeminate*.

inertia, *ae* [iners], *f.*, *indolence, inactivity*.

infāmia, *ae* [infāmis], *f.*, *dishonor, disgrace, infamy*.

infāmis, *e* [in + fāma], adj., *infamous*.

infandus [in + for], adj., *unspeakable, infamous, disgraceful*.

infāns, *antis* [in neg. + for], adj., *not speaking*; as noun, *an infant*.

inferior, *ius* [Inferus], adj., *lower, inferior*.

inferō, see **ferō**.

Inferus, adj., *below, underneath*. Comp. **Inferior**. Sup., **infimus** or **imus**.

infestō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [infestus], *to attack, molest, infest*.

infestus, adj., *hostile, dangerous*.

inficiō, see **faciō**.

infimus [superl. of **Inferus**], adj., *lowest, at the bottom of*.

infinitus [in neg. + finīō], adj., *unbounded, vast, enormous; numberless*; as noun, *a large amount or number*.

infirmus [in neg. + firmus], adj., *infirm, weak*.

infītiāe, *ārum* [in neg. + for], *f.*, *only acc. in the phrase infītiās ire, to deny; with quin (late)*.

infītor, *ārī*, *ātus sum* [infītiāe], *to deny*.

inflectō, see **flectō**.

infrā, adv., *below*; prep. with acc., *below*.

ingenium, *i* [cf. gen. in **gignō**], *n.*, *disposition, ability, character*.

ingēns, *entis*, adj., *large, huge, great*.

ingrātīlis [grātīa], adv., *against one's will*.

ingrātus [in neg. + grātus] adj., *unpleasant; thankless, unprofitable*.

ingredior, see **gradior**.

inhaerēō, see **haerēō**.

iniciō, see **iaciō**.

inimiciter [inimicus], adv., *in a hostile manner*.

inimicitia, *ae* [inimicus], *f.*, *enmity*.

inimicus [in neg. + amicus], adj., *unfriendly, hostile*; as noun, *a personal enemy*, as distinguished from **hostis**, *a public enemy*.

iniquitās, *ātis* [iniquus], *f.*, *inequality, injustice; bad character; unfavorable position*.

iniquus [in neg. + aequus], adj., *uneven, unfair, unfavorable*.

initium, *i* [ineō], *n.*, *a beginning*.

inīrātus [in neg. + iūrō], adj., *unsworn, not under oath*.

inīria, *ae* [in neg. + iūs], *f.*, *wrong, injustice, violence, injury*.

(**inīssus**, *ūs*) [inēō], *m.*, *abl. only, without orders*.

inīstō [inīstus], adv., *unjustly*.

inlūdō, see **lūdō**.

inlūstris, *e*, adj., *clear, distinguished, glorious*.

inlūstrō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [in + lūstrō; cf. **lūx**], *to make bright, make famous*.

innitor, see **nitōr**.

innō, see **nō**.

innocēns, *entis* [in + nocēō], adj., *harmless, innocent, blameless*.

innocentia, *ae* [innocēns], *f.*, *blamelessness, innocence*.

innumerus [in neg. + numerus], adj., *countless*.

inopia, *ae* [inops, *needy*], *f.*, *want, scarcity, poverty*.

inopināns, *antis* [in + opinor, *think*], adj., *unawares, off one's guard*.

inquam, *def.*, *I say*. See 297, II, 2: 144, b; 190, 2.

inquirō, see **quaerō**.

inrideō, see **rideō**.

inrumpō, see **rumpō**.

insatiābilis, *e* [in + satur, *full*], adj., *unsating, not cloying*.

insatiābiliter [insatiābilis], adv., *insatiably*.

inscendō, see **scandō**.

insciēns, entis [in neg. + **sciō**], adj., *not knowing, ignorant.*

inscientia, ae [**insciēns**], f., *ignorance, want of experience.*

inscītus [in neg. + **sciō**], adj., *ignorant, foolish.*

insecō, āre, ui, sectus [se-ō, cut], to cut into, cut up.

insequor, see **sequor**.

inserō, see **serō**.

insidiāe, ārum [in + **sīdō**, sit], f., pl. *ambush; treachery.*

insideō, see **sedeō**.

insidior, āri, ātus sum [**insidiāe**], to lie in wait for.

insignis, e [in + **signum**], adj., *remarkable, distinguished.*

insigne, is [**insignis**], n., *a sign, badge, ornament.*

insigniō, ire, ivi, itus [**insignis**], to mark, distinguish.

insiliō, see **saliō**.

insinuō, āre, āvi, ātus [in + **sinuō**, to curve], get into, work one's way into.

insistō, see **sistō**.

insolēns, entis [in neg. + **soleō**], adj., *unusual; haughty, insolent.*

insolenter [**insolēns**], adv., *haughtily, insolently.*

inspectō, see **spectō**.

instabilis, e [in + **stabilis**, from **stō**], adj., *unsteady, variable.*

instāns, antis [**instō**], adj., *present, immediate, urgent.*

instanter [**instāns**], adv., *earnestly, pressingly.*

instar, n., indecl., *an image; with gen., like.*

instaurātiō, ōnis [**instaurō**, renew], f., *a renewal.*

instinguō, see **stinguō**.

instituō, see **statuō**.

institutum, i [**instituō**], n., *a plan, design; custom, institution.*

instō, see **stō**.

instruō, see **struō**.

insuāfactus [in + **suāscō** + **faciō**], adj., *accustomed, inured.*

insuāscō, see **suāscō**.

insula, ae, f., *an island.*

insum, see **sum**.

insuper, adv., *moreover, besides; insuper habēre*, to scorn (late).

integer, gra, grum [in + root **tag** in **tangō**], adj., *untouched, new; full, entire, vigorous; dē integrō*, anew.

intellegō, see **legō**.

intemperanter [**intemperāns**], adv., *without restraint, immoderately.*

intemperantia, ae, f., *lack of control; arrogance; insubordination.*

intemperies (only acc. and abl. **ēs**), f., *excess, fury.*

intentus [**intendō**, to stretch], adj., *attentive.*

inter, prep. with acc., *between, among, during.*

intercalārius, adj., *intercalary, inserted in the calendar.*

intercēdō, see **cēdō**.

intercidō, see **cadō**.

intercipiō, see **capiō**.

interclūdō, see **claudō**.

interdicō, see **dicō**.

interdiū, adv., *in the daytime, by day.*

interea [inter + **is**], adv., *in the meantime, meanwhile.*

intereō, see **eō**.

interfector, ōris, m. [**interficiō**], *a slayer, murderer.*

interficiō, see **faciō**.

intericiō, see **iaciō**.

interiectus, ūs [**intericiō**], m., *intervention.*

interim [inter + ***im** from **is**], adv., *in the meantime, meanwhile.*

interimō, see **emō**.

interior, ius [**inter**], adj., comp. (no positive), *inner, interior.* Sup. **intimus**.

interitus, ūs [**intereō**], m., *death, destruction.*

- interminor**, *ari*, *ātus sum* [*inter* + *minor*, *threaten*], *to forbid with threats*.
- intermittō**, see *mittō*.
- interneciō**, *ōnis* [*internecō*, *destroy*], *f., slaughter, utter ruin*.
- interpōnō**, see *pōnō*.
- interpositus**, *ūs* [*interpōnō*], *m., interposition*.
- interpretor**, *ari*, *ātus sum* [*interpres*, *interpreter*], *to explain, interpret*.
- interrogō**, see *rogō*.
- interrumpō**, see *rumpō*.
- interserō**, see *serō*.
- intersum**, see *sum*.
- intervallum**, *i* [*inter* + *vallum*], *n., an interval, distance*.
- interveniō**, see *veniō*.
- interventus**, *ūs* [*interveniō*], *m., coming between (up), intervention*.
- intestabilis**, *e* [*in neg.* + *testor*, *to witness*], *adj., incapable of being a witness; infamous, abominable*.
- intestinum**, *i* [*intestinus*], *n., an intestine, entrail*.
- intestinus**, [*intus*], *adj., internal; bellum intestinum, civil war*.
- intimē**, [*intimus*, *inmost*], *adv., very intimately, most cordially*.
- intolerandus** [*tollō*], *adj., intolerable*.
- intolerāns**, *antis*, *adj., not enduring, impatient*.
- intrā** [*contr.* from *interā*], *adv. and prep. with acc., inside of, within*.
- intrepidē** [*intrepidus*, *undaunted*], *adv., undauntedly, intrepidly*.
- intrō**, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [*intrō*, *within*], *to enter*.
- introeō**, see *eō*.
- introitus**, *ūs* [*introeō*], *m., a going in, entrance*.
- intrōmittō**, see *mittō*.
- intrōrsus** [*intrō* + *versus* from *vertō*], *adv., inside, toward the interior*.
- Intueor**, see *tueor*.
- Intus**, *adv., within, on the inside*.
- inūsitatūs** [*in neg.* + *ūsitatūs*, *usual*], *adj., unusual, unfamiliar, novel*.
- inūtilis**, *e* [*in neg.* + *ūtilis*], *adj., useless, unprofitable*.
- invādō**, see *vādō*.
- inveniō**, see *veniō*.
- inventor**, *ōris* [*inveniō*], *m., a discoverer, inventor*.
- invictus** [*in neg.* + *vincō*], *adj., unconquerable, invincible*.
- invidia**, *ae* [*invidēō*, *to envy*], *f., envy, ill will*.
- inviolābilis**, *e* [*in* + *violō*, *to violate*], *adj., inviolable*.
- inviolātē** [*inviolātus*], *adv., inviolably*.
- inviolātus** [*in neg.* + *violātus* from *violō*], *adj., sacred, inviolable*.
- invisitātus** [*in neg.* + *visitō*, *iter. of videō*], *adj., unknown, extraordinary*.
- invisus** [*invidēō*, *to hate*], *adj., hateful, hostile, troublesome*.
- invitō**, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, *to invite, summon*.
- invītus**, *adj., unwilling, on compulsion*.
- invisus** [*in neg.* + *via*], *adj., impassable*.
- iocus**, *i* (*pl.* also *ioca*), *m., a jest, joke*.
- Ionēs**, *um*, *m., the Ionians, a branch of the Greek race; particularly those settled on the coast of Asia Minor*.
- ipse**, *a, um*, *dem. pron., himself, herself, itself, themselves; very; et ipse, likewise, as well*.
- ira**, *ae*, *f., anger*.
- irātus** [*irāscor*, *to be angry*], *adj., angry*.
- is**, *ea*, *id*, *dem. pron., this or that; he, she, it; such*.
- iste**, *a, ud*, *dem. pron., that, that of yours*.
- ita** [*is*], *adv., in this way, so, thus; as follows, in such a way; accordingly, and so*.
- Italia**, *ae*, *f., Italy*. The name did not include the basin of the Po (Cisalpine Gaul) until the time of Augustus.
- Italicus**, *adj., Italian*.
- itaque** [*ita* + *que*], *adv., and so, therefore, consequently*.

item, adv., *likewise, just so, also, more-over.*

iter, itineris [eō, ire], n., *a journey, march, road.*

iterum, adv., *again, once more, for the second time.*

itidem [ita], adv., *in like manner.*

iuba, ae, f., *a mane.*

Iuba, ae, m., king of Numidia, defeated by Caesar at the battle of Thapsus B.C. 46.

iubeō, ēre, iussi, iussus [uncertain; perhaps iūs + habeō], *to order, command.*

iucundus, adj., *pleasant; pleasing; joyful, dear.*

iūdaei, ōrum, m., *the Judaeans, Jews.*

iūdex, icis [iūs + dicō], m., *a judge.*

iūdicium, i [iūdex], n., *judgment; opinion; sentence; trial; court.*

iūdicō [iūdex], āre, āvi, ātus, *to judge; think, be of the opinion; pronounce.*

dis — diiudicō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to distinguish, decide.*

iūgerum, i [iungō], n., *a measure of land, somewhat more than half an acre.*

iugum, i [iungō], n., *a yoke, ridge.*

Iūlius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens. See **Caesar, Proculus.**

iumentum, i [iungō], n., *a beast of burden, pack animal.*

iungō, ere, iūnxī, iunctus [cf. iugum], *to join, bind, fasten, yoke.*

ab — abiungō, ere, iūnxī, iunctus, *to unfasten, unyoke, separate, remove.*

ad — adiungō, ere, iūnxī, iunctus, *to join to, fasten to, add.*

con — coniungō, ere, iūnxī, iunctus, *to unite, connect, form by associating.*

dis — disiungō, ere, iūnxī, iunctus, *to disunite, separate.*

iūnior, see **iuvenis.**

Iūnius, i, the name of a Roman gens. See **Brūtus, Pullus, Silānus.**

Iūnō, ōnis, f., the chief female divinity of the Latins, the sister and wife of Jupiter.

Iuppiter, Iovis, m., the chief god of the Latins. He was originally a personification of the sky, and had the control of thunder, lightning, rain, and storms.

iūrgiosus [iūrgium, quarrel], adj., *quarrelsome (rare).*

iūris cōsultus, m., *a lawyer.*

iūrō, āre, āvi, ātus, and **iūror, āri, ātus sum** [iūs], *to take an oath, swear.*

con — coniūrō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to conspire, plot.*

dō — dōiūrō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to take an oath, swear.*

iūs, iūris, n., *right, justice, authority; court.*

iūsiūrandum, i [iūs + iūrō], n., *an oath; with adigere, to bind by oath.*

(**iūssus, ūs**) [**iubeō**], m., *command (only ab. sing.).*

iūstitia, ae [iūs], f., *justice, uprightness.*

iūstus [iūs], adj., *just, fair; proper, fitting; regular.*

iuvencus, i, m., *a bullock.*

iuvenilis, e [iuvenis], adj., *youthful.*

iuvenis, e, adj., *young.* Comp. **iūnior.**

iuventa, ae [iuvenis], f., *youth.*

iuventūs, ūtis [iuvenis], m., *youth; men (from seventeen to forty-six years old).*

iuvō, āre, iūvi, iūtus, *to help, aid.*

ad — adiuvō, iuvāre, iūvi, iūtus, *to assist, support.*

iūxtā, adv., *near.*

K.

K., the abbreviation for the Roman praenomen **Kaeso.**

Kal. = **Kalendae, ārum**, f., *the Kalends, the first day of the month.*

L.

L. = **Lucius.**

L. = 50.

Labienus, i, m., *T. Attius Labienus, a lieutenant in Caesar's army.*

Laberius, i, m. See **Dārus.**

lābor, lābi, lapsus sum, to slip.
dē — dēlābor, lābi, lapsus sum, to glide down.
prō — prōlābor, lābi, lapsus sum, to fall headlong.
labor, ōris, m., labor, toil, misfortune.
labōrō, āre, āvi, ātus [labor], to toil, strive; be in distress; be troubled.
labrum, i [lambō], n., the lip; edge, rim.
lāc, lactis, n., milk.
Lacedaemōn, onis, f., the city of Sparta, the capital of Laconia.
Lacedaemonius, adj., Lacedaemonian, Spartan.
lacēssō, ere, ivi, itus [laciō, entice], to rouse, annoy, attack.
Lacinius, adj., of Lacinium, a promontory in the southern part of Italy.
lacrima, ae, f., a tear.
lacrimābilis, e [lacrimō], adj., lamentable.
lacrimō, āre, āvi, ātus [lacrima], to weep.
laetificō, āre, āvi, ātus [laetus + faciō], to cheer, gladden.
laetitia, ae [laetus, joyful], f., joy, rejoicing.
laetus, adj., joyful, pleasing, rich.
Laevinus, i, m., P. Valerius, was consul B.C. 280; defeated by Pyrrhus, on the banks of the Siris.
lambō, ere, —, —, to lick, lap.
Lampsacus, i, f., a town on the Hellespont.
lāneus [lāna, wool], adj., woollen.
languidus, adj., weak, sluggish.
laniō, āre, āvi, ātus, to tear, mangle, lacerate.
lapis, idis, m., a stone; milestone.
lapicidinae, ārum [lapis + caedō], f., stone quarries.
lāpus, ūs [lābor], m., a gliding, flight.
Larcus, i, m. (Lartius), the name of an ancient Roman gens.

(1) *T. Lartius Flavius* was appointed the first dictator B.C. 501.
 (2) *Sp. Larcus* aided *Horatius Cocles* at the *Sublician bridge*.
Lārentia, ae, f., the wife of Faustus, foster-mother of Romulus and Remus.
largior, iri, itus sum, to give freely, distribute; bribe.
largitiō, ōnis [largior], f., liberality, bribery.
lascivia, ae [lascivus, sportive], f., jollity.
lassitūdō, inis [lassus, weak], f., weakness, weariness.
lateō, āre, ul, —, to lie hid, escape notice.
Latinus, i, m., son of Aeneas Silvius, mythical king of Alba Longa.
Latinus, adj., Latin; pertaining to Latium; pl., the Latins.
Latium, i, n., a district on the west coast of central Italy, between the Tiber river and the district of Campania.
lātītūdō, inis [lātus], f., width, breadth, extent.
latrō, ōnis, m., a robber, brigand.
lātrō, āre, āvi, ātus, to bark.
latrōcinium, i [latrō], n., brigandage, piracy, robbery.
latrōcinor, āri, ātus sum [latrō], to be a robber, commit piracy.
lātus, adj., broad, wide.
latus, eris, n., a side; flank.
laudō, āre, āvi, ātus [laus], to praise, commend.
con — conlaudo, āre, āvi, ātus, to praise highly, commend.
laureus [laurus], adj., of laurel.
laurus, i (abl. laurū and laurō), f., a bay tree, laurel.
laus, laudis, f., praise, fame, glory.
lautus [lavō, wash], adj., washed; elegant, distinguished.
Lavinium, i, n., a city on the seacoast of Latium, founded by Aeneas and named in honor of his wife Lavinia.
laxō, āre, āvi, ātus, to loose, spread out, relax.

lectica, ae [lectus], f., a couch, chair, litter.

lecticula, ae [dim. of lectica], f., a small litter; bier.

lēctiō, ōnis [lēgō], f., reading.

lectulus, i [dim. from lectus, couch], m., a bed.

lēgatiō, ōnis [lēgō], f., an embassy.

lēgatus, i [lēgō], m., an ambassador, legate; lieutenant, deputy.

legiō, ōnis [lēgō], f., a legion.

legiōnārius [legiō], adj., pertaining to a legion, legionary.

lēgitimus [lēx], adj., lawful, legal, legitimate.

lēgō, āre, āvi, ātus, to send, dispatch; bequeath.

dē — dālēgō, āre, āvi, ātus, to refer.

legō, ere, lēgi, lēctus, to gather, collect; select, appoint; read, recite.

con — conligō, ere, lēgi, lēctus, to collect, gather; obtain, get, acquire; **sē colligere**, to rally.

dē — dēligō, ere, lēgi, lēctus, to select, pick out; levy.

dis — dīligō, ere, lēxi, lēctus, to choose out; love.

ex — ēligō, ere, lēgi, lēctus, to pick out, choose.

inter — intellegō, ere, lēxi, lēctus, to discern; ascertain; know, understand.

nec — neglegō, ere, lēxi, lēctus, to neglect, disregard, despise.

lēnis, e, adj., gentle, smooth.

lēniō, īri, īvi, ītus [lēnis], to soothe.

Lentulus, i, m., L. Cornelius was consul B.C. 275.

Leōnidās, ae, m., the famous Spartan king who perished at Thermopylae B.C. 480.

lepidē [lepidus], adv., pleasantly, wittily.

lepidus, adj., pleasant, elegant, witty.

Lepidus, i, m., M. Aemilius, a member of the second triumvirate, was consul

with Caesar B.C. 46. He was deprived of his power by Augustus, and died B.C. 13.

lepus, oris, m., the hare.

levis, e, adj., light, trivial, easy.

lēx, lēgis, f., a law, decree.

Lexovii, ōrum, m., a tribe on the northern coast of Gaul.

libenter [libēns, glad], adv., gladly, cheerfully.

liber, era, erum, adj., free; pl. m., **liberi**, children.

liber, bri, m., a book.

liberālis, e [liber], adj., free-born, noble; liberal, generous.

liberāliter [liberālis], adv., graciously, kindly; freely, generously.

liberē [liber], adv., freely, boldly.

liberō, āre, āvi, ātus [liber], to set free, release.

libertās, ātis [liber], f., freedom.

libra, ae, f., a pair of scales; a pound.

librārius, i [liber], m., a secretary; copyist, translator.

licentia, ae [licēns], f., freedom, license.

liceor, licēri, licitus sum, to bid (at an auction).

licet, licēre, licuit or **licitum est**, impers., it is allowed, permitted.

Licinius, i, a Roman gens name. See **Crassus**, **Lucullus**, **Mūrēna**.

Licinus, i, M. Fabius, consul B.C. 216.

Liger, eris, m., the river Loire, in France.

ligneus [lignum, wood], adj., made of wood, wooden.

ligō, āre, āvi, ātus, to bind.

ad — dāligō, āre, āvi, ātus, to bind fast.

dē — dēligō, āre, āvi, ātus, to bind fast, tie, fasten.

Ligurēs, um, m., the people of Liguria, a district on the northwest coast of Italy near the modern Gulf of Genoa.

Lilybaeum, i, n., a Carthaginian town in western Sicily.

limen, inis, n., a threshold; house.

lineamentum, *i* [linea, a line], *n.*, a line, feature, lineament.

lingua, *ae*, *f.*, the tongue.

lingula, *ae* [lingua], *f.*, a tongue of land, peninsula.

linquō, *ere*, *liqui*, —, to leave.

re — relinquō, *ere*, *liqui*, *lictus*, to leave, bequeath.

linum, *i*, *n.*, flax.

liquor, *ōris*, *m.*, a fluid, liquid.

littera, *ae*, *f.*, a letter (of the alphabet); *pl.*, writing, literature, letters; a letter.

litteratus [littera], *adj.*, learned, educated.

litus, *oris*, *n.*, a shore, beach.

lituus, *i*, *m.*, an augur's staff.

Livius, *i*, *m.*, the name of a Roman gens. See **Salinātor**.

locō, *āre*, *avi*, *ātus* [locus], to place.

con — conlocō, *āre*, *avi*, *ātus*, to place, station; arrange.

Locri, *ōrum*, *m.*, (1), an ancient Greek city in southern Italy. (2) The inhabitants of the city, *Locrians*.

locuplētō, *āre*, *avi*, *ātus* [locuplēs, rich], to enrich.

locus, *i*, *pl.* *loci* and *loca*, *m.*, a place, spot; room; position, rank, condition.

locūtus, see **loquor**.

Lollius, *i*, *m.*, *M.*, propraetor of Galatia under Augustus, was consul B.C. 21.

longē [longus], *adv.*, at a distance, far, by far.

Longinus, *i*, *m.*, *Sp. Cassius*, one of the foremost conspirators against Caesar B.C. 44.

longinquus [longus], *adj.*, remote, distant; prolonged.

longitūdō, *inis* [longus], *f.*, length.

longurius, *i* [longus], *m.*, a long pole.

longus, *adj.*, long, tall; distant, tedious.

Longus, *i*, *m.*, *Ti. Sempronius*, consul B.C. 218; defeated by Hannibal at the Trebia.

loquor, *loqui*, *locūtus sum*, to speak, say.

con — conloquor, *i*, *locūtus sum*, to talk with, hold a conference, converse.

lōrica, *ae* [lōrum, strap], *f.*, a corselet of leather; coat of mail.

Lūcāni, *ōrum*, *m.*, the inhabitants of Lucania, a district in southern Italy.

Lucrētia, *ae*, *f.*, the wife of Collatinus. Her disgrace at the hands of Sextus Tarquinius led to the establishment of the republic.

Lucrētius, *i*, *m.*, the name of a Roman gens. See **Tricipitinus**.

Lucullus, *i*, *m.*, *L. Licinius*, famous for his wealth and luxury, was born (probably) B.C. 110; consul 74; conducted the war against Mithridates 74-63; died 57 or 56.

lūdibrium, *i* [lūdus], *n.*, mockery.

lūdicrum, *i* [lūdus], *n.*, sport, game, festival.

lūdō, *ere*, *lūsi*, *lūsus*, to play.

ex — elūdō, *ere*, *lūsi*, *lūsus*, to elude, avoid; deceive; mock.

in — inlūdō, *ere*, *lūsi*, *lūsus*, to jeer at, ridicule; cheat.

lūdus, *i*, *m.*, play, game; place of training, school.

lugeō, *ēre*, *lūxi*, *lūctus*, to mourn, bewail.

Lugotorix, *igis*, *m.*, the chief of a tribe of Britons.

lumbus, *i*, *m.*, the loin.

lūmen, *inis* [lux], *n.*, a light.

lūna, *ae*, *f.*, the moon.

Lūna, *ae*, *f.*, the goddess of the moon, identified with Diana.

lupa, *ae*, *f.*, a she-wolf.

Lupercal, *alis*, *n.*, a grotto on the Palatine hill at Rome sacred to the god Pan. *L. ludibrium*, the Lupercalian festival.

Lūsitānus, *adj.*, *Lusitanian*; of a province in the southwest of Spain.

lūsus, *ūs* [lūdō], *m.*, sport.

Lutātius, *i*, *m.*, the name of a Roman gens. See **Catulus**.

lūx, **lūcis**, *f.*, *light, daylight*; **primā lūce**, *at dawn*.

lūxuria, *ae* [**lūxus**, *excess*], *f.*, *luxury, extravagance*.

lūxurior, *ari*, *ātus sum*, *to revel*.

Lycaeus, *i*, *m.*, an epithet of the god Pan.

Lysiās, *ae*, *m.*, a celebrated Athenian orator, who lived about 458-378 B.C.

Lysimachus, *i*, *m.*, an Athenian, the father of Aristides.

M.

M. = **Marcus**.

M. = **Manius**.

M. = 1000.

Macedonia, *ae*, *f.*, an extensive country north of Greece. The inhabitants were not usually reckoned as Greeks. Under Alexander Macedonia became the chief power in the ancient world.

maestus, *adj.*, *sad*.

magis, *adv.*, *more, rather*; *eō magis*, *all the more*; *sup.* **māximō**, *greatly, chiefly, exceedingly*.

magister, *tri*, *m.*, a master, ruler, teacher; **magister equitum**, a military officer, master of the horse.

magistrātus, *ūs* [**magister**], *m.*, a magistrate; *magistracy*.

Māgnēsia, *ae*, *f.*, a city of Asia Minor near Mt. Sipylus in Lydia.

māgnificus [**māgnus** + **faciō**], *adj.*, *splendid, magnificent, noble*.

māgnitūdō, *inis* [**māgnus**], *f.*, *magnitude, greatness or size*.

māgnoperē or **māgnō opere**, *adv.*, *very greatly, exceedingly*.

māgnus, *adj.*, *great, large, abundant, powerful*. *Comp.* **māior**; *sup.* **māximus**.

Māgō ōnis, *m.*, the brother of Hannibal, captured by Scipio in Spain.

māior, see **māgnus**. As *m.* noun, **māiōrēs**, *ancestors*.

Māius, *i*, *m.*, the month of May; usually as *adj.*, agreeing with *mensis*, *Kalendae*, *Idus*.

malacia, *ae* [*Greek*], *f.*, a *calm*.

male [**malus**], *adv.*, *badly, ill, unhappily, unsuccessfully*. *Comp.* **pōius**; *sup.* **pessimō**.

maleficium, *i* [**male** + **faciō**], *n.*, *mischievousness, damage, harm*.

mālō, see **volō**.

malus, *adj.*, *bad, evil, hurtful*. *Comp.* **pōior**; *sup.* **pessimus**. As noun, **malum**, *i*, *n.*, *misfortune*.

mālus, *i*, *m.*, a mast.

Mamilius, *i*, *m.*, see **Octāvius**.

mamma, *ae* [*Greek*], *f.*, a breast, dug.

manceps, *ipīs* [**manus** + **capio**], *m.*, a purchaser at public auctions, contractor, renter.

mandātum, *i* [**mandō**], *n.*, an order, command.

mandō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [**manus** + **dō**], *to commission, enjoin, command*.

con — **commendō**, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, *to commend or commit for protection, entrust, recommend*.

re — **remandō**, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, *to send back word* (very rare).

Mandubracius, *i*, *m.*, a British chief.

māne, *adv.*, *in the morning*.

maneō, *ēre*, *mānsī*, *mānsus*, *to stay, continue; abide by*.

per — **permaneō**, *ēre*, *mānsī*, *mānsūm*, *to continue, remain*.

re — **remaneō**, *ēre*, *mānsī*, —, *to remain behind*.

Mānilius, *i*, *m.*, *M.*, was consul B.C. 149, and carried on war against Carthage.

manipulus, *i* [**manus** + **pleō**], *m.*, a company of soldiers, *maniple* (one third of a cohort), the original standard of which bore a handful of hay.

Mānlius, *i*, *m.*, the name of a Roman gens.

M. **Manlius**, surnamed **Capitolinus**, consul B.C. 392, aided in the defense of

the capitol against the Gauls. See also *Cēnsōrinus*, *Torquātus*, *Vulsō*.

mānō, āre, āvi, —, to trickle; spread.

manubiae, ārum [*manus*], f., prize-money.

mānsuēfaciō, ere, fēci, factus [*mānsuēscō* (*manus* + *suēscō*), to grow used to the hand + *faciō*], to tame; pass., to grow tame.

manūmittō, ere, misi, missus [*manus* + *mittō*], to make free, enfranchise.

manus, ūs, f., a hand; band, troop; force; combat; dare *manūs*, to yield; per *manūs*, in succession.

Marathōn, ōnis (acc. *ōna*), f., a small deme or ward on the eastern coast of Attica, about twenty-three miles from Athens.

Marathōnius, adj., pertaining to *Marathon*.

Mardonius, i, m., the son-in-law of Darius, defeated at Plataea B.C. 379.

Mārcellus, i, m., a famous family name in the Claudian gens.

(1) *M. Claudius Marcellus*, a celebrated general, was consul B.C. 214. He captured Syracuse B.C. 212, but was defeated and slain in his fifth consulship by Hannibal B.C. 208.

(2) *M. Claudius Marcellus*, son of (1), was consul B.C. 196.

(3) *M. Claudius Marcellus*, consul B.C. 51, a violent opponent of Caesar. Caesar afterwards pardoned him, and Cicero, his intimate friend, returned thanks in the oration *Pro Marcello*.

Mārcius, i, m., *Ancus Marcius*, the fourth king of Rome, B.C. 640-616. See also *Coriolānus*.

Marcus, i, m., a common praenomen.

mare, is, n., the sea.

Marius, i, m.

(1) *C.*, one of the most famous Roman generals, born B.C. 157; was seven times consul. He defeated a vast horde of barbarian invaders from Ger-

many, at Aquae Sextiae, B.C. 102; died B.C. 86.

(2) *C. Marius*, his son, consul B.C. 82.

maritimus [*mare*], adj., pertaining to the sea, marine, maritime.

maritus, i [*mās*], m., a husband.

marmor, oris [Greek], n., marble.

Mārs, *Mārtis*, m., an ancient Roman divinity worshiped as the god of war.

Mārtius, i [*Mārs*], m., the month of March; usually an adj., agreeing with *mensis*, *Idus*, *Kalendae*, etc.

Mārtius [*Mārs*], adj., pertaining to *Mars*. *Campus Mārtius*, see *Campus*.

mās, maris, m., a male.

Masinissa, ae, m., king of Numidia, was an ally of Scipio Africanus in Africa, B.C. 202. He reigned until the third Punic war, and died B.C. 148.

Masurius, i, m., *Sabinus*, an eminent Roman lawyer, lived in the first century A.D.

māter, tris, f., a mother.

māterfamilias, see *familia*.

māteria and *māteriēs*, ae [*māter*], f., material; timber, wood.

mathēmaticus, i [Greek], m., a mathematician.

mātrōna, ae [*māter*], f., a matron, woman.

mātūrus, adj., ripe, mature; seasonable, fit.

Maurētānia, ae, f., a district on the northwestern coast of Africa, embracing parts of modern Morocco and Algiers.

Māvors, tis, m., *Mars*.

māximē [*māximus*], see *magis*.

Māximus, i, m., a Roman surname.

(1) *Q. Fabius Maximus* was *magister equitum* to the dictator Papirius B.C. 325. He was consul six times, the last in B.C. 296.

(2) *Q. Fabius Maximus*, son of (1), was defeated by the Samnites B.C. 292.

He escaped degradation by his father's offer to serve as his lieutenant in his next campaign.

(3) *Q. Fabius Maximus*, grandson of (2), surnamed *Cunctator* from his caution, was a famous general in the second Punic war. He was five times consul; died B.C. 203.

medicina, *ae* [medicus], *f.*, medicine; remedy.

medicus, *i* [medeor, heal], *m.*, a physician, surgeon.

mediocris, *cre* [medius], *adj.*, common, moderate, mediocre.

mediocriter [mediocris], *adv.*, moderately, somewhat.

mediterraneus [medius + terra], *adj.*, inland, removed from the sea.

meditor, *ari, atus sum*, to reflect upon, practice, meditate.

medium, *i* [medius], *n.*, the middle, midst, space between.

medius, *adj.*, middle, between.

mellor, *adj.*, see *bonus*.

melius, *adv.*, see *bene*.

membrum, *i*, *n.*, a limb (of the body).

memor, *oris*, *adj.*, mindful, grateful.

memoria, *ae* [memor], *f.*, memory; report, record, time, age.

memorialia, *ium* [memoria], *n.*, memoirs.

memorō, *are, avi, atus*, to remind of, speak of, recount.

Menapii, *orum*, *m.*, a tribe of the Belgae living near the mouth of the Rhine.

mendacium, *i* [mendax, false], *n.*, a lie.

mēns, *mentis*, *f.*, the mind; disposition; reason.

mēnsa, *ae*, *f.*, a table.

mēnsis, *is*, *m.*, a month.

mēnsūra, *ae* [mētiōr], *f.*, a measure; mēnsūra ex aquā, a water clock.

mentio, *ōnis*, *f.*, mention.

mentior, *iri, itus sum*, to lie, cheat, pretend.

mercātor, *ōris* [mercor], *m.*, a trader, merchant.

mercātūra, *ae* [mercor], *f.*, trade, merchandise.

mercennarius [mercēs], *adj.*, hired; subst., a mercenary, hireling, servant.

mercēs, *ēdis*, *f.*, a price; pay.

mercor, *ari, atus sum* [merx, wares], to trade, purchase.

Mercurius, *i* [cf. merx], *m.*, a Latin god of commerce and gain.

mereō, *ere, ui, itus*, and **mereor**, *eri, itus sum*, to get, earn, deserve; serve.

mergō, *ere, mersi, mersus*, to dip, plunge, sink.

dē — dēmergō, *ere, mersi, mersus*, to sink.

sub — submergō, *ere, mersi, mersus*, to submerge.

meridiānus [meridiēs], *adj.*, of midday.

meridiēs, *ei* [medius + diēs], *m.*, midday, noon; the south.

meritum, *i* [mereor], *n.*, desert, merit, service, kindness.

Merula, *ae*, *m.*, *L. Cornelius*, consul B.C. 193.

mēta, *ae*, *f.*, a goal.

metallum, *i* [Greek], *n.*, metal; a mine.

Metellus, *i*, *m.*, *Q. Caecilius*, surnamed Creticus, was consul B.C. 60.

mētiōr, *iri, mēnsus sum*, to measure or deal out, distribute.

dis — dimētiōr, *iri, mēnsus sum*, to measure off, measure.

metō, *ere, messui, messus*, to reap.

dē — dēmetō, *ere, messui, messus*, to cut down, reap.

metus, *ūs*, *m.*, fear, dread.

meus, *adj.*, my, mine.

Mezentius, *i*, *m.*, a legendary king of Caere in Etruria.

migrō, *are, avi, atus*, to migrate, remove.

dē — dēmigrō, *are, avi, atus*, to move from, migrate.

re — remigrō, *are, avi, atus*, to come back, return.

miles, *itis*, m. and f., a soldier.

milliārium, i, n., a milestone, mile, see cut on p. 14.

milītāris, e [*milēs*], adj., military; as noun, a soldier; *rēs milītāris*, the art of war, military operations.

milītia, ae [*milēs*], f., military service.

milītō, āre, āvi, ātum, [*milēs*], to be a soldier, wage war.

milīe, indecl. adj., a thousand; pl.

milīa, um, as noun, n., thousand, thousands (M).

Milō, ōnis, m., a celebrated athlete from Croton, of the sixth century B.C.

Miliadēs, is, m.

(1) Son of Cypselus, an Athenian, became tyrant of the Thracian Chersonese.

(2) Son of Cimon, nephew of (1), with whom Nepos has confused him, was also an Athenian, and succeeded to the kingdom (tyranny) of the Chersonese. In B.C. 490 he led the Athenians at the famous battle of Marathon.

mināciter [*mināx*, threatening], adv., threateningly.

Minerva, ae, f., the virgin daughter of Jupiter, the Latin goddess of wisdom and of all skilled arts.

minimus, adj., least, smallest; see **parvus**.

ministrō, āre, āvi, ātus [*minister*], to attend, serve.

ad — **administrō**, āre, āvi, ātus, to help, perform; oversee, govern.

sub — **subministrō**, āre, āvi, ātus, to supply, provide.

minor, us, adj., less, smaller; see **parvus**.

minor, āri, ātus sum, to threaten.

Minucius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens. See **Rufus**, **Thermus**.

minuō, ere, i. ūtus [*minus*], to diminish, reduce; settle; recede (of the tide).

minus [*minor*], adv., less, not; **nihilō minus**, notwithstanding, none the less.

mirābilis, e [*miror*], adj., wonderful.

mirāculum, i [*miror*], n., a wonder, marvel, miracle.

mirandus [*miror*], adj., wonderful, strange.

miror, āri, ātus sum, to wonder at, be astonished.

ad — **admīror**, āri, ātus sum, to wonder at, admire.

dē — **dēmīror**, āri, ātus sum, to wonder, be amazed.

mirus, adj., wonderful.

miser, era, erum, adj., unhappy, unfortunate, pitiable.

miserandus [*miseror*, to pity], adj., pitiable, lamentable.

miserīcordia, ae [*miser + cor*], f., pity, compassion, mercy.

missilis, e [*mittō*], adj., that can be thrown.

Mithridātēs, is, m., surnamed the Great, king of Pontus, B.C. 120–63.

Mithridāticus, adj., pertaining to Mithridates.

mitigō, āre, āvi, ātus [*mitis + agō*], to soften.

mitis, e, adj., mild, kind, placid.

mittō, ere, misi, missus, to send, dispatch; throw, shoot; let go.

ab — **ēmīttō**, ere, misi, missus, to send away, lose; dismiss.

ad — **admīttō**, ere, misi, missus, to permit, admit, give audience to; commit.

con — **commīttō**, ere, misi, missus, to join; intrust, commit; cause, do; **pūgnam committere**, to join, begin, battle.

dis — **dīmīttō**, ere, misi, missus, to dismiss, let go, lose, abandon.

ex — **ēmīttō**, ere, misi, missus; to send forth, discharge; throw away; let go.

in — **immīttō**, ere, misi, missus, to send into or against, hurl; sink; admit.

inter — **intermittō**, ere, misi, missus, to interpose, interrupt; stop, cease.

intrō — **intrōmittō**, ere, **miſi**, **miſſus**, to send or let into, introduce.
ob — **omittō**, ere, **miſi**, **miſſus**, to lay aside, omit, throw away, neglect.
per — **permittō**, ere, **miſi**, **miſſus**, to permit; intrust.
prae — **praemittō**, ere, **miſi**, **miſſus**, to send forward.
prō — **prōmittō**, ere, **miſi**, **miſſus**, to send forward; promise, assure.
re — **remittō**, ere, **miſi**, **miſſus**, send back, relax; abate.
sub — **submittō**, ere, **miſi**, **miſſus**, send secretly, dispatch; furnish; lower.
monile, is, n., a necklace, collar.
mōbilis, e [**moveō**], adj., fickle, changeable, movable.
mōbilitās, ātis [**mōbilis**], f., speed; fickleness.
mōbilit̄er [**mōbilis**], adv., easily.
moderor, āri, ātus [**modus**], to check, restrict, regulate.
moderātiō, ōnis [**moderor**], f., moderation, self-control.
moderātus [**moderor**], adj., self-controlled, temperate, modest.
modicus [**modus**], adj., small, moderate.
modius, i [**modus**], m., a measure, peck.
modo [**modus**], adv., only, just; now.
modus, i, m., a measure, amount; manner.
moenia, ium, n. pl., city walls, fortifications; city.
mōlēs, is, f., mass, mound; dike, dam.
molestia, ae [**molestus**, troublesome], f., troublesomeness, annoyance.
mollis, e, adj., soft, gentle, smooth; yielding.
Molossi, ōrum, m., a semi-Greek people living in the southern part of Epirus.
momentum, i [**moveō**], n., a short time, time.
Mona, ae, f., the Isle of Anglesea, north of Wales.
monēō, ēre, ui, itus, to advise, warn, remind.

monitus, ūs [**moneō**], m., advice.
monocōlus, i (Greek), m., one-legged (late), epithet applied to a fabled race of giants, each with but one leg of prodigious strength.
mōns, mōntis, m., a mountain, hill, height.
mōnstrō, ēre, āvi, ātus, to show, point out, declare.
dō — **dēmōnstrō**, ēre, āvi, ātus, to point out, state; explain, prove.
mōnstrum, i [**mōnstrō**], n., an omen, miracle.
monumentum, i [**moneō**], n., a monument, record; tomb.
morbū, i, m., sickness, disease.
moribundus [**moriōr**], adj., at the point of death.
moriōr, mori, mortuus sum, to die.
ex — **ēmoriōr**, mori, —, —, to die off.
Morini, ōrum, m., a tribe of the Belgae living near the Strait of Dover.
moror, āri, ātus sum [**mora**], to delay, wait.
mōrōsus [**mōs**], adj., fretful, capricious.
mors, mortis [**moriōr**], f., death.
mortuus [**moriōr**], adj., dead.
mōs, mōris, m., a custom, habit; character, manners.
mōtus, ūs [**moveō**], m., motion, disturbance, revolt.
moveō, ēre, mōvi, mōtus, to move, remove, influence, excite.
con — **commoveō**, ēre, mōvi, mōtus, to arouse, disturb, move, influence.
per — **permoveō**, ēre, mōvi, mōtus, to rouse thoroughly, alarm; induce.
re — **removeō**, ēre, mōvi, mōtus, to remove, put aside, dismiss, withdraw.
sub — **submoveō**, ēre, mōvi, mōtus, to drive off, dislodge.
mox, adv., soon, directly, then.
mūgio, īre, īvi, —, to low, bellow.
muliebris, e [**mulier**], adj., pertaining to a woman, woman-like.
mulier, eris, f., a woman, wife.

multimodis [multus + modus], adv., in many ways.

multitūdō, inis [multus], f., a multitude.

multō, āre, āvi, ātus [multa, a fine], to fine, deprive; punish, condemn.

multum, multō [multus], adv., much, by far, greatly. Comp. **plūs**; sup. **plūrimum**.

multus, adj., comp. **plūs**, sup. **plūrimus**, much; pl. many. **multō diē**, late in the day.

Munda, ae, f., a Roman colony in the south of Spain.

munditia, ae [mundus, neat], f., neatness, cleanliness.

mundus, i. m., the world, universe.

municipium, i. n., a town possessing the right of Roman citizenship, but governed by its own laws; a free town.

mūnimentum, i [mūniō], n., a fortification, defense.

mūniō, ire, ivi (ii), itum [moenia], to fortify, secure, guard.

mūnitio, ōnis [mūniō], f., fortification, fortified works, defenses.

mūnus, eris, n., a duty, service; gift.

mūrālis, e [mūrus], adj., pertaining to a wall.

Mūrēna, ae, m., L. Licinius, consul B.C. 62.

murteus [murtus], adj., of myrtle.

murtus, i [Greek], f., myrtle.

mūrus, i. m., a wall.

Mūs, Mūris, m.; P. Decius, was consul B.C. 279, and fought against Pyrrhus.

mūtatio, ōnis [mūtō], f., change.

mutilis, adj., maimed, mutilated; **mutilae cornibus**, without horns.

mūtō, āre, āvi, ātus, to change.

con — **commūtō, āre, āvi, ātus**, to change, alter, exchange.

in — **immūtō, āre, āvi, ātus**, to change.

Myūs, ūntis (acc. **ūnta**), f., an Ionian city in Caria, near the mouth of the Meander.

N.

nactus, see **nanciscor**.

Naevius, i, m., M., a tribune of the people B.C. 185.

nam, conj., for, but.

Namnētēs, um, m., a tribe on the west coast of Gaul north of the Loire.

namque, conj., for indeed, for truly.

nanciscor, i, **nactus sum**, to get, obtain.

nāris, is, f., the nostril; pl. nose.

nārō, āre, āvi, ātus, to narrate, tell.

dē — dēnārō, āre, āvi, ātus, to tell, relate (very rare).

nāscor, i, **nātus sum**, to be born; arise, proceed.

ex — **ēnāscor**, i, **nātus sum**, to grow or spring out.

nātālis, e [nātus], adj., pertaining to birth, natal; **diēs nātālis**, a birthday.

nātiō, ōnis [nāscor], f., a nation, tribe, people.

nātivus [nātus], adj., natural, native.

nātūra, ae [nātus], f., nature, disposition; situation.

nātūrālis, e [nātūra], adj., natural.

nātus [nāscor], adj., lit. born; with **annōs** and numerals, old.

naufragium, i [nāvis + frangō], n., shipwreck, ruin.

nauta, ae [for nāvita, from nāvis], m., a sailor.

nauticus [nauta], adj., nautical.

nāvalis, e [nāvis], adj., naval.

nāvicula, ae [dim. of nāvis], f., a small vessel, boat.

nāvigatio, ōnis [nāvigō], f., a voyage; navigation.

nāvigium, i [nāvigō], n., a vessel, boat.

nāvigō, āre, āvi, ātus [nāvis + agō], to sail, navigate.

nāvis, is, f., a ship, vessel; **nāvis longa**, war ship, galley; **nāvis oneraria**, transport.

Nāvius, i, m., Attus, a famous augur of the time of Tarquinius Priscus.

nāvō, āre, āvi, ātus [(g)nāvus, busy],
to be busy at, perform with vigor.

Naxos [Naxos], i, f., one of the Cyclades Islands in the Aegean Sea.

nō, conj., that . . . not, lest, not to; that.

nō . . . quidem, not . . . even (the emphatic word is placed between).

ne, enclitic interrog. particle, whether; **ne . . . an or ne . . . ne**, whether . . . or.

nebulō, ōnis [nebula, mist], m., a worthless fellow, scamp.

nec, see **neque**.

necessāriō [necessārius], adv., necessarily.

necessārius [necesse], adj., necessary, indispensable; as noun, an intimate friend, relative.

necesse, indecl. adj., necessary, inevitable.

necessitās, ātis [necesse], f., necessity, pressure.

necessitūdō, inis [necesse], f., friendship, intimacy.

necne, conj., or not.

neōō, āre, āvi, ātus, to kill.

nectō, ere, nexui, nexus, to bind, tie; contrive.

nefastus [nefas, crime], adj., unhal-
lowed, unpropitious.

neglegō, see **legō**.

negō, āre, āvi, ātus, to say no, deny, refuse.

negōtium, i [nec + ōtium], n., business; toil, trouble.

Nemētēs, um, m., a tribe of Germans settled in Gaul near modern Speier.

nēmō, inis [nō + homō], m. and f., no one.

Neoclēs, i, m., an Athenian, the father of Themistocles.

Nepōs, ōtis, m., Cornelius, the historian, lived probably B.C. 99-24.

nepōs, ōtis, m., grandson; nephew (late); pl., descendants.

Neptūnus, i, m., a Roman god, brother of Jupiter, and chief divinity of the sea.

nēquāquam [nē + quāquam, anywhere], adv., not at all, by no means.

neque or nec [nē + que], adv., nor, and . . . not; **neque . . . neque or nec**, neither . . . nor.

nēquūquam, adv., in vain, to no purpose.

Nerō, ōnis, m., C. (App.) Claudius Nero was consul B.C. 207 with Livius Salinator, and defeated Hasdrubal at Sena.

Nervii, ōrum, m., a brave and warlike tribe of the Belgian Gauls who lived between the river Sabis (modern Sambre) and the sea.

nervus, i [Greek], m., a sinew, muscle, nerve.

neu, see **nēve**.

neuter, tra, trum [nē + uter], pron., neither.

nēve or neu [nē + ve], conj., nor; and . . . not; **nēve . . . nēve**, neither . . . nor.

nex, necis, f., death; murder, slaughter.

Niciās, ae, m., the physician of Pyrrhus, who offered to poison his master.

Nicomēdēs, is, m., surnamed Philopator, king of Bithynia, expelled by Mithridates, but restored by the Romans.

nihil [nē + hilum, a trifle], n., indecl., nothing, not at all.

nihilō [abl. of nihilum], none the . . . ; **nihilō minus**, none the less.

Nilus, i, m., the river Nile.

nimbus, i, m., a rain storm, cloud.

nimis, adv., too much, very, excessively.

nimius [nimis], adj., excessive, too much, too great.

nisi [nē + si], conj., if not, unless, except.

nitor, i, nisus or nixus sum, strive, attempt; rely upon.

con — cōnitor, i, nisus or nixus sum, to strive, struggle, endeavor.

in — innitor, i, nisus or nixus sum, lean on.

re — renitor, i, to withstand, resist.

nō, **nāre**, **nāvi**, to swim.

in — **innō**, **āre**, **āvi**, **ātus**, to swim in.

trāns — **trānō**, **āre**, **āvi**, —, to swim across.

Nōbillior, **ōris**, m., *M. Fulvius*, consul B.C. 189, when he conquered the Aetolians.

nōbilis, e [**nōscō**], adj., noted, notable, renowned, noble.

nōbilitās, **ātis** [**nōbilis**], f., renown, nobility; the nobles.

nōbilitō, **āre**, **āvi**, **ātus** [**nōbilis**], to make famous.

nocēns, **entis** [**noceō**], adj., harmful, hurtful.

noceō, **āre**, **ui**, **itūrus**, to hurt, injure, molest.

noctū [**nox**], adv., by night.

nocturnus [**noctū**], adj., nocturnal, by night.

nōdus, i, m., a knot; joint; knob.

nōlō, see **volō**.

nōmen, **inis** [**nōscō**], n., a name, a renown; account; pretense; authority.

Nōmentānus, adj., pertaining to *Nomentum*, a Sabine city.

nōminātim [**nōminō**], adv., by name.

nōminō, **āre**, **āvi**, **ātus** [**nōmen**], to name, call, mention.

nōn, adv., not, no.

nōnāgēsīmus, num. adj., ninetyeth.

nōnāgintā, num. adj., ninety (XC.).

nōndum [**nōn** + **dum**], adv., not yet.

nōnnullus [**nōn** + **nullus**], adj., some, several.

nōnnumquam [**nōn** + **numquam**], adv., sometimes.

nōnus [**novem**], adj., ninth.

nōs, **nōsmet**, pl. of *ego*, we.

nōscō, **ere**, **nōvi**, **nōtus**, to know.

ad — **agnōscō**, **ere**, **gnōvi**, **gnitus**, to recognize.

con — **cōgnōscō**, **ere**, **gnōvi**, **gnitus**, to learn, discover; know thoroughly; investigate,

re + con — **recōgnōscō**, **ere**, **gnōvi**, **gnitus**, to recall, recognize.

in — **ignōscō**, **ere**, **gnōvi**, **gnōtum**, to overlook, forgive, excuse.

noster, **tra**, **trum** [**nōs**], adj., our, our own.

nōtitia, ae [**nōscō**], f., knowledge.

nota, ae [cf. **nōscō**], f., a mark, sign, stamp.

notō, **āre**, **āvi**, **ātus** [**nota**], to mark, call attention to, mention, blame.

nōtus [**nōscō**], adj., well known, familiar.

novācula, ae, f., a razor.

novem, num., nine.

novitās, **ātis** [**novus**], f., newness, rareness, novelty.

novus, adj., new, fresh; **novae rēs**, a revolution.

nox, **noctis**, f., night.

noxa, ae [**noceō**], f., an offense, crime.

nūbō, **ere**, **nūpsi**, **nūptum**, to veil one's self, marry.

nūdō, **āre**, **āvi**, **ātus** [**nūdus**], to make bare, strip, expose.

nūdus, adj., naked, bare.

nullus [**nē** + **ullus**], adj., none, no; as noun, no one (gen. **nullius**; dat. **nulli**).

num, interrog. particle, expects the answer *no*.

Numa, ae, m., see *Pompilius*.

nūmen, **inis** [**nuō**, to nod], n., a divinity, divine power.

numerus, i, m., number, account; character, rank.

Numidae, **arum**, m., the Numidians.

Numidia, ae, f., a country of northern Africa, west of the Carthaginian territory.

Numitor, **ōris**, m., son of *Proca*, grandfather of *Romulus*.

nummus, i, m., money; coin; sesterce (= 4.1 cents).

numquam [**nē** + **umquam**], adv., never.

nunc, adv., now.

nūncupō, **āre**, **āvi**, **ātus** [**nōmen** + **capīō**], to call, call by name.

nūntiō, āre, āvi, ātus [nūntius], to tell, announce, report.

dē — dēnūntiō, āre, āvi, ātus, to announce, denounce, order, threaten.

ex — ēnūntiō, āre, āvi, ātus, to speak out, tell.

prō — prōnūntiō, āre, āvi, ātus, to tell, declare, recite, appoint.

re — renūntiō, āre, āvi, ātus, to bring back word, report.

nūntius, ī, m., a messenger; message.

nūptiae, ārum, [nūbō], f., nuptials, marriage.

nusquam [nē + usquam], adv., nowhere, in no place.

nūtus, ūs [nūō, to nod], m., a nod, motion; command, promise.

O.

ob, prep. with acc.; on account of, for, because of.

obdūcō, see **dūcō**.

obeō, see **eō**.

obicīō, see **iaciō**.

obitus, ūs [obeō], m., destruction, death.

obnoxius [ob + noxa], adj., liable, exposed to.

obruō, see **ruō**.

obscurē [obscurus], adv., obscurely.

obscurō, āre, āvi, ātus, to darken, obscure.

obsecrō, see **sacrō**.

obsequor, see **sequor**.

observantia, ae [observō], f., observance, respect, honor, attention.

observō, see **servō**.

obse, idis [obsideō], m. and f., a hostage.

obsessio, ōnis [obsideō], f., siege, blockade.

obsideō, see **sedeō**.

obsidiō, ōnis [obsideō], f., a siege.

obsidiōnalis, e [obsideō], adj., pertaining to a siege.

obsignō, see **signō**.

obsistō, see **sistō**.

obsōnium, ī [Greek], n., a sauce, relish, side dish.

obstinātiō, ōnis [obstinō, persist], f., persistence, stubbornness, obstinacy.

obstinātus [obstinō], adj., persistent.

obstupefaciō, ere, fēcī, factus, to astonish.

obtemperō, see **temperō**.

obtestātiō, ōnis [obtestor], f., protestation, entreaty, adjuration.

obtestōr, see **testor**.

obteneō, see **teneō**.

obtingō, see **tangō**.

obtrectātiō, ōnis [obtrectō], f., detraction, jealousy, envy.

obtrectō, see **tractō**.

obtruncō, āre, —, ātus, to kill, slay.

obturbō, see **turbō**.

obveniō, see **veniō**.

obvertō, see **vertō**.

obviam [ob + via], adv., in the way, towards; **obviam venire** or **ire**, to meet.

occāsiō, ōnis [occidō], f., an occasion, opportunity.

occāsus, ūs [occidō], m., a going down, setting.

occidō, see **cadō**.

occidō, see **caedō**.

occipiō, see **capiō**.

occulō, āre, āvi, ātus [freq. of **occulō**, to cover], to hide, conceal; secrete.

occultus [occulō, to cover], adj., hidden, secret, concealed.

occumbō, see ***cumbō**.

occupātiō, ōnis [occupō], f., engagement, occupation.

occupō, āre, āvi, ātus [ob + capiō], to seize, hold, occupy, attack, employ.

occurrō, see **currō**.

Oceanus, ī, m., the Atlantic and its divisions in contrast with the Mediterranean Sea.

Octāviānus, ī, m., see **Caesar** and **Augustus**.

Octāvius, i, m.

(1) *Cn.*, a partisan of Sulla, was consul B.C. 87 with L. Cornelius Cinna. The latter adhered to Marius, and Octavius was massacred when they triumphed.

(2) *Octavius Mamilius*, dictator of Tusculum, son-in-law of Tarquinius Superbus.

octāvus [octō], adj., *eighth*.

octingenti, ae, a [octō + centum], num. adj., *eight hundred* (DCCC.).

octō, num. adj., *eight* (VIII.).

octōdecim, num. adj., *eighteen* (XVIII.).

octōgēsimus [octōgintā], num. adj., *eightieth*.

octōgintā [octō], num. adj., *eighty* (LXXX.).

oculus, i, m., *the eye*.

ōdi, ōdisse, def., *to hate*.

odium, i [ōdi], n., *hatred, aversion*.

offendō, ere, i, fēsum, *to hit upon, meet with, find*.

offēnsiō, ōnis [offendō], f., *a hurting; harm; offense*.

offerō, see **ferō**.

officium, i [opus + faciō], n., *service, favor; duty, office*.

oleagineus [olea, olive], adj., *of olive*.

Olympia, ae, f., a town in the western part of the Peloponnesus.

Olympias, adis, f., an *Olympiad*, the space of four years intervening between the games at Olympia. The period was widely used in assigning dates, the first Olympiad beginning B.C. 776.

Olympius, adj., *pertaining to Olympus*, the abode of the Greek gods.

omittō, see **mittō**.

omniō [omnis], adv., *in all, altogether, only, in general; at all*.

omnis, e, adj., *every, all*.

onerārius [onus], adj., *laden, for freight*;
nāvis onerāria, a *transport ship, freight ship*.

onerō, āre, āvi, ātus [onus], *to load; burden, oppress*.

onus, eris, n., a *load, weight, cargo; difficulty, trouble*.

onustus [onus], adj., *loaded*.

opera, ae [opus], f., *work, pains, aid; operam dare, take pains*.

operiō, see **pariō**.

opimus, adj., *fertile, rich, splendid*.

opiniō, ōnis [opinor], f., *an opinion, belief; expectation; report, reputation*.

opinor, āri, ātus sum, *to think, believe*.

oportet, ēre, uit, impers., *it is necessary, proper; one ought; it behooves*.

oppetō, see **petō**.

oppidum, i, n., a *walled town*.

oppleō, see **pleō**.

oppōnō, see **pōnō**.

opportūnē [opportūnus], adv., *seasonably, suitably*.

opportunitās, ātis [opportūnus], f., *fitness, opportunity, advantage*.

opportūnus [ob + portus], adj., *fit, suitable*.

opprimō, see **primō**.

oppugnātiō, ōnis [oppugnō], f., *an assault, attack, siege*.

oppugnō, see **pugnō**.

ops, opis, f., *power, help*; pl., **opēs**, *wealth, resources*.

optimus, see **bonus**.

optō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to hope, desire*.

ad — adoptō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to adopt*.

opus, operis, n., *work, business, need; fortification*; **māgnō opere** or **māgnopere**, *very much, exceedingly*.

ōra, ae, f., a *coast, shore*.

ōrāculum, i [ōrō], n., *an oracle, prophecy*.

ōrātiō, ōnis [ōrō, speak], f., *speech, words*.

ōrātor, ōris [ōrō], m., *an orator, ambassador*.

orbis, is, m., *circle; the world* (sc. **terrārum**).

orbitās, ātis [orbis, destitute], *f.*, bereavement, orphanage.

Orcynius, adj., see **Hercynius**.

Ōrdinō, āre, āvi, ātus [ōrdō], *to arrange, regulate.*

Ōrdior, iri, ōrsus sum, *to begin.*

Ōrdō, inis, f., *an order, rank, row.*

Ōriēns, entis [orior], *m. (sc. sōl), the rising sun; the east.*

origō, inis [orior], *f.*, *an origin, source, pedigree*; *pl. Originēs*, the title of a work by Cato upon the early history of the Italian cities.

orior, iri, ortus sum, *to rise, begin, spring from.*

ad — adrior, iri, ortus sum, *to rise up against, attack; attempt.*

con — cōrior, iri, ortus sum, *to arise; happen, break out.*

Ōrnāmentum, i [ōrnō], *n.*, *an ornament.*

Ōrnātus [ōrnō], *adj.*, *equipped.*

Ōrnō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to furnish; honor, decorate; increase.*

ad — adōrnō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to adorn, honor.*

Ōrō, āre, āvi, ātus [ōs], *to pray, beg, entreat.*

Ōs, ōris, n., *the mouth, face; voice.*

os, ossis, n., *a bone.*

Ōsculor, āri, ātus sum [ōsculum, kiss, from ōs], *to kiss.*

ex — exōsculor, āri, ātus sum, *to praise greatly, admire (late).*

Osismi, ōrum, m., *a tribe in the north-western part of Gaul.*

ostendō, see **tendō**.

ostentum, i [ostendō], *n.*, *a prodigy, wonder.*

Ōstium, i [ōs], *n.*, *the mouth of a river.*

Otācilus, i, *a Roman gens name. See Crassus.*

Ōtium, i, n., *leisure, ease, peace, retirement.*

ovālis, e [ovō], *adj.*, *pertaining to an ovation (late).*

ovātiō, ōnis [ovō], *f.*, *an ovation, a lesser triumph.*

ovō, āre, —, —, *to exult; receive an ovation, triumph.*

P.

P. = Publius.

pābulātor, ōris [pābulor], *m.*, *a forager.*

pābulor, āri, ātus sum [pābulum], *to forage.*

pābulum, i, n., *food.*

paciscor, i, pactus sum, *to bargain, agree, stipulate.*

pācō, āre, āvi, ātus [pāx], *to pacify, make peaceful.*

pactiō, ōnis [paciscor], *f.*, *a bargain, arrangement.*

Padus, i, m., *the River Po.*

paene, adv., *almost, nearly.*

paenitet, ēre, uit, impers., *to repent, regret, be sorry.*

pāgus, i, m., *a district, canton.*

Palae(o)pharsālus, i, f., *see Pharsālus.*

Palaestina, ae, f., *Palestine.*

palam, adv., *openly, publicly.*

Palātinus, i [sc. mōns], *adj.*, *the Palatine Hill; see plan, p. 12.*

Palātium, i, n., *the Palatine Hill.*

pallium, i, n., *a Grecian cloak, mantle.*

palma, ae, f., *the palm.*

palūs, ūdis, f., *a marsh, fen; Caprae or Caprea Palūs, Goat Swamp, a marsh at Rome.*

Pamphylum, i, adj., *P. Mare, a large gulf in the southern coast of Asia Minor.*

Pān, Pānos, m., *a (Greek) god of the fields and shepherds.*

Pāniscus, i, m., *a little (statue of) Pan.*

pānis, is, m., *bread.*

Pānsa, ae, m., *C. Vibius, consul with Hirtius B.C. 43.*

Paphlagonia, ae, f., *a country in Asia Minor between Bithynia and Pontus on the shore of the Black Sea.*

Papīrius, *i*, *m.*, the name of a Roman gens. See *Cursor*.

Papirius Praetextatus, of whom an anecdote is related by Gellius, *i.*, 23, is not otherwise known.

Papus, *i*, *m.*, *Q. Aemilius*, was consul B.C. 282 and 278.

pār, *paris*, *adj.*, like, equal, suitable, same.

parātus [*paro*], *adj.*, prepared, ready.

parcō [*parcus*, *sparing*], *adv.*, sparingly.

parcō, *ere*, *peperi* and *parsi*, *parcitur* and *parsum*, to spare, omit.

parēns, *entis* [*pariō*], *m.* and *f.*, a father or mother, parent; relation (late use).

parō, *ēre*, *ui*, —, to appear, obey, be subject to.

ad — **appārō**, *ēre*, *ui*, —, to appear; to serve.

con — **compārō**, *ēre*, *ui*, —, to appear, show one's self.

pariō, *ere*, *peperi*, *partus* and *paritus*, to bring forth, produce, obtain, get.

ob — **operiō**, *ire*, *perui*, *pertus*, to cover, hide.

re — **reperiō**, *ire*, *repperi* or *reperi*, *repertus*, to find, discover, ascertain.

parō, *ēre*, *avi*, *ātus*, to prepare; obtain; equip.

ad — **apparō**, *ēre*, *avi*, *ātus*, to provide, get ready, furnish.

con — **comparō**, *ēre*, *avi*, *ātus*, to prepare, get together, procure.

prae — **praeparō**, *ēre*, *avi*, *ātus*, to make ready beforehand, provide.

re — **reparō**, *ēre*, *avi*, *ātus*, to renew.

pars, *partis*, *f.*, a part, number; district; side, direction; party, faction.

Parthi, *orum*, *m.*, the Parthians, a Scythian people southeast of the Caspian Sea. In the second century B.C., they overran the country east of the Euphrates, and founded a kingdom which successfully resisted the encroachments of the Roman power for two centuries.

partim [*pars*], *adv.*, partly.

partior, *iri*, *itus sum* [*pars*], to divide; **partitus**, divided.

partus, *ūs* [*pariō*], *m.*, birth; progeny.

parum, *adv.*, too little, not enough.

parumper [*parum*], *adv.*, a while.

parvulus [*parvus*], *adj.*, very small, trifling; as noun, **parvulus**, *i*, *m.*, a child.

parvus, *adj.*, small, trifling. *Comp. minor*; *sup. minimus*.

pāscor, *i*, *pāstus sum*, to feed, eat.

passim [*passus* from *pandō*, to spread], *adv.*, in all directions, everywhere.

passus, *ūs*, *m.*, a step, pace; *mille passuum*, *pl. milia passuum*, a Roman mile = 4854 English feet.

pāstor, *ōris* [*pāscō*, feed], *m.*, a shepherd.

pāstus, *ūs* [*pāscor*], *m.*, pasture, fodder; feeding.

Patavium, *i*, *n.*, a city in the north of Italy, modern Padua.

patefaciō, *ere*, *fēci*, *factus* [*pateō* + *faciō*], to open, disclose; *pass.*, **patefēō**.

pateō, *ēre*, *ui*, —, to be open, extend, be manifest.

pater, *tris*, *m.*, a father, ancestor.

paternus [*pater*], *adj.*, fatherly, of a father.

patientia, *ae* [*patior*], *f.*, patience, submission, suffering.

patior, *pati*, *passus sum*, to suffer, permit.

per — **perpetior**, *i*, *passus sum*, to endure, be patient under.

patria, *ae* [*patrius*], *f.*, fatherland, country, home.

patrimōnium, *ii* [*pater*], *n.*, a paternal estate, patrimony.

patulus [*pateō*], *adj.*, spreading, open.

paucitās, *ātis* [*paucus*], *f.*, fewness, small number.

paucus, *adj.*, few, little.

paulatim [*paulum*], *adv.*, little by little, gradually.

paulisper [*paulum*], *adv.*, a short time.

paulō and **paulum** [paulus], adv., *by a little*.

Paulus, **i**, m., a family name in the Aemilian gens at Rome.

(1) *L. Aemilius Paulus*, a distinguished general, consul B.C. 219 and 216. In the latter year he fell in the defeat at Cannae.

(2) *L. Aemilius Paulus*, surnamed *Macedonicus*, was the son of (1). As consul a second time in B.C. 168, he conquered Perseus, king of Macedonia, in the battle of Pydna.

pauper, **eris**, adj., *poor*.

Pausaniās, **ae**, m., king of Sparta, commander of the Greek forces at Plataea B.C. 479.

pavēscō, **ere**, —, — [paveō, to be afraid], to become alarmed (very rare).

con — **compavēscō**, **ere**, —, —, to be thoroughly terrified.

ex — **expavēscō**, **ere**, **pāvi**, —, to dread, fear greatly (rare).

pavor, **ōris** [paveō, be afraid], m., *terror*.

pāx, **pācis**, f., *peace*.

pectus, **oris**, n., *the breast*.

(**pecū**), n., *cattle, large cattle*; only nom. acc. pl. **pecua**.

pecūnia, **ae** [pecus], f., *money*.

pecūniōsus [pecūnia], adj., *rich*.

pecus, **oris**, n., *cattle*.

pecus, **udis**, f., *cattle*.

pedālis, **e** [pēs], adj., *a foot thick*.

pedes, **itis** [pēs], m., *a foot soldier*; *infantry*.

pedester, **tris**, **tre** [pēs], adj., *on foot*.

peditātus, **ūs** [pedes], m., *infantry*.

pedisequus, **i** [pēs + sequor], m., *a follower, footman, servant*.

Peducaeus, **i**, m., *Sex.*, a friend of Atticus, governor of Sardinia under Caesar, B.C. 48.

pellis, **is**, f., *a skin, hide*.

pellō, **ere**, **pepulli**, **pulsus**, to drive off; *expel*; *defeat, conquer*.

(1) **ad** — **appellō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, to call, address, name, appeal to, accuse.

(2) **appellō**, **ere**, **pulli**, **pulsus**, to drive to, direct, steer for.

con — **compellō**, **ere**, **pulli**, **pulsus**, to drive together, collect; force, compel.

dō — **dōpellō**, **ere**, **pulli**, **pulsus**, to drive away, dislodge, deter.

ex — **expellō**, **ere**, **pulli**, **pulsus**, to drive out, expel, remove.

in — **impellō**, **ere**, **pulli**, **pulsus**, to urge on, incite, impel.

prō — **prōpellō**, **ere**, **pulli**, **pulsus**, to drive away, put to flight, rout, repel, defeat.

Peloponnēsus, **i**, f., *the Peloponnesus*, modern Morea.

Penātēs, **ium**, m., *the Penates, household gods*; a home, dwelling. The images of the Penates were kept in the central part of the house; the hearth and the table were sacred to them.

pendō, **ere**, **pependi**, **pēsum**, to weigh; pay, suffer, ponder.

ad — **appendō**, **ere**, **dī**, **sus**, to weigh out.

penes, prep. with acc., *with, in the power of*.

penitus, adj., *inner*; sup. *innermost*.

per — prep. with acc., *through, by means of, by*.

peraequō, adv., *regularly, uniformly*.

peragō, see **agō**.

peragrō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, to wander through.

percipiō, see **capīō**.

percontātiō, **ōnis** [percontor], f., *asking, inquiring*.

percontor, **ārī**, **ātus sum**, to inquire, question, search out.

percurrō, see **currō**.

percussor, **ōris** [percutiō], m., *a stabber, murderer*.

percutiō, **ere**, **cussī**, **cussus** [per + quatiō, shake], to thrust through, strike, kill.

perdiscō, see discō.
 perdō, see dō.
 perdomō, see domō.
 perducō, see ducō.
 pereō, see eō.
 perequitō, see equitō.
 perennitas, ātis [perennis, perennial],
f., perpetuity, unfaillingness.
 perexiguus [per + exiguus], adj., *very*
small.
 perfectō [perfectus, perficiō], adv., *per-*
fectly.
 perferō, see ferō.
 perfodiō, see fodiō.
 perfuga, ae [perfugiō], m., *a deserter,*
refugee.
 perfugium, i, [perfugiō], n., *a place of*
refuge, refuge.
 perfundō, see fundō.
 perfungor, see fungor.
 Pergamēnus, adj., *pertaining to Per-*
gamum, a city in Mysia (Asia Minor).
 pergō, see regō.
 periculum, i, n., *trial; risk, danger.*
 peritus, adj., *skilled, experienced, famil-*
iar with.
 perlucidus [per + lucidus, shining],
 adj., *transparent, pellucid.*
 perlūstrō, āre, āvi, ātus [per + lūstrō],
to examine.
 permanēō, see manēō.
 permirandus [miror], adj., *very wonder-*
ful (late).
 permissus, ūs [permittō], m., *permission.*
 permittō, see mittō.
 permovēō, see moveō.
 permūtātiō, ōnis [permūtō], f., *change,*
exchange.
 perniciēs, ēi [per + nex], f., *destruc-*
tion, ruin.
 pernicitās, ātis [pernix, nimble], f.,
nimbleness, activity.
 perobscurus [per + obscurus], adj.,
very obscure.
 perpauci, ae, a, [per + paucus], adj.,
very few.

perperam, adv., *wrongly.*
 Perperna, ae, m., *M., was consul B.C. 92,*
and died in 49, at the age of ninety-
eight.
 perpetior, see patior.
 perpetrō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to perform,*
commit.
 perpetuō [perpetuus], adv., *continu-*
ally.
 perpetuus [per + petō], adj., *continu-*
ous, entire, perpetual; in perpetuum,
forever.
 perrōxi, see pergō.
 perrumpō, see rumpō.
 persequor, see sequor.
 Persēs, ae, m., *a Persian. In Eutro-*
pius, VII. 6, the Parthians.
 Perseus, ei [Persēs, ae], m., *the last king*
of Macedonia, defeated by Paulus at
the battle of Pydna, B.C. 168.
 persevērō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to persist,*
persevere.
 Persicus, adj., *Persian.*
 Persis, idis, f., *Persia.*
 perspicio, see *speciō.
 persuādeō, see suādeō.
 pertaedet, ēre, taesum est, *to be tired*
of, sick of.
 perterebrō, see terebrō.
 perterrēō, see terrēō.
 pertinācia, ae [per + tenāx, from te-
 neō], f., *obstinacy.*
 pertineō, see teneō.
 perturbātiō, ōnis [perturbō], f., *confu-*
sion.
 perturbō, see turbō.
 Perusia, ae, f., *a city in Etruria.*
 perveniō, see veniō.
 pervertō, see vertō.
 pēs, pedis, m., *a foot; pedem referre,*
to retreat.
 pestilentia, ae [pestis, plague], f., *a*
pestilence, plague.
 Petili, ōrum, m., *two tribunes of the*
people who accused the elder Scipio of
embezzlement B.C. 187.

petō, ere, ivi, itus, to aim at, seek, ask, request; try to reach; attack.

ob — oppetō, ere, ivi, itus, to meet.

re — repetō, ere, ivi, itus, to attack or seek again; take back, recall, repeat.

Petr̄sius, i, m., a partisan of Pompey; fought against Caesar in Spain, Greece, and Africa.

petulāns, antis [petō], adj., saucy, petulant.

petulantia, ae [petulāns], f., petulance. phalerae, arum [Greek], f., a metal breastplate (especially for horses).

Phal̄ericus, adj., pertaining to Phalerum, one of the harbors of Athens.

Phamēsa, ae, m., see Famea.

Pharmac̄s, is, m., the son of Mithridates, who succeeded his father as king of Pontus. He was defeated by Caesar in the battle of Zela B.C. 47.

Phars̄alus, i, f., a city in Thessaly where Caesar defeated Pompey B.C. 48.

Philippus, i [Phidippidēs or Philippi-dēs], m., a celebrated Athenian runner B.C. 390.

Philippi, ōrum, m., a city in Macedonia famous for the defeat of Brutus and Cassius by Octavianus, B.C. 44.

Philippus, i, m.

(1) King of Macedon B.C. 359-336, father of Alexander the Great.

(2) King of Macedon B.C. 220-178; entered into alliance with Hannibal and was defeated by Flamininus at Cynocephalae B.C. 197.

philosophus, i [Greek], m., a philosopher.

Picēnum, i, n., a province of Italy on the Adriatic coast north of Latium.

Pictōnēs, um, m., a tribe on the west coast of Gaul south of the Loire.

pietās, ātis [pius, dutiful], f., devotion, piety.

pigmentum, i [pingō, to paint], n., a color, paint.

pigr̄itia, ae, f., sloth, laziness.

pilum, i, n., a heavy javelin; pike.

pinna, ae, f., a feather, wing; pinnacle.

Piraeus, i (Piraēus), m., the chief harbor of Athens.

pirāta, ae, m., a pirate.

piraticus, [pirāta], adj., piratical, pertaining to pirates.

Pisistratus, i, m., an Athenian noble who made himself master (tyrant) of Athens B.C. 560.

placeō, ēre, ui, itus, to please, be agreeable; seem best to; placuit, it was decreed.

dis — displiceō, ēre, ui, itus, to displease, be unsatisfactory.

placide [placidus, calm], adv., calmly, placidly.

plācō, ēre, āvi, ātus, to appease.

plaga, ae, f., a snare; a stretch of country, zone, tract.

plānē [plānus], adv., plainly, assuredly.

plānit̄is, āi [plānus], f., plain.

plānus, adj., level, flat; clear, plain.

Plataeae, arum, f., Plataea, a small town in Boeotia where the Persians were defeated by the Greeks under Pausanias B.C. 479.

Plataeēnsis, e, adj., Plataean.

Platō, ōnis, the famous Athenian philosopher, pupil of Socrates. He lived about 428-347 B.C.

plēbs, plēbis, and plēbēs, āi, f., the common people, the populace, plebeians.

plēnus [plē], adj., full.

pleō, ēre, ēvi, ētus, to fill.

con — compleō, ēre, ēvi, ētus, to fill up; complete; occupy.

ex — explēō, ēre, ēvi, ētus, to fill full.

in — impleō, ēre, ēvi, ētus, to fill, finish.

ob — oppleō, ēre, ēvi, ētus, to fill up.

plērumque [plērusque], adv., mostly, generally, very often.

plērusque, [plērus, very many], adj., very many, most; the majority.

plicō, āre, —, —, to fold.

ad — applicō, āre, āvi (ul), ātus (itus), to attach; lean against.

circum — circumplicō, āre, āvi, ātus, to wind about.

ex — explicō, āre, āvi (ul), ātus (itus), to unfold; explain, narrate; arrange, perform.

Plinius, I, m., C. Plinius Secundus, known as Pliny the Elder, a voluminous Latin author, A.D. 23-79.

plūmō, āre, āvi, ātus [plūma, feather], to cover with feathers (late).

plumbum, I, n., lead; plumbum album, tin.

plūrēs. plūrimus, see multus.

plūs. plūrimō, see multum.

Plutarchus, I, m., Plutarch, a Greek writer of the first century A.D., the author of the famous "Lives" of Greek and Roman worthies.

Plutō(n), ōnis, m., the Greek god of the lower world.

pōculum, I, n., a drinking cup.

poena, ae, f., compensation, punishment, penalty.

Poenicus, older form of Pūnicus, adj., Phoenician, Carthaginian.

Poenus, I, m., a Carthaginian.

poēta, ae, m., a poet.

pollex, icis, m., the thumb, great toe; digitus pollex, thumb.

polliceor, āri, itus sum, to promise, volunteer.

pollicitātiō, ōnis [polliceor], f., a promise.

Pollūx, ūcis, m., a demigod, the twin brother of Castor.

Pōmētia, ae, f. (also Suessa Pōmētia), an ancient town of the Volsci in the south of Latium.

pompa, ae [Greek], f., a procession; parade, pomp.

Pompēsius, I, m.

(1) *Cn.*, surnamed Magnus, the triumvir, was born B.C. 106; consul 70;

completed the piratical war 67, the Mithridatic war 65. With Caesar and Crassus he formed the first triumvirate 60. The civil war between Caesar and Pompey began 49, and the latter was defeated at Pharsalus 48. He fled to Egypt, where he was murdered September, 48.

(2) *Cn.*, the son of the triumvir, collected his father's adherents in Spain, where he was defeated by Caesar in the battle of Munda B.C. 45.

(3) *Sex.*, the younger son of the triumvir, collected a fleet and maintained himself against the authorities at Rome for some years after Caesar's death.

Pompilius, I, m., Numa, the second king of Rome, reigned B.C. 715-673.

Pompōnius, I, m., the name of a Roman gens. See Atticus.

Pomptinus, I, adj., P. Ager, a marshy district in the southern part of Latium.

pondō [pondus], adv., by weight.

pondus, eris, [pendō], n., weight.

pōnō, ere, posui, positus, to put, set, place; set aside; appoint, pitch; positus, situated.

ante — antepōnō, ere, posui, positus, to place in front, prefer.

con — compōnō, ere, posui, positus, to place together, to arrange, settle; finish.

dē — dēpōnō, ere, posui, positus, to lay aside, lay down, place; give up.

ex — expōnō, ere, posui, positus, to set in order; place out; land; state, expose.

in — inpōnō, ere, posui, positus, to put on, establish, set.

inter — interpōnō, ere, posui, positus, to place between, interpose; allege.

ob — oppōnō, ere, posui, positus, to set before, expose.

prae — pōnō, ere, posui, positus, to set over, place in command of.

prō — **prōpōnō**, ere, posul, positus, to set forward, present; declare, expound; raise.

re — **repōnō**, ere, posul, positus, to put back, replace; to put aside.

pōns, **pōntis**, m., a bridge.

Ponticus [**Pontus**], adj., pertaining to **Pontus**; **Ponticum** (mare), the Black Sea.

Pontus, i, m.

(1) *Pontus Euxinus*, the Black Sea.

(2) A country on the southern coast of the Black Sea.

(3) A district on the western shore of the Black Sea, near the mouth of the Ister (Danube).

populor, **āri**, **ātus** sum, to plunder, ravage, lay waste.

populus, i, m., a people.

Porcius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens. See **Catō**.

porrēctus, see **porrigō**.

porrigō, see **regō**.

porrō [**prō**], adv., forward, henceforth, furthermore, again.

porta, ae, f., a gate.

portendō, see **tendō**.

portentum, i [**portendō**], n., a sign, token.

portō, āre, āvi, ātus, to bear, bring, convey.

ab — **asportō**, āre, āvi, ātus, to carry off, remove.

con — **comportō**, āre, āvi, ātus, to bring together, collect, carry.

dē — **dēportō**, āre, āvi, ātus, to carry off, remove; bring back, gain.

im — **importō**, āre, āvi, ātus, to bring into, import.

re — **reportō**, āre, āvi, ātus, to carry back.

trāns — **transportō**, āre, āvi, ātus, to carry over, transport.

Porsena, ae (**Porsenna**), m., *Lars*, king of Clusium in Etruria, attempted to restore Tarquinius to his throne, B.C. 508.

Portūnus, i, m., the Roman god of harbors.

portus, ūs [cf. **por** in **portō**], m., a harbor, port; **portum capere**, to make port.

poscō, ere, **poposci**, —, to demand, ask; **ex** — **exposcō**, ere, **poposci**, —, to demand.

possessiō, **ōnis** [**possidō**], f., possession, estate.

possideō, āre, **sēdi**, **sessus** [**sedeō**], to occupy, hold, possess.

possidō, ere, **sēdi**, **sessus** [caus. of **possideō**], to take possession of.

possum, **posse**, **potui** [**potis**, able + **sum**], to be able; can; **plūrimum posse**, to have great power.

post, adv., after, later; **annō post**, a year later.

post, prep. with acc., behind, after.

postea [**post** + **ea**], adv., afterwards.

posteaquam [**postea** + **quam**], conj., after.

posterus [**post**], adj., the following, next; posterity. Comp. **posterior**; sup. **postrēmus** or **postumus**.

posthāc, adv., after this, hereafter.

postliminium, i [**post** + **limen**], n., a return home; restoration of rank and privileges.

postquam [**post** . . . **quam**], conj., after, when.

postrēmus [see **posterus**], adj., last, final; **postrēmō**, ad **postrēmum**, at last.

postridiēs [**posterus** + **diēs**], adv., the next day.

postulātiō, **ōnis** [**postulō**], f., a demand, application; complaint.

postulātum, i [**postulō**], n., a demand, request.

postulō, āre, āvi, ātus, to ask, request, demand.

Postumius, i, m., *A. Postumius Albus*, dictator B.C. 498, when the battle of Lake Regillus was fought. See also **Albinus**.

potēns. entis [possum], adj., *powerful*.
potentia, ae [potēns], f., *might, influence*.

potestās, ātis [possum], f., *might, power; opportunity, permission; authority, sovereignty*.

potior, iri, itus sum [potis, able], to get possession of, *acquire*.

potius [potis], adv., *rather, more, sooner*; sup. **potissimum**.

prae, prep. with abl., *before; in comparison with*.

praeacūtus [prae + acūtus], adj., *with sharp point, sharpened*.

praebeō, see **habeō**.

praeceps, cipitis [prae + caput], adj., *headlong, hasty; steep, precipitous*.

praeceptum, i [praecipio], n., *teaching, counsel; instructions*.

praecidō, see **caedō**.

praecipio, see **capio**.

praecipuus [praecipio], adj., *special, particular; eminent, prominent*.

praecīlārus, adj., *very bright, splendid, renowned*.

praecūdō, see **claudō**.

praeda, ae, f., *booty; advantage*.

praedicō, see **dicō**.

praedictiō, ōnis [praedicō], f., *a prediction, prophecy*.

praedium, ii, n., *a farm, estate*.

praedō, ōnis [praeda], m., *a robber, pirate*.

praedor, āri, ātus sum [praedō], to rob, *pillage, get booty*.

praefātus, see **praefor**.

praefectūra, ae [praefectus], f., *a governorship, prefecture*.

praefectus, i [praeficio], m., *a leader, commander*.

praeforō, see **ferō**.

praeficiō, see **faciō**.

praefigō, see **figō**.

praefor, fāri, fātus sum [prae + for, to say], to say before; *invoke*.

praefulgeō, see **fulgeō**.

praemittō, see **mittō**.

praemium, i [prae + emō], n., *a reward, prize*.

Fraeneste, is, n., *a town in Latium east of Rome, modern Palestrina*.

praeparō, see **parō**.

praepōnō, see **pōnō**.

praerumpō, see **rumpō**.

praes, praedis [prae + vas, bail], m., *a surety, bondsman*.

praescribō, see **scribō**.

praesēns, entis [praesum], adj., *at hand, present*.

praesēnsiō, ōnis [prae + sentiō], f., *a presentiment*.

praesentia, ae [praesēns], f., *presence; in praesentia, temporarily, for the present*.

praesidium, ii [praesideō], n., *a defense, protection; guard, garrison; post, station*.

praestō, see **stō**.

praesum, see **sum**.

praeter, prep. with acc., *beyond, except, contrary to, besides*.

praeterea [praeter + ea], adv., *besides, henceforth*.

praetereō, see **eō**.

praeterquam [praeter + quam], adv., *except, beyond, besides*.

praetexō, see **texō**.

praetextātus [praetextus], adj., *wearing a purple-bordered robe peculiar to magistrates and children*.

praetor, ōris [praetor, from praesō], m., *a general, commander; praetor, judge*.

praetōrius [praetor], adj., *of or belonging to the commander; praetorian, of praetorian rank*.

praetūra, ae [praetor], f., *the praetorship*.

prāvus, adj., *bad, wicked*.

prehendō, ere, hendi. hēnsus, to grasp. con — **comprehendō, ere. di. hēnsus**, to catch, seize, arrest.

dē — **dēprehendō**, ere, dī, hēnsus, to capture, detect.
re — **reprehendō**, ere, dī, hēnsus, to check; upbraid.
premō, ere, pressī, pressus, to press, harass, pursue, oppress.
dē — **dēprimō**, ere, pressī, pressus, to press down, sink, silence.
in — **imprimō**, ere, pressī, pressus, to imprint, mark, stamp.
ob — **opprimō**, ere, pressī, pressus, to weigh down; overwhelm, surprise.
re — **reprimō**, ere, pressī, pressus, to repress, check.
pressē [pressus, from **premō**], adv., closely, tightly.
pretiōsē [pretiōsus, costly, from **pretium**], adv., expensively, richly.
pretium, ī, n., price, value; reward, money.
prex, precis, f., a prayer, entreaty, curse (usually plural).
prīdiē [cf. **prī(or)** + **diē**], adv., the day before.
primipīlus, ī [primus + pilus], m., a chief centurion.
primō [primus], adv., at first.
primum [primus], adv., first; cum **primum**, as soon as.
primus, adj., first, foremost; **primā lūce**, at daybreak.
princeps, ipis [primus + capiō], m., a chief, leader, prince.
principātus, ūs [princeps], m., a chief authority (in a state); headship, leadership.
principium, ī [princeps], n., a beginning, origin.
prior, us, adj., former, previous, first; sup. **primus**.
Priscus, ī, m., elder, a surname of the first king Tarquinius.
priscus [prius], adj., former, elder; primitive, strict.
prīstinus [prior], adj., former, old.
prius [prior], adv., before, sooner.

priusquam [prius . . . quam], conj., before, sooner than.
privātīm [privātus], adv., privately, as a single individual.
privātus [privō, to set apart], adj., private.
privignus, ī [privus, prius + gignō], m., a stepson.
prō, prep. with abl., in front of, before; for, in behalf of, instead of; in proportion to; as, on account of.
problēma, atis [Greek], n., a question, problem; pl., the title of a work of Aristotle.
probābilis, e [probō], adj., probable; commendable, good.
probātus [probō], adj., approved.
probō, āre, āvi, ātus [probus, good], to test, to approve, prove.
ad — **approbō**, āre, āvi, ātus, to approve.
con — **comprobō**, āre, āvi, ātus, to approve, sanction; confirm.
Proca, ae, m., king of Alba Longa, father of Numitor and Amulius.
prōcēdō, see **cēdō**.
procella, ae, f., a storm, tempest.
procerēs, um, m., chiefs.
prōcērītās, ātis [prōcērus, tall], f., height, tallness.
prōcreō, see **creō**.
procul, adv., at a distance, far from.
Proculus, ī, m., P. Iulius, the Roman senator to whom Romulus appeared after his death.
prōcumbō, see ***cumbō**.
prōcūrātīō, ōnis [prōcūrō], f., care, charge, service.
prōcūrō, see **cūrō**.
prōdeō, see **eō**.
prōdigium, ī, n., a prodigy, portent.
prōditiō, ōnis [prōdō], f., treason.
prōditor, ōris [prōdō], m., a traitor, betrayer.
prōdō, see **eō**.
prōdūcō, see **dūcō**.

proellior, *ari*, *atus sum* [**proellium**], *to fight*.

proellium, *i*, *n.*, *a battle, combat, engagement*.

profānus [*fānum, shrine*], *adj.*, *unholy, common, profane*.

profectō [*prō + factum*], *adv.*, *indeed, assuredly*.

prōferō, see **ferō**.

professus, see **profiteor**.

proficiscor, *i*, *fectus sum* [*prō + faciscor, from faciō*], *to set out, proceed; spring from*.

profiteor, see **fateor**.

prōfligō, see **fligō**.

prōfluō, see **fluō**.

profugio, see **fugio**.

prōgeniēs, *ei*, *f.*, *race, descendants*.

prōgnātus [*prō + (g)nātus*], *adj.*, *sprung from, born of*.

prōgredior, see **gradior**.

progressus, *ūs* [*prōgredior*], *m.*, *progress, advance*.

prohibeō, see **habeō**.

prōiciō, see **iaciō**.

proinde [*prō + inde*], *adv.*, *hence, therefore, then*.

prōlābor, see **lābor**.

prōmiscē [*prōmiscus, common*], *adv.*, *indiscriminately*.

prōmissus [*prōmittō*], *adj.*, *long, flowing (of hair)*.

prōmittō, see **mittō**.

prōptus [*prōmō, set forth*], *adj.*, *prepared, quick, prompt*.

prōmunturium, *i* [*prōmineō, project*], *n.*, *a headland*.

prōnūntiō, see **nūntiō**.

prōpāgō, *āre, āvi, ātus*, *to propagate, increase, extend*.

prōpatulum, *i*, *n.*, *a courtyard*.

prope, *prep.* with *acc.*, *near, close to*.

prope (*comp. propius, sup. proximō*), *adv.*, *near, nearly, almost; proximē, nearest, next; last, most recently*.

prōpellō, see **pellō**.

properē, *adv.* [*properus, quick*], *hastily, speedily*.

propinquitās, *ātis, f.* [*propinquus*], *nearness, relationship*.

propinquus, *adj.*, *near; as noun, a relative, relation*.

propior, *us* (*sup., proximus*) [*prope*], *adj.*, *nearer; proximus, nearest, next, last*.

propitius [*prope*], *adj.*, *propitious*.

prōpōnō, see **pōnō**.

prōpositum, *i* [*prōpōnō*], *n.*, *a purpose, proposition; subject*.

proprius, *adj.*, *one's own, particular*.

propter, *prep.* with *acc.*, *on account of, in consequence of*.

propterea [*propter + ea*], *adv.*, *for this reason, therefore; propterea quod, because*.

prōpugnāculum, *i* [*prōpugnō*], *n.*, *a bulwark, defense*.

prōpugnātiō, *ōnis* [*prōpugnō*], *f.*, *a defense*.

prōpugnō, see **pugnō**.

prōpulsō, *āre, āvi, ātus* [*freq. of prōpellō*], *to drive off, repulse*.

prōra, *ae, f.*, *the prow, fore part of a ship*.

prōripiō, see **rapio**.

prōrumpō, see **rumpō**.

prōrsus [*prō + vorsus, from vertō*], *adv.*, *absolutely, at all*.

prōrsus [*prō + vorsus, from vertō*], *adv.*, *certainly; in short*.

prōscribō, see **scribō**.

prōsecutus, see **prōsequor**.

prōsequor, see **sequor**.

Prōserpina, *ae, f.*, *the mythical daughter of Ceres, carried off by Pluton to become the queen of the lower world*.

prōspectō, see **spectō**.

prōspectus, *ūs* [*prōspiciō*], *m.*, *a view, sight*.

prōsperē, *adv.*, *favorably, successfully*.

prōsperitās, *ātis* [*prōsperus, favorable*], *f.*, *good fortune, prosperity*.

prōspiciō, see **speciō*.

prōsternō, see *sternō*

prōsum, see *sum*.

prōtegō, see *tegō*.

prōtinus, adv., *forward, at once, immediately*.

prōturbō, see *turbō*.

prout, conj., *as, just as, according as*.

prōvehō, see *vehō*.

prōvideō, see *videō*.

prōvincia, ae, f., *a province*.

rōvocō, see *vocō*.

prōvolō, see *1 volō*.

proximē, see *prope*.

proximus, see *propior*.

prudentia, ae [prūdēns, contr. from prōvidēns], f., *foresight, prudence*.

Prūsia, ae, m., *king of Bithynia*.

Ptolemaeus, i, m., *a name borne by the kings of Egypt after Alexander the Great*.

pūbēs, is, f., *youth, young men*.

pūblicē [pūblicus], adv., *in the name of the state, publicly*.

pūblicō, āre, āvi, ātus [pūblicus], *to make public; confiscate*.

Pūblicola, ae, m., *P. (L.) Valerius*, was consul B.C. 509, after the resignation of Collatinus.

pūblicus [contr. from *populicus*, from *populus*], adj., *belonging to the state, public, common*.

Publius, i, m., *a frequent Roman praenomen*.

pudicitia, ae [pudicus], f., *modesty, virtue*.

pudicus [pudeō, *be ashamed*], adj., *modest, virtuous*.

pudor, ōris, m., *shame, modesty*.

puer, pueri, m., *a child, boy; servant*.

puerilis, e [puer], adj., *of a child, boyish; puerili aetate, in childhood, when a boy*.

pueritia, ae [puer], f., *boyhood*.

puerulus, i [dim. of *puer*], m., *a little boy*.

pūgna, ae, f., *a fight, combat*.

pūgnō, āre, āvi, ātus [pūgna], *to fight, combat*.

dē — dēpūgnō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to fight fiercely*.

ex — expūgnō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to storm, attack; take by assault*.

ob — oppūgnō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to attack, storm, besiege*.

prō — prōpūgnō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to fight, attack; protect*.

pulcher, chra, chrum, adj., *beautiful, fine*.

Pulcher, chri, m., *P. Claudius*, the son of App. Claudius Caecus, consul B.C. 249, was defeated by the Carthaginians in a naval battle.

pulchrē [pulcher], adv., *beautifully, finely, very*.

pulchritūdō, inis [pulcher], f., *beauty*.

Puliō, ōnis, m., *T.*, a centurion in Caesar's army.

pullulō, āre, āvi, ātus [pullus], *to spring up, increase*.

Pullus, i, m., *L. Iunius*, consul B.C. 249.

pullus, i, m., *a young animal; chicken*.

pulsus, ūs [pellō], m., *a blow, stroke*.

Pulvillus, i, m., *M. Horatius*, consul B.C. 509.

pulvis, eris, m., *dust*.

Pūnicus, adj., *Punic, Phoenician; Carthaginian* (as founded by Phoenicians).

pūpilla, ae [dim. of *pūpa*, *girl*], f., *the pupil of the eye*.

puppis, is, f., *the stern*.

Purpureō, ōnis, m., *L. Furius*, consul B.C. 196.

pūs, pūris, n., *matter, pus*.

puteal, ālis [puteus], n., *a well curb*.

puteus, i, m., *a well, pit*.

putō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to think, consider, suppose*.

dis — disputō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to treat of, investigate, debate*.

Pydna, ae, f., *a town in Macedonia, near the coast of the Theraic Gulf*.

Pygmaeus, *i*, *m.*, a *pigmy*; a race of fabulous dwarfs in Africa.

Pyламенēs, *is*, *m.*, king of Paphlagonia, expelled by Mithridates.

Pyreñaeus, *i*, *m.*, the *Pyrenees*.

Pyrrhus, *i*, *m.*, king of Epirus, invaded Italy B.C. 280, and defeated the Romans in two battles. He was finally defeated B.C. 275.

Pythia, *ae*, *f.*, a name applied to the priestess of Apollo at Delphi.

Q.

Q. = Quintus.

quā [*qui*], *adv.*, where; in what direction, how.

quadrāgēsīmus [*quadrāgintā*], *num. adj.*, fortieth.

quadrāgintā, *num. adj.*, forty (XL).

quadrāns, *antis* [*quattuor*], *m.*, a quarter.

Quadrīgārius, *i*, *m.*, *Q. Claudius*, a Roman historian who lived about 100-78 B.C.

quadrīngentī, *ae*, a [*quattuor* + *centum*], *num. adj.*, four hundred (CCCC).

quadrīngentēsīmus [*quadrīngentī*], *adj.*, four hundredth.

quadrīngentīēs [*quadrīngentī*], *num. adv.*, four hundred times.

quaerō, *ere*, *quaesivī*, *quaesitus*, to seek, ask.

con — **conquirō**, *ere*, *quisivī*, *quisitus*, to seek for; bring together.

in — **inquirō**, *ere*, *quisivī*, *quisitus*, to search into, investigate, inquire.

re — **requirō**, *ere*, *quisivī*, *quisitus*, to ask, require; lack.

quaestiō, *ōnis* [*quaerō*], *f.*, an inquiry; investigation; trial.

quaestor, *ōris* [*quaerō*], *m.*, a quaestor, state treasurer; quartermaster.

quaestus, *ūs* [*quaerō*], *m.*, gain.

quālis, *e* [*quis*], *interr. adj.*, of what sort? what sort of?

quam [*quis*], *adv.*, how much, how: *as, than; after; with sup., as possible.*

quamdīū, *adv.*, how long, as long as.

quamquam, *conj.*, although, even if; however.

quamvis [*quam* + *volō*], *adv.*, as you will; however much or many.

quandō, *adv.*, ever, at any time; when.

quantō [*quantus*], *adv.*, by how much; **quantō . . . tantō**, *as . . . so.*

quantum [*quantus*], *adv.*, how much, how far, as far as, *as.*

quantus, *adj.*, how great, how much; after *tantus*, *as.*

quārē [*quā* + *rē*], *adv.*, wherefore, why.

quartārius, *i* [*quartus*], *m.*, a small measure, gill.

quartō [*quartus*], *adv.*, the fourth time.

quartus [*quattuor*], *num. adj.*, fourth.

quasi [*quam* + *si*], *conj.*, as if.

quater, *adv.*, four times.

quattuor, *num. adj.*, four (IV.).

quattuordecim [*quattuor* + *decem*], *num. adj.*, fourteen (XIV.).

-que, *conj.*, enclitic, and.

queō, *quīre*, *quīvī*, *quitus*, to be able, can.

quercus, *ūs*, *f.*, an oak.

querneus [*quercus*], *adj.*, of oak, of oak leaves.

queror, *i*, *questus sum*, to complain, lament.

quī, *quae*, *quod*, *rel. pron.*, who, which; *quī* often = *et is*, *cum* (since) *is*, *ut is*.

quī, *quae* or *qua*, *quod*, *indef. pron.* or *adj.*, any, any one, anything.

quia [*quī*], *conj.*, because, since.

quicquam, see *quisquam*.

quicumque, *quaecumque*, *quodcumque*, *indef. rel. pron.*, whoever, whatever, whichever.

quid [*quis*], *interr. adv.*, why?

quidam, *quaedam*, *quoddam* and *quidam*, *indef. pron.*, a certain, a certain one; somebody.

quidem, *adv.*, indeed, at least, assuredly, to be sure; *nō . . . quidem*, not even.

quies. *ētis*, *f.*, rest, repose, quiet; sleep.

quolibet, quaelibet, quodlibet (*quidlibet*), indef. pron., *any one you please, any one, who or whatsoever.*

quān [old abl. *quā + nē*], conj., *that, that not, but that, without.*

quānam, see *quisnam*.

quīndecim [*quīnque + decem*], num. adj., *fifteen* (XV.).

quīndecimvir, *i*, m., *a member of a board of fifteen men.*

quīngentī, *ae, a* [*quīnque + centum*], num. adj., *five hundred* (D.).

quīni, *ae, a*, num. distrib. adj., *five each, five at a time.*

quīnquāgēni, *ae, a* [*quīnquāgintā*], num. distrib. adj., *fifty each.*

quīnquāgēsimus [*quīnquāgintā*], num. adj., *fiftieth.*

quīnquāgintā, num. adj., *fifty* (L.).

quīnque, indecl. num. adj., *five* (V.).

quīnquies [*quīnque*], num. adv., *five times.*

Quīntius, *i*, m., the name of a Roman gens. See *Cincinnātus, Flaminīus*.

quīntus [*quīnque*], num. adj., *fifth.*

Quīntus, *i*, m., a Roman praenomen.

Quīrīnālīs, *is* [sc. *collis*], adj., *the Quīrīnāl*, one of the seven hills of Rome.

Quīrīnus, *i*, m., the Sabine god of war; a name given to Romulus after his death.

Quīrīlēs (*īum*), m., a name applied to the Romans as citizens; in their military capacity they were *Romani*.

quīs, quae, quid, interr. pron., *who? which? what?*

quīs, quae or qua, quid, indef. pron., *any one or thing, any.*

quisnam, quānam, quidnam, interr. pron., *who? which? what? who then? what then?*

quispiam, quāepiam, quodpiam and quīdpiam, indef. pron., *some, any, some one.*

quisquam, quāequam, quicquam, indef. pron., *any one, anything.*

quisque, quaeque, quidque or quodque, indef. pron., *each, every, every one; ūnus quisque, each one.*

quīvis, quāvis, quīdvis or quōdvis [*quī + volō*], indef. pron., *any one you please, any.*

quō [*quī*], adv., (1) rel. adv., *whither, where*; (2) interr. adv., *whither? where?* (3) indef. adv., *to any place, anywhere.*

quō [*quī*], conj., with comparatives, *in order that, that, that thereby*; **quō minus**, *that not.*

quoad [*quī + ad*], conj., *as long as; until, till.*

quod [*quī*], conj., *because, supposing that, in that, so far as*; **quod si**, *but if.*

quōminus, see *quō*.

quondam, adv., *once, formerly, some time.*

quoniam [*quom (= cum) + iam*], conj., *since, seeing that, because.*

quoque, conj., *also, too.*

quōque = et quō.

quousque, adv., *till when? how long? until (late).*

quot, indecl. adj., *how many, as many as.*

quotannis [*quot + annus*], adv., *yearly, each year.*

quotienscumque, adv., *as often as, whenever.*

R.

radius, *i*, m., *a ray.*

rādīx, *īcis, f.*, *a root, base.*

rādō, *ere, rāsī, rāsus*, *to shave.*

rāmus, *i*, m., *a branch, bough.*

rapīō, *ere, rapul, raptus*, *to seize, carry away, plunder.*

ab — abripīō, *ere, ripul, reptus*, *to take away forcibly, carry off.*

ad — adripīō, *ere, ripul, reptus*, *to snatch, lay hold on, appropriate.*

dis — diripīō, *ere, ripul, reptus*, *to tear asunder, ravage, plunder.*

ex — ſtripiō, ere, ripui, **reptus**, to take or snatch away; rescue; deprive.
rārus, adj., few, scattered, separate.
ratiō, ōnis [**reor**], f., a reckoning, account; method, science; reason, regard, manner.
rātus [**reor**], adj., thought out, defined, fixed. See also **reor**.
Raurici, ōrum, a tribe living near the Helvetii.
rebelliō, ōnis [**re** + **bellum**], f., a renewal of war, revolt.
rebellō, see **bellō**.
recēdō, see **cēdō**.
recēns, entis, adj., recent, late, fresh.
recēnsēō, see **cēnsēō**.
receptus, ūs [**recipiō**], m., a drawing back, retreat, refuge.
recidō, see **cādō**.
recipiō, see **capiō**.
reciproco, āre, āvi, ātus, to move back and forth, brandish.
reciprocus, a l j., alternating.
recitō, āre, āvi, ātus, to read aloud, recite.
reclinō, āre, āvi, ātus [**re** + **clinō**, lean], to lean back; **reclinātus**, leaning back.
recōgnōscō, see **nōscō**.
recondō, see **dō**.
recordor, āri, ātus [**re** + **cor**], to remember, recall.
rēctum, adv., forward, in front.
rēctus [**regō**], adj., straight, direct.
recuperō, āre, āvi, ātus [**re** + **capiō**], to get back, recover.
recurvō, āre, —, ātus [**re** + **curvus**, bent], to bend or curve back.
recūsō, āre, āvi, ātus [**re** + **causa**], to refuse, object, decline, hesitate.
reddō, see **dō**.
redeō, see **eō**.
redigō, see **agō**.
redimō, see **emō**.
redintegrō, āre, āvi, ātus [**re** + **integrō**, to make whole], to renew; revive.

reditus, ūs [**redeō**], m., a return, income, interest.
redūcō, see **dūcō**.
referō, see **ferō**.
reficiō, see **faciō**.
refugiō, see **fugiō**.
rēgia, ae [**rēx**], f., a palace.
Rēgillus, i, m., a small lake (now dry) in Latium, east of Rome.
rēgina, ae [**rēx**], f., a queen.
regiō, ōnis [**regō**], f., a direction; region, territory; **rēctā regiōne**, parallel with.
rēgius [**rēx**], adj., kingly, royal.
rēgnō, āre, āvi, ātus [**rēgnum**], to be king, rule.
rēgnum, i [**rēx**], n., kingship, supremacy; kingdom; reign.
regō, ere, **rēxi**, **rēctus**, to regulate, rule, conduct.
ex — ōrigō, ere, **rēxi**, **rēctus**, to raise, erect, build; stimulate.
per — pergō, ere, **perrēxi**, **rēctus**, to go on, march, hasten.
por (= **prō**) — **porrigō**, ere, **rēxi**, **rēctus**, to reach out, extend.
regredior, see **gradior**.
Rēgulus, i, m., M. Atilius, surnamed Serranus, was consul B.C. 256. He was defeated in Africa and taken prisoner, 255.
rēgulus, i [**rēx**], m., a chieftain.
rēiciō, see **iaciō**.
relanguēscō, ere, **langui**, —, to grow faint, relax, abate.
religiō, ōnis [**re** + **ligō**], f., religion, scruple, sanction.
religiōsus [**religiōsus**], adv., religiously, scrupulously.
relinquō, see **linquō**.
reliquiae, ārum [**reliquus**], f., remains, remnant.
reliquus [**relinquō**], adj., remaining, rest of; future, subsequent; **nihil reliqui facere**, to leave nothing undone.
remandō, see **mandō**.

remaneo, see **maneo**.

remedium, *if* [medeor, heal], *n.*, a remedy, cure.

rēmex, *igis* [rēmus + agō], *m.*, a rower.

Rēmi, *ōrum*, *m.*, a powerful tribe of the Belgae who formed alliance with Caesar.

rēmigō, *āre*, —, —, [rēmex], to row.

remigrō, see **migrō**.

remissus [remittō], *adj.*, remiss, indulgent, relaxed.

remittō, see **mittō**.

remollēscō, *ere*, —, — [mollis], to become softened or enervated.

removeō, see **moveō**.

Remus, *i*, *m.*, the brother of Romulus.

rēmus, *i*, *m.*, an oar.

renitor, see **nitor**.

renovō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [re + novus], to renew.

renūntiō, see **nūntiō**.

reor, *rēri*, *ratus sum*, to think, suppose; *ratus*, thinking.

reparō, see **parō**.

repentē [repēns, sudden], *adv.*, suddenly.

repentinus [repēns], *adj.*, sudden, unexpected.

reperiō, see **pariō**.

repetō, see **petō**.

rēpō *ere*, *si*, *tus*, to creep, crawl.

repōnō, see **pōnō**.

reportō, see **portō**.

repraesentō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [re + prae-sens], to represent, depict.

reprehendō, see **prehendō**.

reprimō, see **premō**.

repudiō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [repudium, divorce, from pudet], to reject, scorn; repudiate, divorce.

requirō, see **quaerō**.

rēs, *rei*, *f.*, a thing, affair, business, event, circumstance, condition, fortune; action, undertaking; cause, opportunity; property, wealth; reality; **rēs publica**, the state, commonwealth; **rēs**

familiāris, private property, fortune; **rēs gestae**, deeds, exploits.

rescindō, see **scindō**.

resciscō, see **sciscō**.

rescribō, see **scribō**.

reservō, see **servō**.

resistō, see **sistō**.

respicō, see ***speciō**.

respondeō, see **spondeō**.

responsum, *i* [respondeō], *n.*, an answer.

restituō, see **statuō**.

restō, see **stō**.

resurgō, see **surgō**.

retardō, see **tardō**.

rēte, *is*, *n.*, a net, snare.

retentus, see **retineō**.

retineō, see **teneō**.

retrō, *adv.*, backward; behind.

reus, *i*, *m.*, defendant, prisoner, culprit.

reverentia, *ae* [re + vereor], *f.*, respect, awe, reverence.

revertō, see **vertō**.

revertor, see **vertō**.

revinciō, see **vinciō**.

reviviscō, *ere*, —, — [re + vivō], to come to life again.

revocō, see **vocō**.

revolō, see (1) **volō**.

rēx, *rēgis* [regō], *m.*, a king.

Rhēa, *ae*, *f.*, also called *Rhea Silvia*, the mother of Romulus and Remus.

Rhēnus, *i*, *m.*, the Rhine.

Rhodanus, *i*, *m.*, the Rhone.

Rhodii, *ōrum*, *m.*, the Rhodians, people of Rhodes, an island southwest of Asia Minor.

rideō, *ēre*, *risi*, *risus*, to laugh.

in — **inrideō**, *ēre*, *risi*, *risus*, to laugh at, ridicule.

dē — **dērideō**, *ēre*, *risi*, *risus*, to mock, deride.

rima, *ae*, *f.*, a crack, cleft.

ripa, *ae*, *f.*, the bank of a river.

risus, *ūs* [rideō], *m.*, laughter.

rite, *adv.*, ceremonially, duly; justly, fitly.

ritus, ūs, m., a religious ceremony, rite; habit, manner; abl. **ritū**, with gen., in the manner of, like.

rōbur, oris, n., the oak; strength, vigor.

rōbustus [rōbur], adj., hard, strong, robust.

rogātus, ūs [rogō], m., a desire, request.

rogō, āre, āvi, ātus, to ask, desire.

ad — **adrogo**, āre, āvi, ātus, to claim; demand arrogantly.

dē — **dērogo**, āre, āvi, ātus [rogō], to take away, diminish.

inter — **interrogo**, āre, āvi, ātus, to ask, question, examine.

rogum, i, n., a bier, pyre.

Rōma, ae, f., Rome.

Rōmānus, adj., Roman.

Rōmāni, ōrum, m., the Romans.

Rōmulāris, e, adj., pertaining to Romulus.

Rōmulus, i, m., (1) the founder of Rome, the son of Rhea Silvia and Mars; (2) son of Agrippa, a mythical king of Alba.

rōstrum, i [rōdō, gnaw], n., the beak or ram of a ship; a beak, bill, snout.

rota, ae, f., a wheel.

ruber, bra, brum, adj., red.

rubus, i, m., a bramble bush.

Rūfinus, i, m., P. Cornelius, consul with Dentatus B.C. 290.

Rūfus, i, m., a Roman family name.

(1) *M. Minucius Rufus*, magister equitum to Q. Fabius Maximus B.C. 217, consul B.C. 221.

(2) *P. Sulpicius Rufus*, tribune of the people B.C. 88; killed by Sulla, whom he had deserted.

(3) *P. Sulpicius Rufus*, a legate in Caesar's army in Gaul B.C. 56.

ruīna, ae [ruō], f., downfall, ruin.

Rūminālis, e, adj., of *Rumina*, the goddess of nursing mothers; *R. ficus*, the fig tree of Romulus and Remus.

rūmor, ōris, m., a rumor, report.

rumpō, ere, rūpī, ruptus, to burst, break.

con — **corrumpō**, ere, rūpī, ruptus, to break up; destroy; corrupt, offer violence to.

in — **inrumpō**, ere, rūpī, ruptus, to break in, fall upon; interrupt.

inter — **interrumpō**, ere, rūpī, ruptus, to break apart.

per — **perrumpō**, ere, rūpī, ruptus, to break through, ruin.

prae — **praerumpō**, ere, rūpī, ruptus, to break or tear off.

prō — **prōrumpō**, ere, rūpī, ruptus, to break out.

ruō, ere, rūi, ātus (fut. part. **ruitūrus**), to fall.

dis — **diruō**, ere, ūi, utus, to tear asunder, destroy.

ob — **obruō**, ere, ūi, utus, to overwhelm, oppress.

sub — **subruō**, ere, ūi, utus, to undermine.

rūrsus [revorsus, revertō], adv., on the other hand, again, backwards.

rūsticus [rūs, country], adj., rural, rustic.

S.

Sabīni, ōrum, m., a race in central Italy, adjoining Latium on the east.

Sabinus, i, m., a Roman surname.

(1) *Q. Titurius Sabinus*, a lieutenant in Caesar's army.

(2) *Masurius Sabinus*, an eminent Roman lawyer of the first century A.D.

Sabis, is, m., a river in the north of Gaul flowing into the Meuse; modern *Sambre*.

sacellum, i [sacrum], n., a chapel, shrine.

sacer, cra, crum, adj., holy, sacred; as noun, **sacra**, n. pl., rites, sacrifices.

sacerdōs, ōtis [sacer], m. and f., a priest, priestess.

sacerdōtium, i [sacerdōs], n., the priesthood.

sacrārium, i [sacer], n., a shrine.

sacrificō, āre, āvi, ātus [sacer + faciō],
to offer sacrifice.

sacrificium, i [sacrificō], n., a sacrifice.

sacrilegus, i, m., one who plunders
temples.

sacrō, āre, āvi, ātus, to consecrate.

con — cōnsecrō, āre, āvi, ātus, to
consecrate.

ex — exsecror, āri, ātus sum, to
curse, abhor, swear to.

ob — obsecrō, āre, āvi, ātus, to
implore, supplicate.

saepe, adv., often, frequently.

saepiō, ire, ai, tus, to inclose, fortify.

saeviō, ire, ii, tus [saevus, fierce], to
rage, punish cruelly.

sagitta, ae, f., an arrow.

sagittārius, i [sagitta], m., an archer,
bowman.

Sagra(s), ae, f., a small river in the
south of Italy, not far from Locri.

Saguntini ōrum, m., the inhabitants of
Saguntum.

Saguntum, i, n., a city on the east coast
of Spain.

sāl, salis, m., salt; wit, elegance.

Salamis, inis (acc. ina), f., a small island
off the western coast of Attica.

Salaminus, adj., pertaining to Salamis.

Salinātor, ōris, m., *M. Livius*, consul
B.C. 210 with Claudius Nero.

saliō, ire, ui, saltus, to leap.

dē — dēsiliō, ire, ui, sultus, to leap
down, dismount.

in — insiliō, ire, ui, —, to spring on,
dash at.

trāns — trānsiliō, ire, ui, —, to leap
over; pass by; exceed.

saltātim [saliō], adv., by leaps.

salus, ūs, m., a mountain chain; defile,
glen.

salum, i [sāl] (only acc. and abl. sing.),
n., the open sea.

salūtō, āre, āvi, ātus [salūs], to salute.

con — cōnsalūtō, āre, āvi, ātus, to
salute.

salūs, ūtis [salveō], f., health, safety.
(salveō), āre, —, — [salvus], to be well,
be greeted.

salvus, adj., safe, sound.

Samnitēs, ium, m., the Samnites, a
branch of the Sabine race who inhab-
ited the mountains of central Italy.

sānctō [sānctus], adv., solemnly, con-
scientiously.

sānctitās, ātis [sānciō, to hallow], f.,
sanctity, sacredness.

sānctus [sānciō, to hallow], adj., hal-
lowed, sacred.

sānō, āre, āvi, ātus [sānus, sound], to
heal, cure.

Santonēs, um (Santoni), m., a tribe on
the west coast of Gaul, north of the
Garonne River.

sarcina, ae, f., a pack, load of baggage.
See page 77.

Sardinia, ae, f., Sardinia.

Sardiniēnsis, e, adj., Sardinian.

Sardis (Sardēs), ium, f., the capital of
Lydia in Asia Minor.

sarmentum, i [sarpō, to prune], n., brush-
wood, faggot.

satis, adv., enough, sufficiently, rather.

satisfaciō, ere, fēcī, factus [satis +
faciō], to satisfy.

Sāturnus, i, m., a Latin god of agricul-
ture and civilization; the father of
Jupiter, Juno, and other divinities.

saturō, āre, āvi, ātus [satur, full], to
fill.

sauciō, āre, āvi, ātus [saucius], to
wound.

saucius, adj., wounded.

Sauromatae, ārum (Sarmatae), m., the
tribes of southern Russia and districts
on the west.

Saverriō, ōnis, m., *P. Sulpicius*, consul
B.C. 279 with Decius Mus. They
were defeated by Pyrrhus near Auscu-
lum.

saxum, i, n., a stone, rock.

scandō, ere, —, —, to climb.

ad — **ascendō, ere, scendi, scēsus**,
to ascend, mount; go on board (ship).
con — **cōnscendō, ere, scendi, scē-**
sus, to mount, ascend; in **nāvem cōn-**
scendere, to embark on.

dē — **dēscendō, ere, scendi, scēsus**,
to descend; resort to; yield.

ex — **ēscendō, ere, scendi, scēsus**,
to mount; in **nāvem ēscendere**, to
embark.

in — **īnascendō, ere, —, —, to mount.**

trāns — **trānscendō, ere, scendi, —**,
to climb over, surmount, cross.

scapha, **ae** [Greek], *f.*, a skiff, light boat.
scatō, ere, —, —, to bubble, gush (old
and poetic).

scelerātus [scelus], *adj.*, wicked, in-
famous.

scelus, eris, n., a sin, crime.

scienter [sciō], *adv.*, cleverly, wisely.

scientia, **ae** [sciō], *f.*, knowledge, skill.

scilicet [scire + licet], *adv.*, evidently,
namely, that is.

scindō, ere, scidi, scissus, to tear or
break down.

dis — **discindō, ere, scidi, scissus**,
to tear apart or in pieces.

re — **rescindō, ere, scidi, scissus**,
to tear open.

sciō, scire, scīvi, scītus, to know, under-
stand.

Scipiō, ōnis, m., one of the most illus-
trious families at Rome; members of
the Cornelian gens.

(1) *P. Cornelius Scipio Asina*, consul
B.C. 221.

(2) *P. Cornelius Scipio*, consul B.C.
218; defeated by Hannibal at the
Ticinus and the Trebia; killed with
his brother Cn. in Spain B.C. 212.

(3) *P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus*
(*Maior*), the son of (2), one of the
greatest of Roman heroes. He was
consul in B.C. 205, and defeated Han-
nibal at Zama. He died (probably)
183.

(4) *L. Cornelius Scipio*, the brother
of (3), was consul 190. He defeated
Antiochus at Magnesia and assumed
the surname of Asiaticus.

(5) *P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus*
(*Minor*), the son of L. Aemilius Paulus,
was adopted by the son of Africanus
Maiores. He was consul B.C. 147, and
conducted the third Punic war to its
close. In 133 he captured the city of
Numantia in Spain, from which he is
called Numantinus. He died mysteri-
ously B.C. 129.

(6) *P. Cornelius Scipio*, the father-
in-law of Pompey, was adopted by
Metellus, and sometimes is known by
that name. With Cato he was defeated
by Caesar at the battle of Thapsus,
B.C. 46.

sciscitor, āri, ātus sum [sciscō], to in-
quire.

sciscō, ere, scīvi, scītus [sciō], to
approve, enact.

ad — **asciscō, ere, scīvi, scītus**, to
approve, receive, unite.

con — **cōnsciscō, ere, scīvi, scītus**,
to approve of, decree; **necem sibi cōn-**
sciscere, to commit suicide.

dē — **dēsciscō, ere, scīvi (ii), scītus**,
to withdraw, desert, revolt.

re — **resciscō, ere, scīvi (ii), scītus**,
to discover, ascertain.

scītum, i [sciscō], *n.*, a statute, de-
cree.

Scopas, ae, m., a famous Greek sculptor.
scribō, ere, scripsi, scriptus, to write,
write down.

con — **cōnscribō, ere, scripsi, scrip-**
tus, to enroll, enlist.

dē — **dēscribō, ere, scripsi, scriptus**,
to describe, define, assign, divide.

prae — **praescribō, ere, scripsi,**
scriptus, to direct, command, pre-
scribe.

prō — **prōscribō, ere, scripsi, scrip-**
tus, to punish, outlaw, proscribe.

re — **rescribō, ere, scripsi, scriptus**, to write again, reply; place to one's credit.

sub — **subscribō, ere, scripsi, scriptus**, to write under, subscribe to, sign (especially to sign an accusation as prosecutor).

scriptor, ōris [**scribō**], m., a writer, author, clerk.

Scythēs (a), **ae**, m., Scythian, the wandering tribes of Europe and Asia north of the Black and Caspian Seas. See **Sauromatae**.

sēcrētus [**sēcernō**, to separate], adj., separate, hidden; as noun, **sēcrētum**, a secret, mystery.

secundum [**sequor**], prep. with acc., along, next to, according to.

secundus [**sequor**], adj., second; favorable, successful.

sēcūrus [**sē**, without + **cūra**], adj., free from care, secure, sure.

secus, adv., otherwise; comp. **sētius**; **nihilō sētius**, nevertheless.

sēd, conj., but; yet.

sēdātus [**sēdō**, settle], adj., calm, quiet.

sedeō, ēre, sēdī, sessum, to sit, settle, remain, be encamped.

dis — **dissideō, ēre, sēdī**, —, to sit apart; strive, quarrel.

in — **insideō, ēre, sēdī**, —, to sit on, be fixed; with **equō**, to be mounted on.

ob — **obsideō, ēre, sēdī, sessus**, to besiege, occupy; watch closely.

sēdēs, is [**sedeō**], f., a seat; settlement, habitation.

sēditio, ōnis [**sē(d)** + **itiō**, from **ire**], f., a sedition, rebellion.

seges, etis, f., a cornfield; crop, produce.

segnis, e, adj., slow, sluggish.

Segontiaci, ōrum, m., a tribe of Britons.

Segovax, actis, m., a British chieftain in Cantium.

sēgregō, ēre, āvi, ātus [**sē**, apart from + **grex**], to separate, segregate.

sēiungō, see **iungō**.

Seleucus, I, m., king of Syria, surnamed **Nicator**; reigned B.C. 312-280.

sēllibra, ae, f., a half pound.

semel, adv., once.

sēmen, inis, n., seed.

sēmibarbari, ōrum, m., semi-barbarians.

sēmirus [**ruō**], adj., half razed, half ruined.

sēmita, ae, f., a path, byway.

semper, adv., always, ever.

Semprōnius, I, m., a Roman gens name.

Ti. Sempronius, tribune of the people B.C. 216. See **Gracchus**, **Longus**.

Sēna, ae, f., a small town on the eastern coast of Italy.

senātor, ōris [**senex**, old], m., a senator; councillor.

senātus, ūs [**senex**], m., the council of elders, senate.

senecta, ae [**senex**], f., old age (poetic).

senectūs, ūtis [**senex**], f., old age.

senex, senis, adj., old; as noun, an old man. Comp. **senior**.

Senonēs, um, m., a powerful tribe of the Gauls living west of the Seine. A branch settled in Italy (near Ravenna) and burned Rome B.C. 390.

sēnsus, ūs [**sentiō**], m., sense, feeling, opinion.

sententia, ae [**sentiō**], f., an opinion, judgment; sense; **sententiam ferre**, to judge.

sentiō, ire, sēnsi, sēnsus, to perceive, think; feel, know, imagine.

con — **cōnsentiō, ire, sēnsi, sēnsus**, to agree, accord.

dis — **dissentio, ire, sēnsi, sēnsus**, to differ in opinion, disagree.

sentis, is, m., a thorn, brier.

sēparātim [**sēparō**, to separate], adv., separately, singly.

sēparātus [**sēparō**, to separate], adj., separate, distinct.

sepeliō, ire, ivi, sepultus, to bury; perform the funeral rites.

sēpēs, is, i, a hedge.

septem, num. adj., *seven* (VII.).

septentrionēs, um [septem + triō, plow-oz], m., the constellation of the Great Bear; *the North*.

septimus [septem], adj., *seventh*.

septingentēsimus [septingenti], num. adj., *seven hundredth*.

septingenti, ae, a [septem + centum], num. adj., *seven hundred* (DCU.).

septuāgēsīmus [septuāgintā], num. adj., *seventieth*.

septuāgintā, indecl. num. adj., *seventy* (LXX.).

sepulcrum, i [sepeliō], n., *a grave, sepulcher*.

sepulchra, ae [sepeliō], f., *burial*.

Sēquani, ōrum, m., an important tribe in the eastern part of Gaul north of the Rhone.

sequor, i, secūtus sum, *to follow, pursue; ensue*.

con — cōnsequor, i, secūtus sum, *to pursue, overtake; arrive; obtain*.

in — insequor, i, secūtus sum, *to pursue, follow up*.

ob — obsequor, i, secūtus sum, *to submit to, indulge in, assist*.

per — persequor, i, secūtus sum, *to pursue, prosecute; relate*.

prō — prōsequor, i, secūtus sum, *to follow after, pursue; address*.

sub — subsequor, i, secūtus sum, *to follow after, follow*.

serēnus, adj., *clear, serene*.

Sergius, i, m., a Roman gens name. See *Catilla*.

sērius [sevērūs], adj., *grave, serious*.

sermō, ōnis [serō, to weave], m., *talk, conversation, discourse*.

sērō [sērus, late], adv., *too late*.

serō, ere, sēvi, satus, *to plant, sow*.

con — cōnserō, ere, ui, tus, *to join in battle; cōnserere mānus, to fight hand to hand*.

dē — dēserō, ere, ui, tus, *to leave, abandon, desert*.

in — inserō, ere, ui, tus, *to fasten into; insert*.

inter — interserō, ere, ui, tus, *to insert; allege*.

serpēs, entis [serpō, to creep], f., *serpent, snake*.

Sertōrius, i, Q., an officer in the army of Marius. He went to Spain as propraetor in B.C. 82, and maintained an independent command until his death in 72.

servilis, e [servus], adj., *servile, of slaves*.

Servilius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens. See *Casca, Geminus*.

serviō, ire, iui (ii), itus, *to be the slave of, follow, devote one's self to*.

servitium, i [servus], n., *slavery; slaves*.

servitūs, ūtis [servus], f., *slavery*.

Servius, i, m., see *Tullius*.

servō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to save, keep, watch*.

con — cōnservē, āre, āvi, ātus, *to save, spare, maintain*.

ob — observō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to observe, watch*.

re — reservō, are, āvi, ātus, *to keep back, reserve, preserve*.

servulus, i [servus], m., *a young slave, boy*.

servus, i, m., *a slave, servant*.

sēstertius, i [sēmīs + tertius], m., *a sesterce* (HS.); a silver coin = 4.1 cents; neut. pl. *sēstertia* (sc. *milia*), used with distrib. num. adj., *thousands of sesterces*; as neut. sing. *sēstertium* (sc. *centēna milia*) used with num. adv., to denote millions.

sēstius, see *secus*.

seu or **sive** [si + ve, or], conj., *whether, either; seu . . . seu, whether . . . or, either . . . or*.

sevērō [sevērūs], adv., *strictly, severely*.

sevērītās, ātis [sevērūs], f., *strictness, severity, sternness*.

sevērūs, adj., *serious, strict, harsh*.

sex, indecl. num. adj., *six* (VI.).
sexāgēni, ae, a [sexāgintā], num. adj., *sixty each, sixty*.
sexāgēsimus [sexāgintā], num. adj., *sixtieth*.
sexāgintā, num. adj., *sixty* (LX.).
sexcentēsimus [sexcenti], num. adj., *six hundredth*.
sexcenti, ae, a [sex + centum], num. adj., *six hundred* (DC.).
sexiēs [sex], adv., *six times*.
Sextius, i, m., see **Baculus**.
sextus [sex], num. adj., *sixth*.
si, conj., *if, whether*; **quod si**, *but if*.
Sibyllinus, adj., *Sibylline, pertaining to the Sibyllae or prophetesses*.
sic, adv., *so, thus*; **sic . . . ut**, *just as*.
siccitās, ātis [siccus], f., *dryness, drouth*.
siccus, adj., *dry*.
Sicilia, ae, f., *Sicily*.
sicut [sic + ut], adv., *just as*.
sicuti [sic + uti], adv., *just as if*.
sidas, eris, n., *a constellation*.
signifer, ferī [signum + ferō], m., *a standard bearer, ensign*.
significō, āre, āvi, ātus [signum + faciō], *to make signs, signify, notify*.
signō, āre, āvi, ātus [signum], *to make a sign*.
ob — obsignō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to seal*.
signum, i, n., *a sign, mark; seal; signal; standard, image*.
Silānus, i, m., *D. Iunius, consul with L. Murena b.c. 62*.
silentium, i [silēs, silent], n., *silence, quiet*.
Silēnus, i, m., *an historian quoted by Cicero, Livy, and other writers; said by Nepos to have lived in the camp of Hannibal*.
Silius, i, T., *an officer of Caesar's army*.
silva, ae, f., *a wood, forest*.
silvestris, e [silva], adj., *wooded, woody; living in the woods*.

Silvia, ae, f., *S. gens, the race of Silvius*. See **Rhēa**.
Silvius, i, m., *king of Alba Longa, son of Ascanius. The name was used as a surname by his descendants*.
similis, e, adj., *like*.
similitūdō, inis [similis], f., *resemblance, similarity*.
simul, adv., *at the same time, at once*; **simul . . . simul**, *both . . . and, partly . . . partly*; **simul atque**, *as soon as*.
simulācrum, i [simulō], n., *an image, representation*.
simulō, āre, āvi, ātus [similis], *to make like; pretend*.
dis — dissimulō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to pretend, dissemble*.
simultās, ātis [simul], f., *rivalry, jealousy*.
sine, prep. with abl., *without*.
singulāris, e [singuli], adj., *one by one, single; singular, wonderful*.
singulārius [late for singulāris], adj., *single, peculiar*.
singuli, ae, a, adj., *one by one, one apiece; single; each*.
sinister, tra, trum, adj., *left*.
sinistrorsus [sinister + vertō], adv., *to the left*.
sinō, ere, sivi, situs, *to permit, let*.
dō — dōsinō, ere, sivi (ii), situs, *to cease, stop*.
sinus, ūs, m., *a curve, fold; bay; bosom*.
sistō, ere, stiti, status [stō], *to place, stop; halt*.
ab — absistō, ere, stiti, —, *to withdraw, leave off*.
ad — adsistō, ere, astiti, —, *to stand by; assist*.
circum — circum sistō, ere, stiti (steti), —, *to take one's stand around, surround*.
con — cōnsistō, ere, stiti, stitus, *to stand, remain, be posted; consist, depend*.

dē — dēsisťō, ere, stitī, stitus, to stand off from; desist, stop; dēsisťere sententiā, to give up the notion.

ex — exsisťō, ere, stitī, —, to make come out; appear, arise, project, exist.

in — insisťō, ere, stitī, —, to stand, stand upon; pursue; insist.

ob — obsisťō, ere, stitī, stitus, to resist, withstand.

re — resisťō, ere, stitī, —, to resist, withstand; halt.

sub — subsisťō, ere, stitī, —, to halt, hold out; encounter; make a stand.

Sipylus, i, m., a mountain in Lydia.

sitiēns, entis [sitīō, to thirst], adj., thirsty.

situs, ūs [sinō], m., a situation, site.

sive, see sen.

socer, eri, m., a father-in-law.

sociālis, e [socius], adj., social.

societās, ātis [socius], f., alliance, society, participation.

socius, i, m., a comrade, ally, confederate.

Sōcratēs, is, m., the famous Athenian philosopher, the teacher of Plato. He was put to death by his countrymen B.C. 399, at the age of seventy.

sōl, sōlis, m., the sun.

Sōl, Sōlis, m., the Sun (as a god), often identified with Apollo.

sōlācium, i, n., comfort, consolation.

soleō, ēre, itus sum, to be wont, be accustomed.

solidus, adj., whole, firm, compact.

sōlitūdō, inis [sōlus], f., solitude; a wilderness.

sollemnis, e, adj., religiously fixed, sacred, solemn; as n. noun, sollemnne, a ceremony, rite, solemnity.

sollers, ertis, adj., skillful, expert.

sollicitō, āre, āvi, ātus [sollicitus], to urge, incite, tempt, solicit.

sollicitus, adj., agitated; watchful.

sōlstitiālis, e [sōlstitium, solstice], adj., of the summer solstice.

sōlum [sōlus], adv., only.

sōlus, adj., only, alone.

solvō, ere, solvi, solūtus, to loose; set sail; annul; pay; unseal, open (a letter).

dis — dissolvō, ere, solvi, solūtus, to loose; dissolve; destroy; discharge, pay off.

somnium, i [somnus], n., a dream, vision.

somnus, i, m., sleep.

sopor, ōris, m., a deep sleep.

soror, ōris, f., a sister.

sors, sortis, f., lot, chance; office.

Sosius, i, m., C., a friend of M. Antony, consul B.C. 32.

sōspitō, āre, —, [sōsper, safe], to save.

Sp. = Spurius.

spargō, ere, sparsi, sparsus, to strew.

ad — aspergō, ere, spersi, spersus, to scatter, spatter over.

dis — dispergō, ere, spersi, spersus, to scatter, disperse.

spatium, i, n., space, interval.

speciēs, iēi [*speciō], f., sight, appearance, pretense; kind, sort.

specimen, inis [*speciō], n., a proof, example.

***speciō, ere, spēxi (obsolete), to look.**

ad — aspicō, ere, spēxi, spectus, to look at, look.

circum — circumspiciō, ere, spēxi, spectus, to look around.

con — conspiciō, ere, spēxi, spectus, to observe, see, perceive.

dē — dēspiciō, ere, spēxi, spectus, to look down upon, despise.

per — perspicō, ere, spēxi, spectus, to see, inspect; perceive, recognize, prove.

prō — prōspiciō, ere, spēxi, spectus, to foresee, look out; provide for.

re — respiciō, ere, spēxi, spectus, to look back; be mindful of, regard.

sub — suspiciō, ere, spēxi, spectus, to look up, admire, esteem.

spectābilis, e [spectō], adj., *visible; worth seeing, remarkable.*

spectāculum, i [spectō], n., *a show, spectacle.*

spectō, āre, āvi, ātus [freq. of *speciō], *to look at, behold; tend toward, aim at.*
circum — circumspectō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to look around.*

ex — expectō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to look out for, wait for, await.*

in — inspectō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to look on.*

prō — prōspectō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to look forth, watch.*

speculātōrius [specular], adj., *scouting, spying; nāvigium speculātōrium, a spy boat.*

spēlunca, ae [Greek], f., *a cave, cavern.*

spērō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to hope, expect, wish.*

dē — dēspērō, āre, āvi, ātus [dē + spērō], *to give up hope, despair; dēspērātus, desperate.*

spēs, ei, f., *hope, expectation.*

spīritus, ūs [spīrō], m., *breath; a breeze; life.*

spīrō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to breathe.*

con — cōspīrō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to conspire.*

ex — expīrō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to breathe out, expire.*

splendidē [splendidus], adv., *splendidly.*
splendidus [splendeō, to shine], adj., *bright, splendid, illustrious, luxurious.*

splendor, ōris [splendeō, to shine], m., *brightness, splendor, elegance.*

spolium, i, n., *spoils, booty.*

spondeō, ēre, spondē, spōnsus, *to promise.*

re — respondeō, ēre, spondē, spōnsus, *to answer, reply, respond.*

sponte, abl., and **spontis**, gen. [obsolete nom. spōns], f., *of one's own accord, willingly.*

stabilitās, ātis [stabilis, steady], f., *firmness, steadiness.*

stabulor, āri, ātus sum [stabulum], *to have an abode, be stabled.*

stabulum, i [stō], n., *a fold, hut.*

stāgnūm, i [stō], n., *a pool.*

statim [stō], adv., *instantly, at once.*

statiō, ōnis [stō], f., *a picket, guard.*

statua, ae [stō], f., *a statue, image.*

statuō, ere, ui, ūtus [stō], *to set, erect; appoint; resolve, determine.*

con — cōstituō, ere, ui, ūtus, *to construct, build; establish; fix, determine, bring to a stand; draw up, moor; agree, accord.*

dē — dēstituō, ere, ui, ūtus, *to set down, deposit.*

in — instituō, ere, ui, ūtus, *to build; arrange, form; provide, begin, establish.*

re — restituō, ere, ui, ūtus, *to replace, restore, rebuild.*

status, ūs [stō], m., *state, position, rank.*

stella, ae, f., *a star.*

sternō, ere, strāvi, strātus, *to lay low, scatter; pave.*

prō — prōsternō, ere, strāvi, strātus, *to destroy.*

stinguō, ere, —, *to extinguish.*

dis — distinguō, ere, nxi, nctus, *to separate, distinguish, adorn.*

ex — exstinguō, ere, nxi, nctus, *to quench, kill, blot out.*

in — instinguō, ere, —, *to instigate, incite.*

stipendiārius [stipendium], adj., *tributary, paying tribute.*

stipendium, i [stips, gift + pendō], n., *tribute, pay; campaign.*

stirps, is, m. and f., *a stock, stem; plant, shrub; race, family.*

stō, āre, steti, *status, to stand, take the part of, to stand firm, continue; stat mihi, I am resolved.*

ante — antistō, āre, steti, —, *to excel, surpass.*

circum — circumstō, āre, steti, —, *to stand about, surround.*

con — **cōnstō**, āre, stitī, stātūrus, to halt, remain; consist of; cōnstat, it is evident.

ex — **exstō**, āre, —, —, to project, survive.

in — **instō**, āre, stitī, stātūrus, to draw near, be present; press on, pursue.

prae **praestō**, āre, stitī, stitūrus, to show; bestow, supply; surpass; be preferable; do, perform.

re — **restō**, āre, stitī, —, to remain.
strangulō, āre, āvi, ātus, to strangle, throttle, kill.

strēnuō, adv., vigorously.

strepitus, ūs [strepō, to make a noise], m., noise, uproar.

stringō, ere, strinxī, strictus, to draw or bind tight, press together,

struō, ere, struxī, strūctus, to erect, build; contrive, arrange, draw up.

ex — **extruō**, ere, struxī, strūctus, to build.

in — **instruō**, ere, struxī, strūctus, to build; put in order, arrange, equip.
studeō, ēre, ūi, —, to be eager, take pains about; wish; favor; try.

studiōse [studiōsus], adv., eagerly, diligently.

studiōsus [studium], adj., eager for, fond of.

studium, īl [studeō], n., zeal, fondness for; study.

stultō [stultus, foolish], adv., foolishly.

stuprō, āre, āvi, ātus [stuprum], to debauch, dishonor.

stuprum, ī, n., debauchery, defilement, dishonor.

suadeō, ēre, suāsī, suāsus [cf. suā(d)-vis, sweet], to advise, persuade.

per — **persuadeō**, ēre, suāsī, suāsus, to persuade.

suāvitās, ātis [suāvis, sweet], f., sweetness, suavity.

sub, prep. with acc. and abl., under; at the base of; near; during, about.

subducō, see **dūcō**.

subeō, see **eō**.

subiciō, see **iaciō**.

subigō, see **agō**.

subitō **subitus**, adv., suddenly.

subitus [subeō], adj., sudden, unexpected.

sublevō, āre, āvi, ātus [sub + levō, to raise], to raise up, hold up, help, relieve.

sublicius [sublica, a stake], adj., on piles.

sublimē [sublimis], adv., on high, aloft.

sublimis, e, adj., high, lofty.

sublūstris, e, adj., glimmering.

submergō, see **mergō**.

subministrō, see **ministrō**.

submitto, see **mittō**.

submoveō, see **moveō**.

subnixus [sub + nitōr], adj., sustained, relying on.

subruō, see **ruō**.

subscribō, see **scribō**.

subsequor, see **sequor**.

subsidiūm, ī [sub + sedeō], n., a reserve, reinforcement, resource.

subsistō, see **sistō**.

subsum, see **sum**.

suburbānus [urbs], adj., near the city, suburban.

succēdō, see **cēdō**.

succendō, see **candēō**.

successor, ōris [succēdō], m., a successor.

successus, ūs [succēdō], m., an advance; success.

succidō, see **caedō**.

succumbō, see ***cumbō**.

sudis, īs, f., a stake, pile.

sūdōr, ōris [sūdō, to sweat], m., sweat; fatigue.

Suēbī, ōrum, m., a tribe of Germans; the Swabians.

suēscō, ere, suēvī, suētus, to become accustomed.

ad — **adsuēscō**, ere, suēvī, suētus, to become accustomed to.

con — **cōnsuēscō**, **ere**, **suēvi**, **suētus**,
to acquire a habit, become accustomed.
in — **insuēscō**, **ere**, **suēvi**, **suētus**, to
become accustomed or inured.

Suessa, **ae**, **f.**, see **Pōmētia**.

sufficiō, see **faciō**.

suffragium, **i**, **n.**, a vote.

suī, **sibi**, **sē** [**sēsē**], reflex. pron., *himself, herself, itself, themselves*.

Sulla, **ae**, **m.**, *L. Cornelius*, surnamed *Felix*, born B.C. 138. He was elected consul B.C. 88, and afterwards completed the war against Mithridates. In 82 Sulla had made himself master of Italy, was elected perpetual dictator, and carried out extensive reforms in the constitution. He died B.C. 78.

Sulpicius, **i**, **m.**, a Roman gens name. *Quintus*, a tribune in the force defending the capitol B.C. 390. See *Galba*, *Rufus*, *Saverriō*.

sum, **esse**, **fuī**, **futūrus**, to be, exist; belong to, be the part of; with **dat.**, have, possess.

ab — **absum**, **esse**, **āfuī**, to be distant, absent, lacking.

ad — **adsum**, **esse**, **adfui**, to be near, be present; help.

dē — **dēsum**, **dēesse**, **dēfui**, to fail, be lacking.

in — **insum**, **esse**, **fuī**, to be in or on, belong to.

inter — **intersum**, **esse**, **fuī**, to be between, be present; differ; interest, it concerns, is important.

prae — **praesum**, **esse**, **fuī**, to pre-
side over, have command of; superintend.

prō — **prōsum**, **prōdesse**, **prōfui**, to be of advantage to, profit.

sub — **subsum**, **esse**, **fuī**, to be underneath, be hidden, be at hand.

super — **supersum**, **esse**, **fuī**, to survive, remain over, abound.

summa, **ae** [**summus**], **f.**, the total; chief point; control.

Summānus, **i**, **m.**, a Roman deity to whom nocturnal lightnings were ascribed.

summum, **i** [**summus**], **n.**, the top, summit.

summus [**sup.** of **superus**], **adj.**, highest, greatest, chief; utmost.

sūmō, **ere**, **sūmpsi**, **sūmptus** [**sub** + **emō**], to take; spend.

con — **cōnsūmō**, **ere**, **sūmpsi**, **sūmptus**, to spend, consume.

sūmptuōsus [**sūmptus**], **adj.**, extravagant; costly; splendid.

sūmptus, **ūs** [**sūmō**], **m.**, expense, cost, cost of living.

supellex, **lectilis**, **f.**, furniture, household utensils.

super, **adv.**, and **prep.** with **acc.** and **abl.**, above, upon, about, concerning, beyond, over.

superbia, **ae** [**superbus**], **f.**, haughtiness, pride.

Superbus, **i**, **m.**, see *Tarquinius*.

superbus, **adj.**, haughty, proud; august.

superincidō, see **cadō**.

superior, **ius** [**superus**], **adj.**, upper, higher, earlier, superior; victorious; elder.

superō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [**super**], to pass over or around, overcome, conquer; survive.

superstes, **itis** [**super** + **stō**], **adj.**, remaining, surviving.

supersum, see **sum**.

superus [**super**], **adj.**, above, on high. Comp. **superior**; **sup.** **summus** or **suprēmus**.

superveniō, see **veniō**.

supplex, **icis** [**sub** + **plicō**], **c.**, a suppliant.

supplicātiō, **ōnis** [**supplicō**], **f.**, a thanksgiving.

supplicium, **i** [**supplex**], **n.**, punishment, execution, torture.

sūputātiō, **ōnis** [**sub** + **putō**], **f.**, a reckoning, computation (rare).

suprā, adv. and prep. with acc., *above, over, before, on.*

surgō, ere, **surrēxi**, **surrēctus** [sub + regō], *to rise.*

ad — **adsurgō**, ere, **surrēxi**, **surrēctus**, *to rise.*

con — **consurgō**, ere, **surrēxi**, **surrēctus**, *to rise together, arise.*

ex — **exsurgō**, ere, **surrēxi**, *to rise up.*

re — **resurgō**, ere, **surrēxi**, **surrēctus**, *to rise again, be restored.*

sursum [sub + vorsum, from **vertō**], adv., *upwards, high up.*

sūs, suis, m. and f., *a swine, pig, boar.*

suscipio, see **capiō**.

suspicio, see ***speciō**.

suspicio, ōnis [suspicio], f., *suspicion; appearance; indication.*

suspico, ſci, ſtus sum [suspicio], *to look askance, suspect.*

sustineō, see **teneō**.

suus, adj. pron., *his, her, its, their, own;*

sui, *one's friends, soldiers, party;*
neut. pl., **sua**, *one's property.*

symposiacus [symposium], adj., *relating to a banquet;* as noun, n. pl., **Symposiaca**, the writings of Plutarch entitled *Symposium*.

Syphax, ſcis, m., a king of Numidia, taken prisoner and sent to Rome by Scipio B.C. 203.

Syracūsae, ſrum, f., *Syracuse, a large and prosperous Greek city in Sicily.*

Syria, ae, f., *Syria.*

T.

T. = **Titus**.

tabellarius, ii [tabella], m., *a letter carrier, courier.*

tābēscō, ere, **tābui**, —, *to waste away.*

ex — **extābēscō**, ere, **tābui**, —, *to pass away, disappear.*

tabula, ae, f., *a tablet, slab, record.*

taceō, ēre, ui, itus, *to be silent; keep silent.*

taciturnus [taceō], adj., *silent, taciturn.*

tacitus [taceō], adj., *silent.*

tālea, ae, f., *a rod, bar.*

talentum, i [Greek], n., *a talent, equal to about \$1200.*

tālis, e, adj., *such.*

tālus, i, m., *the ankle bone; heel; a die (often made of bone).*

tam, adv., *so, so very, as.*

tamen, adv., *yet, still, for all that, however, nevertheless.*

Tamesis, is, m., *the Thames River in England.*

tamquam, adv., *as, as if, as though.*

Tamphilianus, adj., *pertaining to Tamphilus, a Roman surname.*

tangō, ere, **tetigi**, **tāctus**, *to touch; reach to.*

ad — **attingō**, ere, **tigi**, **tāctus**, *to border on, touch, attain.*

con — **contingō**, ere, **tigi**, **tāctus**, *to touch, reach; occur, happen to.*

ob — **obtingō**, ere, **tigi**, —, *to fall to one's lot, league; to happen.*

tantulus [dim. of **tantus**], adj., *very small, slight.*

tantum [tantus], adv., *only, so much, so far, merely.*

tantus, adj., *so great, so large, such; tantū, of.*

tardē [tardus], adv., *slowly.*

tardō, ēre, ſci, ſtus [tardus], *to check, hinder.*

re — **retardō**, ēre, ſci, ſtus, *to retard.*

tardus, adj., *slow, cautious, reluctant.*

Tarentini, ōrum, m., *the people of Tarentum.*

Tarentum, i, n., *a flourishing Greek city on the southern coast of Italy; modern Taranto.*

Tarquinius, i, m., *the name of a gens in early Rome, said to have come from Etruria.*

(1) **Tarquinius Priscus**, the fifth king of Rome, reigned B.C. 616-578.

(2) *Tarquinius Superbus*, son of Priscus, the last king of Rome, reigned B.C. 534-510.

(3) *Sez. Tarquinius*, son of Superbus, who offered violence to Lucretia, was killed by Brutus B.C. 509.

taurus, *i*, m., a bull.

Taximagulus, *i*, m., a British chieftain in Cantium.

Tectosagēs, *um*, m., a division of the Volcae.

tēctum, *i* [*tegō*], n., a roof; building.
 tegumentum, *i* [*tegō*], n., a covering.

tegō, *ere*, *tēxi*, *tēctus*, to cover; protect.

dē — *dētegō*, *ere*, *tēxi*, *tēctus*, to uncover, disclose, betray.

prō — *prōtegō*, *ere*, *tēxi*, *tēctus*, to cover, shield, protect.

tēlum, *i*, n., a dart, spear.

temerārius [*temerō*], *adj.*, heedless, reckless.

temerō, *adv.*, rashly, blindly, casually.

temeritās, *ātis* [*temerō*], *f.*, rashness, temerity.

temnō, *ere*, —, —, to scorn.

con — *contemnō*, *ere*, *tempsī*, *temptus*, to despise, scorn.

tēmō, *ōnis*, m., a wagon pole.

temperātus [*temperō*], *adj.*, temperate, mild.

temperō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [*tempus*], to soften, qualify, forbear, be moderate.

ob — *obtemperō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, to submit.

tempestās, *ātis* [*tempus*], *f.*, a period of time, season; weather; storm.

templum, *i*, n., a sacred spot, temple.

temptō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [freq. of *tendō*], to attempt; attack; try to.

tempus, *oris*, n., time, opportunity, emergency.

tendō, *ere*, *tetendi*, *tēnsus* or *tentus* [*teneō*], to stretch, strive, aim at, start for.

con — *contendō*, *ere*, *tendi*, *tentus*, to hasten, press towards; assert, contend.

ob — *ostendō*, *ere*, *tendi*, *tēnsus* or *tentus*, to display, point out, explain.

prō — *portendō*, *ere*, *tendi*, *tentus*, to presage, portend.

teneō, *āre*, *uī*, *tentus*, to hold, keep; restrain; seize, gain.

ab — *abstineō*, *āre*, *uī*, *tentus*, to hold back; abstain; spare.

con — *contineō*, *āre*, *uī*, *tentus*, to contain, hold, confine; *continēre sē*, to restrain one's self.

dē — *dētimeō*, *āre*, *uī*, *tentus*, to detain, delay.

dis — *distineō*, *āre*, *uī*, *tentus*, to keep apart.

ob — *obtimeō*, *āre*, *uī*, *tentus*, to obtain; occupy, keep; inhabit; prevail.

per — *pertineō*, *āre*, *uī*, to extend; pertain to, belong to.

re — *retineō*, *āre*, *uī*, *tentus*, to retain, keep back.

sub — *sustineō*, *āre*, *uī*, *tentus*, to sustain, check.

tener, *era*, *erum*, *adj.*, tender, young.

tēnesmus, *i* (acc. *on*), m., *tenesmus*, a disease.

tenuis, *e*, *adj.*, thin, shallow; fine, delicate; poor.

tenuiter [*tenuis*], *adv.*, thinly.

tēnus, n., a stretched cord (old); as acc. absol., with gen. and as prep. with abl., as far as, only.

ter, num. *adv.*, three times, thrice.

terebrō, *āre*, —, *ātus*, to bore.

ex — *exterebrō*, *āre*, —, *ātus*, to bore out.

per — *perterebrō*, *āre*, *āvī*, —, to bore through.

Terentius, *i*, m., the name of a Roman gens. See *Varrō*.

tergum, *i*, n., the back; *tergum vertere*, to flee.

ternī, *ae*, a [*trēs*], num. *adj.*, three by three, by threes, three each.

terra, *ae*, *f.*, the earth; land; territory, country.

Terrasidius, *i*, *m.*, *T.*, an officer in Caesar's army in Gaul.

terrēnus [*terra*], *adj.*, *earthy*, *pertain- ing to the earth*.

terreō, *ēre*, *ui*, *itus*, *to terrify, alarm; deter*.

dē — dēterreō, *ēre*, *ui*, *itus*, *to frighten away, deter*.

per — parterreō, *ēre*, *ui*, *territus*, *to terrify, dismay*.

terrester, *tris*, *tre*, *adj.* [*terra*], *of the earth or land, land —*.

territōrium, *i* [*terra*], *n.*, *a territory, do- main*.

terror, *ōris* [*terreō*], *m.*, *fear, terror*.

tertius [*trēs*], *num. adj.*, *third; tertio*, *the third time*.

tesserula, *ae* [*dim. of tessera, cube*], *f.*, *a small tally or counter*.

testa, *ae*, *f.*, *a potsherd; shell*.

testāmentum, *i* [*testis*], *n.*, *a will, testa- ment*.

testimōnium, *i* [*testis*], *n.*, *witness, testi- mony*.

testis, *is*, *m.* and *f.*, *witness*.

testor, *āri*, *ātus sum* [*testis*], *to bear witness, declare, beseech*.

con — contestor, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *to call as witness, supplicate, appeal to*.

ob — obtestor, *āri*, *ātus*, *to conjure, appeal to*.

testūdō, *inis*, *f.*, *tortoise; testudo*. See *cut*, p. 102.

testula, *ae* [*dim. of testa*], *f.*, *a potsherd, voting tablet*.

texō, *ere*, *ui*, *tum*, *to weave*.

con — contexō, *ere*, *ui*, *tus*, *to weave, join*.

prae — praetexō, *ere*, *ui*, *tus*, *to provide with a border; toga prae- texta, bordered with purple*.

Themistoclēs, *is* (*Θ*), *m.*, the celebrated Athenian statesman, born about B.C. 514. In 481 he was chief archon. He was banished in 471, and fled to Persia, where he died in 449.

Thermopylae, *ārum*, *f.*, a narrow pass on the east coast of Greece between Mt. Oeta and the Maliac Gulf, leading from Thessaly into Locris.

Thermus, *i*, *m.*, *Q. Minucius*, consul B.C. 193.

Thessalia, *ae*, *f.*, *Thessaly*, a large dis- trict in northeastern Greece.

Thūcydīdēs, *is*, *m.*, a celebrated Athenian historian who lived B.C. 472-403.

Ti. = *Tiberius*.

Tiberinus, *i*, *m.*, son of Capetus, a king of Alba Longa.

Tiberis, *is*, *m.*, the river *Tiber*, anciently called *Albula*.

Tiberius, *i*, *m.*, the emperor *Tiberius*, the successor of Augustus. His name originally was *Ti. Claudius Nero*; B.C. 42-A.D. 37.

Tigrānēs, *is*, *m.*, king of Armenia, father-in-law of Mithridates; died B.C. 56.

timeō, *ēre*, *ui*, —, *to fear, be anxious*.

Timocharēs, *is*, *m.*, a friend of Pyrrhus, who, according to some historians, of- fered to poison the king. See *Niciās*.

timor, *ōris* [*timeō*], *m.*, *fear, cause of fear*.

tirō, *ōnis*, *m.*, *a recruit; beginner*.

Titūrius, *i*, *m.*, the name of a Roman gens. See *Sabinus*.

Titus, *i*, *m.*, a praenomen of Sabine ori- gin.

toga, *ae* [*tegō*], *f.*, *the toga*, the charac- teristic outer robe of the Romans.

togātus [*toga*], *adj.*, *wearing the toga; civil* (not military), *peaceable*.

tollō, *ere*, *sustuli*, *sublātus*, *to lift, take on board; do away with, bring to an end; remove, destroy*.

tonāns, *antis* [*tonō*, *to thunder*], *adj.*, *thundering*.

tonitrus, *ūs* [*tonō*], *m.*, *thunder*.

tormentum, *i* [*torqueō*, *twist*], *n.*, *a rope; engine for throwing stones or darts; instrument of torture; torment*.

Torquātus, *I*, *m*.

(1) *L. Manlius*, a friend of Atticus and Cicero; consul B.C. 65.

(2) *A. Manlius*, praetor B.C. 52, a friend of Atticus.

torqueō, *ēre*, *torsī*, *tortus*, *to twist*.

ex — **extorqueō**, *ēre*, *torsī*, *tortus*, *to twist out, extort*.

torridus [*torreō*, parch], *adj.*, *dry, hot*.

tot, indecl. *adj.*, *so many*.

totidem [*tot*], indecl. *adj.*, *just as many, so many*.

tōtus, *adj.*, *all, whole*.

trabs, *trabis*, *f.*, *a beam, timber*.

tractō, *ēre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [freq. of *trahō*], *to treat*.

ob — **obtrectō**, *ēre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, *to underrate, injure*.

tractus, *ūs* [*trahō*], *m.*, *a stretch, tract, row*.

trādō, see *dō*.

trahō, *ere*, *trāxī*, *tractus*, *to draw, drag, derive; pass along; claim*.

ab — **abtrahō**, *ere*, *trāxī*, *tractus*, *to drag off; abstract*.

con — **contrahō**, *ere*, *trāxī*, *tractus*, *to draw together, collect; contract*.

dē — **dētrahō**, *ere*, *trāxī*, *tractus*, *to draw away, remove*.

ex — **extrahō**, *ere*, *trāxī*, *tractus*, *to extract, protract, waste*.

trāciō, see *laciō*.

trāiectus, *ūs* [*trāciō*], *m.*, *a crossing, passage*.

trānō, see *nō*.

tranquillitās, *ātis* [*tranquillus*], *f.*, *calmness, stillness; (as title of emperor), Serene Highness*.

tranquillus, *adj.*, *tranquil*.

trāns, *prep.* with *acc.*, *across, over, beyond*.

trānscondō, see *scandō*.

trānseō, see *eō*.

trānsferō, see *ferō*.

trānsfigō, see *figō*.

trānsgradior, see *gradior*.

trānsigō, see *agō*.

trānsiliō, see *salīō*.

trānsitus, *ūs* [*trānseō*], *m.*, *a passage, crossing*.

trānsmarinus [*trāns* + *mare*], *adj.*, *beyond the sea*.

trānsmissus, *ūs* [*trānsmittō*], *m.*, *a passage*.

trānspadānus [*trāns* + *Pādus*], *adj.*, *beyond the Po*.

trānsportō, see *portō*.

trānstrum, *I* [*trāns*], *n.*, *a thwart, rower's bench; cross-beam*.

Trasumēnus, *I*, *m.*, *a lake in Etruria, famous as the scene of Hannibal's victory over the Romans B.C. 217*.

Trebia, *ae*, *f.*, *a small tributary of the Po River near Placentia*.

Trebius, *I*, *m.*, *M. Trebius Gallus, a tribune in Caesar's army*.

Trebōnius, *I*, *C.*, *a lieutenant in Caesar's army*.

trecentēsimus [*trecenti*], *num. adj.*, *three hundredth*.

trecenti, *ae*, *a* [*trēs* + *centum*], *num. adj.*, *three hundred (CCC.)*.

tredecim [*trēs* + *decem*], *num. adj.*, *thirteen (XIII.)*.

trepidō, *ēre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, *to be disturbed, tremble*.

trepidus, *adj.*, *terrified*.

trēs, *tria*, *num. adj.*, *three (III.)*.

Trēveri, *ōrum*, *m.*, *an important tribe of Gauls, allies of the Romans. Their chief town was on the site of modern Trèves*.

tribūnus, *I* [*tribus*, *a tribe*], *m.*, *a tribune, the commander of a tribe; tribūni militum, military tribunes, the chief officers of a legion, six in number; tribūni plēbis, tribunes of the people*.

tribuō, *ere*, *ui*, *ūtus*, *to allot, give, pay, render*.

ad — **attribuō**, *ere*, *ui*, *ūtus*, *to assign, appoint, attribute*.

dis — **distribuō**, ere, ul, ūtus, to distribute, divide.

tribūtum, i [tribuō], n., a tax, tribute.

tricesimus [trigintā], num. adj., thirtieth.

triciēs [trigintā], num. adv., thirty times.

Tricipitinus, i, m., Sp. Lucretius, the father of Lucretia, consul with Brutus B.C. 509.

triduum, i [trēs + diēs], n., the space of three days, three days.

triennium, i [trēs + annus], n., the space of three years, three years.

trigintā, indecl. num. adj., thirty (XXX).

Trinobantēs, um, m., a tribe of Britons.

tripartitō [trēs + partēs], adv., in three divisions.

triplex, plicis [trēs + plicō], adj., triple, threefold.

triquetrus, adj., three cornered, triangular.

trirēmis, is [trēs + rēmus], adj., having three banks of oars; as noun, a trireme.

tristitia, ae [tristis, sad], f., sorrow.

triumphālis, e [triumphus], adj., triumphal.

triumphō, āre, āvi, ātus, to triumph, celebrate a triumph.

triumphus, i, m., a triumph, triumphal procession.

Troezēn, ōnis [acc. ōna], f., an ancient city near the east coast of the Peloponnesus, across the Saronic gulf from Athens.

Trōia, ae, f., Troy, a city in the north-western corner of Asia Minor, renowned for its ten years' siege by the Greeks.

tropaeum, i, n., a sign of victory, trophy; victory.

trucidō, āre, āvi, ātus, to cut to pieces, slaughter, kill.

trūdō, ere, trūsī, trūsus, to thrust.

dē — **dētrūdō**, ere, trūsī, trūsus, to strip off, remove.

ex — **extrūdō**, ere, trūsī, trūsus, to push out, shut out.

trux, truciis, adj., wild, savage, stern.

tū, tui, pers. pron., thou, you.

tuba, ae, f., a trumpet.

Tūberō, ōnis, m., Q. Aelius, a Roman lawyer and historian of the first century B.C.

tueor, ēri, tuitus or tūtus sum, to look at, see; guard, defend.

in — **intueor**, ēri, tuitus sum, to look upon; consider.

Tullius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens. See **Cicerō**. **Servius Tullius**, the sixth king of Rome, reigned B.C. 578-534.

Tullus, i, m., see **Hostilius**.

tum, adv., then; moreover; cum . . .
tum, both . . . and, not only . . . but also.

tumultuōsus [tumultus], adj., tumultuous, turbulent.

tumultus, ūs [tumeō, to swell], m., a tumult; uprising, rebellion; peril, crisis.

tumulus, i [tumeō, to swell], m., a mound, hillock.

tunc, adv., then, at that time, now.

turba, ae, f., a crowd, turmoil.

turbidus [turba], adj., wild, confused.

turbō, āre, āvi, ātus [turba], to disturb, confuse.

dē — **dēturbō**, āre, āvi, ātus, to beat down.

per — **perturbō**, āre, āvi, ātus, to throw into confusion, embarrass.

prō — **prōturbō**, āre, āvi, ātus, to drive away, repulse.

ob — **obturbō**, āre, āvi, ātus, to confuse, disturb, distract.

turma, ae, f., a squadron of cavalry.

turpis, e, adj., ugly; base, dishonorable.

turpiter [turpis], adv., basely.

turpitūdō, inis [turpis], f., baseness.

turris, is, f., a tower.

Tūscl, ōrum, m., the Etruscans. See **Etruria**.

Tūscia, *ae, f., Etruria.*

Tūsculānus, *adj., pertaining to Tusculum.*

Tūsculum, *i, n., an old town in Latium, about ten miles southeast of Rome.*

tūtāla, *ae [tueor], f., keeping, protection.*

tūtō [tūtus], *adv., safely.*

tūtōr, *āri, ātus sum [tueor], to watch, defend.*

tūtōr, *ōris [tueor], m., a guardian, tutor.*

tūtus [tueor], *adj., safe.*

Tyndaridēs, *ae, m., son of Tyndareus, the husband of Leda; a name given to Castor and Pollux.*

tyrannicus [tyrannus], *adj., tyrannical.*

tyrannus, *i [Greek], m., a ruler, tyrant.*

U.

ubi, *adv., where, when; ubi primum, as soon as.*

ubicumque, *adv., wherever.*

ubique [ubi + que], *adv., anywhere.*

ulciscor, *i, ultus sum, to avenge.*

ūllus [gen. ūllius], *adj., any.*

ūlterior, *ius [ūltrā], adj., farther.*

ūltimus [ūlterior], *farthest, last, extreme; oldest, earliest, first.*

ūltrā, *prep. with acc., beyond.*

ūltrō, *adv., besides, moreover; of one's own accord, voluntarily.*

umbō, *ōnis, m., the boss of a shield.*

umbra, *ae, f., shade, shadow.*

ūmor, *ōris, m., moisture.*

umquam, *adv., at any time, ever, usually with a negative.*

ūnā [ūnus], *adv., in company, together;*

ūnā cum, along with.

ūndecimus, [undecim], *num. adj., eleventh.*

undique [unde + que], *adv., from all sides, on all sides, everywhere.*

Unelli (Venelli), *ōrum, m., a tribe of Gauls living on the coast of the English Channel.*

unguis, *is, m., a nail, hoof, claw.*

ūniversus [ūnus + vertō], *adj., all, entire.*

ūnus [gen. ūnius], *num. adj., one, only, sole (I); ūnus quisque, each one.*

Urañia, *ae, f., one of the Muses.*

urbānus [urbs], *adj., of the city; refined, urbane.*

urbs, *urbis, f., city; THE CITY (Rome).*

urgeō, *ēre, ursi, —, to press, oppress; drive, urge.*

ūrō, *ere, ussi, ūstus, to burn.*

con — combūrō, *ere, ussi, ūstus, to burn up, consume.*

dō — defūrō, *ere, ussi, ūstus, to burn up, dry up, consume.*

ex — exūrō, *ere, ussi, ūstus, to burn up, consume.*

ūrus, *i, m. [Celtic], the bison, wild ox.*

ūsitor, *āri, ātus sum [freq. of ūtor], to be in the habit of using.*

usquam, *adv., anywhere; to any place.*

usque, *adv., even to, as far as; usque ad, until; usque eō, to such an extent.*

ūsus, see **ūtor**.

ūsus, *ūs [ūtor], m., use, practice; experience, skill; profit; need; intimacy, familiarity.*

ut [utī], *conj., as, as though; how; that, in order that, so that; although; when.*

uter, *tra, trum, adj., which (of two).*

uterque, *traque, trumque [uter + que], adj., both, each.*

utī, see **ut**.

Utica, *ae, f., an important city on the coast of Africa, northwest of Carthage.*

ūtilis, *e [ūtor], adj., useful, fit, profitable.*

ūtilitās, *ātis [ūtilis], f., usefulness; profit.*

utinam [utī + nam], *adv., oh that! would that!*

ūtor, *ūtī, ūsus sum, to use; enjoy; have, possess; to associate with, be intimate with.*

utpote, *adv., namely, as being, since.*

utrimque [uterque], adv., *from or on both sides.*

utrobique [uter + ubi + que], adv., *on both sides, in both points.*

utrum [uter], conj., *whether*; **utrum** . . . an, *whether . . . or*; **utrum** . . . *neque, whether . . . or not.*

uxor, ōris, f., *a wife.*

V.

V = 5.

vacatīō, ōnis [vacō, *to be empty*], f., *freedom, immunity.*

vacuus [vacō], adj., *empty, free, destitute, idle.*

vādō, ere, —, —, *to go, rush.*

ex — ēvādō, ere, vāsi, vāsus, *to escape.*

in — invādō, ere, vāsi, vāsus, *attack, invade.*

vadum, i, n., *a shoal, ford.*

vae, interj., *woe!*

vāgina, ae, f., *a scabbard, sheath.*

vāgītus, ūs [vāgiō, *to cry*], m., *a crying.*

vagor, āri, ātus sum, *to wander.*

vagus [vagor], adj., *wandering.*

valēns, entis [valeō], adj., *strong, well.*

valeō, ēre, ul, itūrus, *to be well; be powerful; be able; be worth, mean.*

Valerius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens. See **Corvus**, **Flaccus**, **Laevinus**, **Publicola**.

(1) **Q. Valerius** of Antium, a Roman historian of the first century B.C.

(2) **L. Valerius**, magister equitum with Camillus B.C. 390.

valētūdō, inis [valeō], f., *health, sickness, weakness.*

validus [valeō], adj., *strong, healthy, effective.*

vāllum, i [vāllus, *a stake*], n., *a rampart, set with stakes, wall.*

vanus, adj., *empty, vain.*

vapor, ōris, m., *an exhalation, vapor.*

varietās, ātis [varius], f., *variety, motled appearance.*

varius, adj., *diverse, various.*

Varrō, ōnis, m., a Roman family name.

(1) **C. Terentius Varro**, consul B.C. 216; defeated with his colleague Paulus in the battle of Cannae.

(2) **M. Terentius Varro**, a learned and voluminous writer, served as a legate of Pompey in Spain. The greater part of his long life, B.C. 116–28, was devoted to scholarly pursuits.

Varus, i, m., **Q.**, is named as one of the leaders of the Pompeian party at the battle of Thapsus.

vās, vāsīs (pl. **vāsa, ōrum**), n., *a vessel, jar.*

vāstītās, ātis [vāstō], f., *devastation.*

vāstō, āre, āvi, ātus [vāstus], *to devastate, ruin.*

vāstus, adj., *vast, wide-spreading.*

vāticinātīō, ōnis [vāticinor], f., *prophecy.*

vāticinor, āri, ātus sum [vātēs, *seer + canō, sing*], *to foretell, prophesy.*

Vatinius, i, m., **P.**, a man to whom the gods Castor and Pollux appeared.

ve, conj. enclitic, *or*; **ve** . . . **ve**, *either . . . or.*

vēcors, cordis [vē, *without + cor*], adj., *senseless, foolish.*

vēctīgāl, ālis [vehō], n., *a tax, toll; revenue.*

vēctīgālis, e [vēctīgāl], adj., *tributary.*

vēctōrius [vehō], adj., *fitted for carrying; nāvigium vēctōrium, a transport ship.*

vehiculum, i [vehō], n., *a vehicle, carriage.*

vehō, ere, vēxi, vēctus, *to bear, carry, convey; pass., to ride, sail (nāvi, equō, etc.); act., to ride (rare).*

ad — advēhō, ere, vēxi, vēctus, *to carry or bring to.*

ex — ēvehō, ere, vēxi, vēctus, *to lead out; elevate.*

prō — prōvehō, ere, vēxi, vēctus, *to carry forward; pass., go, drive, sail.*

Vēientānus, adj., *pertaining to Veii.*

Vēientēs, um, m., the inhabitants of Veii.

Veii, ōrum, m., a powerful city of Etruria, about twelve miles from Rome. After more than three centuries of warfare it was destroyed by Camillus B.C. 396.

vel [volō], conj., or; even; **vel** . . . **vel**, either . . . or.

Velanius, i, m., Q., a tribune in Caesar's army in Gaul.

vēlōcitās, ātis [vēlōx, swift], f., swiftness.

vēlum, i, n., sail.

velut [vel + ut], adv., just as.

vēna, ae, f., a vein; mine.

vēnātiō, ōnis [vēnor], f., hunting.

vēnātor, ōris [vēnor], m., a hunter.

vēnātus, ūs [vēnor], n., hunting (only dat. and abl.).

vēndō, dere, didi, ditus [contr. from vēnumdō], to sell, offer for sale.

venēnātus [venēnō, to poison], adj., poisoned.

venēnum, i, n., poison.

venerābilis, e [veneror], adj., venerable, reverend.

venerābundus [veneror], adj., reverential.

venerandus [veneror], adj., reverend, venerable.

Venerius [Venus], adj., pertaining to Venus; as noun, the Venus-temple at Naxos.

veneror, āri, fātū sum, to worship, reverence, honor.

Venetī, ōrum, m., a people living on the northwestern coast of Gaul, north of the Loire (Loire).

Venetia, ae, f., the country of the Veneti.

Veneticus, adj., pertaining to the Veneti.

venia, ae, f., favor, grace, kindness.

veniō, ire, vēni, ventus, to come, occur. **circum** — **circumveniō**, ire, vēni, ventus, to surround, ensnare, circumvent.

con — **conveniō**, ire, vēni, ventus, to come together, assemble; be agreed upon, be suitable.

dē — **dēveniō**, ire, vēni, ventūrus, to come from; arrive at.

ex — **ēveniō**, ire, vēni, ventus, to turn out, come to pass.

in — **inveniō**, ire, vēni, ventus, to come upon, find, invent.

inter — **interveniō**, ire, vēni, ventus, to come upon, appear, intervene.

ob — **obveniō**, ire, vēni, ventus, to fall in with, meet, befall.

per — **perveniō**, ire, vēni, ventus, to come, arrive, reach.

super — **superveniō**, ire, vēni, ventus, to come upon, surprise; go beyond, surpass.

vēnor, āri, ātus sum, to hunt, chase.

venter, tris, m., the belly, stomach; appetite.

ventitō, āre, āvi, — [freq. of veniō], to come often, frequent.

ventus, i, m., wind.

vēnumdō, dare, dedi, datus [vēnum, sale + dō], to put up for sale.

Venus, eris, f., the Roman goddess of love.

Venusia, ae, f., a town in Apulia.

venustās, ātis [venus, beauty], f., loveliness, grace, taste.

verberō, āre, āvi, ātus [verber, a lash], to whip, scourge, beat.

ex — **ēverberō**, āre, —, —, to nag at (rare and poetical).

verbum, i, n., a word; **verba dare**, to deceive.

verēcundia, ae [vereor], f., reverence.

vereor, ēri, itus sum, to fear, dread.

vergō, ere, —, —, to lie, stretch or slope towards.

veritās, ātis [vērus], f., truth, truthfulness.

vērō [vērus, true], adv., in truth, truly; but, however.

versō, āre, āvi, ātus [freq. of **vertō**], to turn; change.

versor, āri, ātus sum [**versō**], to be, live; be busy with.

versus, ūs [**vertō**], m., a line, verse.

vertō, ere, i, versus, to turn; change.

ab — āvertō, ere, i, versus, to turn away or aside (rarely intrans.).

ad — advertō, ere, i, versus, to turn to; **animum advertere**, to observe; punish.

con — convertō, ere, i, versus, to turn, wheel around; change; **signa conversa inferre**, to face about and advance.

ob — obvertō, ere, i, versus, to turn towards.

per — pervertō, ere, i, versus, to overthrow, corrupt, pervert.

re — revertor, i, versus sum, to return. The act. is old and rare, except in the perf. stem.

vērūm [**vērū**], adv., truly, but.

vērū, adj., true.

verūtum, i, n., a dart, javelin.

vescor, i, —, —, to feed on, eat.

Vesta, ae, f., the goddess of the hearth. A fire was continually burning in her temple near the Forum, and her priestesses, the Vestal virgins, were among the most important dignitaries in the state.

Vestālis, e, adj., pertaining to the goddess *Vesta*.

vester, tra, trum [**vōs**], possess. pron., your, yours.

vestigium, i, n., the sole; foot; foot-print; spot; instant.

vestiō, ire, ivi, itus [**vestis**], to cover, clothe.

vestis, is, f., garment, clothing.

vestitus, ūs [**vestiō**], m., clothing, dress.

vetō, āre, uī, itus, to forbid, not allow; oppose, prevent.

Vettōnēs, um, m., a tribe living on the boundaries of Spain and Portugal.

Veturia, ae, f., the mother of Q. Marcius Coriolanus.

Veturius, i, m., a Roman gens name. See *Calvinus*.

vetus, eris, adj., old, aged; former.

vetustās, ātis [**vetus**], f., antiquity, length of time.

vetustus [**vetus**], adj., old, ancient, of long standing.

vēxillum [dim. of **vēlum**], i, n., standard, flag. See cut, p. 79.

vēxō, āre, āvi, ātus [**vēhō**], to annoy.

con — convēxō, āre, āvi, ātus, to crowd, press together (late and rare).

via, ae, f., a way, road, journey; passage.

viātor, ōris [**via**], m., a traveler.

Vibulānus, i, m., C. Fabius, consul for the third time B.C. 479.

vicēsīmus [**vīgintī**], num. adj., twentieth.

vicies [**vīgintī**], num. adv., twenty times.

vicinus [**vicus**], adj., near, neighboring.

vicis, is [nom. wanting], f., alternation, succession; in **vicem**, in turn.

vicissim [**vicis**], adv., in turn.

victima, ae, f., a victim, sacrifice.

victitō, āre, —, — [freq. of **vivō**], to live, subsist.

victor, ōris [**vincō**], m., a conqueror; as adj., victorious.

victōria, ae [**victor**], f., victory.

victus, see **vincō**.

victus, ūs [**vīct-**], m., mode of living; food.

vicus, i, m., a town, village.

videō, āre, vidi, visus, to see, look at; understand; pass., seem; seem good.

prō — prōvideō, āre, vidi, visus, to foresee, provide.

vigil, ilis, m., a sentinel.

vigilia, ae [**vigil**], f., wakefulness; watch.

vīgintī, indecl. num. adj., twenty (XX.).

vigor, ōris [**vigeō**, to thrive], m., vigor, activity.

villa, ae, f., a country house, farm, villa.

vīmen, inis [**vīō**, to weave, bind], n., a twig, osier.

vīminālis, is [**vīmen**], adj., of osiers; as noun, **Vīminalis** (sc. collis), the *Viminal*, one of the seven hills of Rome.

vinciō, ire, vinxi, vinctus, to bind, tie, fasten.

dē — dēvinciō, ire, vinxi, vinctus, to bind, oblige; gain, win.

re — revinciō, ire, vinxi, vinctus, to bind together, fasten.

vincō, ere, vici, victus, to conquer, prevail, surpass.

dē — dēvincō, ere, vici, victus, to overcome.

vinculum, i [**vinciō**], n., a chain, bond.

vindicō, āre, āvi, ātus [**vis** + **dicō**], to claim; liberate; avenge, take vengeance on.

vinum, i, n., wine.

violenter [**violēns** from **violō**], adv., violently.

violō, āre, āvi, ātus [**vis**], to do violence to; invade, ravage.

vir, viri, m., a man; hero; husband.

vīrēs, see **vis**.

Virginia, ae, f., the maiden whose attempted enslavement by Appius Claudius led to the downfall of the decemvirs B.C. 449.

virginitās, ātis [**virgō**], f., virginity.

Virginus, i, m.

(1) *L. (T.)* was consul B.C. 479.

(2) *L.*, the father of Virginia, was made consul B.C. 449.

virgō, inis, f., a maiden, virgin.

virgulta, ōrum [**virgula**, a twig], n., a thicket.

viridi, e, adj., green, fresh, blooming.

virilis, e [**vir**], adj., masculine, male, manly.

Viromandui, ōrum, m., a tribe of the Belgae.

virtūs, ūtis [**vir**], f., manliness, valor; goodness; virtue.

vis [pl. **vīrēs**], f., power, violence; attack, outbreak; amount, number.

Viscellinus, i, m., *Sp. Cassius*, appointed the first *magister equitum* by T. Larcus B.C. 501.

visus, ūs [**videō**], m., a sight, appearance.

vīta, ae [**vīvō**], f., life, conduct.

vitium, i, n, a fault, vice.

vitō, āre, āvi, ātus, to shun, try to escape.

vitrum, i, n., woad (a dye plant).

vivāx, ācis [**vīvō**], adj., long lived; lively, vigorous.

vivō, ere, vixi, —, to live, dwell; live on.

vivus [**vīvō**], adj., living, alive.

vix, adv., with difficulty, hardly, scarcely.

vōciferor, āri, ātus sum [**vōx** + **ferō**], to cry out, exclaim.

vocō, āre, āvi, ātus [**vōx**], to call, summon; rouse; name.

ab — āvocō, āre, āvi, ātus, to call away.

ad — advocō, āre, āvi, ātus, to call to or together.

con — convocō, āre, āvi, ātus, to call together, summon.

ex — ēvocō, āre, āvi, ātus, to call out, summon.

in — invocō, āre, āvi, ātus, to call on, invoke.

prō — prōvocō, āre, āvi, ātus, to challenge.

re — revocō, āre, āvi, ātus, to recall, recover.

volāns, antis [**volō**], adj., flying.

Vōlcae, ārum, m., a tribe of Gauls in Gallia Transalpina.

1. **volō, āre, āvi, ātūrus**, to fly.

ad — advolō, āre, āvi, ātus, to fly to, hurry on, rush upon.

prō — prōvolō, āre, āvi, to dash forth.

re — revolō, āre, —, to fly back.

2. **volō, velle, volui, —**, to be willing, wish.

magis — mālō, mälle, mālui, to prefer.

nē — **nōlō**, **nōlle**, **nōlui** [**nē** + **volō**],
to be unwilling, not wish, not want.
Volsci, **ŏrum**, m., an ancient tribe living
in the south of Latium, finally sub-
dued by the Romans B.C. 338.
Volsō (**Vulsō**), **ŏnis**, *L. Manlius*, consul
B.C. 256.
volucer, **cris**, **cre** [**volō**], adj., winged,
flying.
volūmen, **inis** [**volvō**, to roll], n., a roll,
book, volume.
Volumnia, **ae**, f., the wife of Coriolanus.
voluntās, **ātis** [**volō**], f., will, desire;
consent, affection.
voluptās, **ātis** [**volō**], f., pleasure, de-
light.
Volusēnus, **i**, m., *C. Volusenus Quadratus*,
a tribune in Caesar's army.
volvō, **ere**, **volvi**, **volūtus**, to roll; re-
volve.
Vorēnus, **i**, m., *L.*, a centurion in Caesar's
army.
voveō, **ēre**, **vōvi**, **vōtus**, to vow; conse-
crate.
dē — **dēvoveō**, **ēre**, **vōvi**, **vōtus**, to
vow, devote.
vōx, **vōcis**, f., a voice, sound; word; lan-
guage, statements.

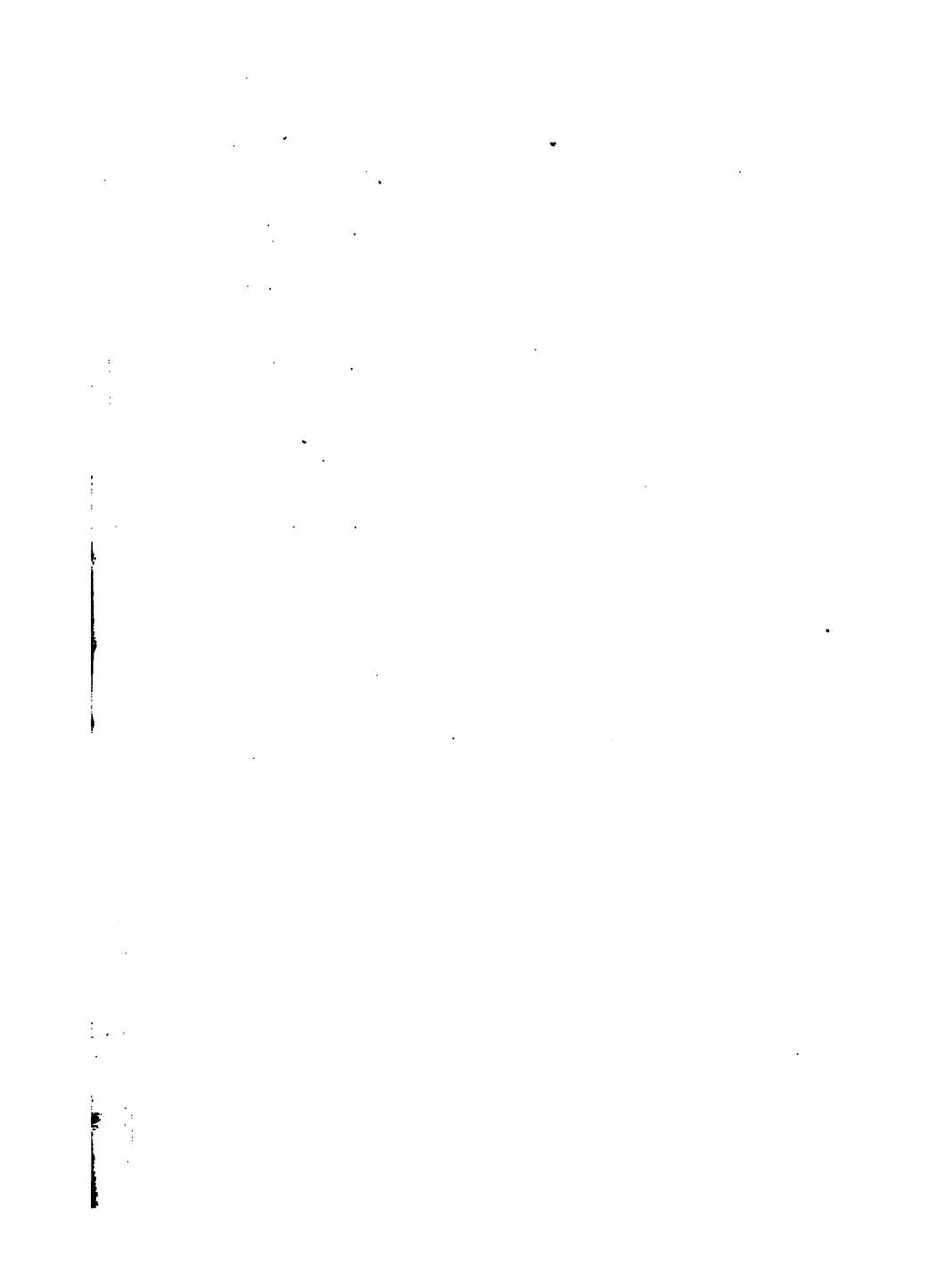
Vulcānus, **i**, m., the Latin god of fire
and of metal work.
vulgātus [**vulgō**, to publish], adj., com-
mon, notorious.
vulgō [**vulgus**], adv., commonly, pub-
licly, usually.
vulgus, **i**, n., the common people, the
populace, the common soldiers.
vulnerō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [**vulnus**], to
wound, hurt, injure, offend.
vulnus, **eris**, n., a wound, blow, misfor-
tune.
vultur, **uris**, m., a vulture.
vultus, **ūs**, m., the countenance, face,
look.

X.

Xanthippē, **ēs**, f., the wife of Socrates.
Xanthippus, **i**, m., a Spartan commander
by whose aid the Carthaginians de-
feated Regulus B.C. 255.
Xerxēs, **is**, m., the king of Persia, son
of Darius; defeated by the Greeks at
Salamis B.C. 480.

Z.

Zama, **ae**, f., a city in Numidia, near the
borders of Carthage.



**This book is under no circumstances to be
taken from the Building**

[illegible]



